



Estore Corporation / 4304

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How to read a Shared Research report: This report begins with the trends and outlook section, which discusses the company's most recent earnings. First-time readers should start at the business section later in the report.

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Executive summary

Business overview

-  Estore Corporation and its group companies offer comprehensive B2B services related to the development and operations of e-commerce systems. Its mainstay businesses are deploying e-commerce sales systems (Systems business: about 52% of FY03/21 revenue forecast) and offering sales promotion services (Marketing business: about 48% of FY03/21 revenue forecast). The company serves customers of all sizes. Large corporations account for about one third of Systems revenue and about two thirds of Marketing revenue. In 2020, the company acquired Commerce21, a systems development company, and WebCrew Agency, an advertising agency. These acquisitions gave it access to large enterprise clients with substantial e-commerce budgets.
-  In the sales systems business, Estore (parent) offers “shopserve,” a cloud-based shopping cart solution for smaller e-commerce operators. Shopserve automatically calculates the total amount of purchases, processes payments, and sends out order confirmation emails when users purchase products on an e-commerce site. Sales systems revenue consists of recurring revenue (monthly fixed fees) and royalty revenue (linked to gross merchandise value [GMV]). For recurring revenue, the company collects monthly subscription fees for application service provider (ASP) services provided via the cloud. For royalty revenue, the company collects a percentage of sales made via store websites on the shopserve platform as payment settlement fees, etc.
-  The two revenue streams have contributed to Estore’s growth as customer count expanded. In FY03/11, the company posted revenue of JPY4.1bn, operating profit of JPY604mn (OPM of 14.8%) on an unconsolidated basis. However, OPM has fallen to about 10% in recent years due to intensified competition. To address the issue, Estore made a strategic shift, focusing on growing customer GMV per store and intentionally reducing customer count while keeping quality customers. As e-commerce system sales and operations require largely the same amount of effort and personnel for both small and large systems, the company intends to strengthen efforts to win large-scale projects, which yields better sales and service efficiency.
-  The company’s sales promotion services comprise survey analysis, strategy formulation, and consulting; customer acquisition outsourcing; outsourced production; and outsourced operations. The company offers highly itemized pricing options ranging from JPY10,000 to over JPY1mn. For the Full Assist Plan, a one-stop service including survey, analysis, strategy formulation, production, and customer acquisition services, the company offers pricing plans such as JPY1mn per month (six months for JPY6mn) and JPY5mn per month (six months for JPY30mn).
-  The company is shifting its focus from general purpose ASP systems for small e-commerce operators (shopping carts) to dedicated converged e-commerce systems (package systems) for large corporations. In other words, it has been shifting focus from the Systems business to the Marketing business. Additionally, the company is working to strengthen its customer base of large corporations in the Marketing business. There are about 9,000 companies (stores) using Estore’s shopserve e-commerce system, most of which are SMEs. The company has intentionally narrowed its focus on larger and more profitable customers and expects customer count to decline to between 5,000 and 7,000 in the future. As a result, annual customer GMV per store rose from JPY5.7mn in FY03/14 to JPY9.1mn in FY03/20. The company saw similar upward trends in order unit prices for the sales promotion services business.
-  Through the integration of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency, Estore expects to gain access to large corporations with ample e-commerce budgets as well as a variety of other synergies. Commerce21 was originally a system integrator in the software development industry and WebCrew Agency’s main business is in advertising. Since Commerce21 provides converged e-commerce systems to large corporations, it can offer sales promotion services as a value-added option. Meanwhile, WebCrew Agency will be able to share its sales promotion expertise with Commerce21 and Estore (parent). In addition to cross-selling, the company expects to upsell services to its existing customers and further improve its order unit prices.
-  In its focus area of large projects, Estore competes with major IT companies, consulting firms, and advertising agencies. Rather than directly competing with these companies that have already tapped into the market, the company plans to take a specialized trade consulting approach to uncover the underlying needs of large customers. The company says it will also

consider collaborating with other companies to approach customers depending on the circumstances. The company sees e-commerce Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Softcreate Holdings (TSE1: 3371), as a direct competitor in this space.

Trends and outlook

- For FY03/20, Estore reported full-year revenue of JPY4.9bn (-1.6% YoY), operating profit of JPY478mn (-7.3% YoY), recurring profit of JPY527mn (-9.6% YoY), and net income of JPY368mn (-10.3% YoY). Revenue growth in sales promotion services and new large projects was not enough to offset the decline in its mainstay small- to medium-scale sales systems, resulting in lower revenue and profits.
- The company's full-year FY03/21 forecast calls for revenue of JPY9.6bn (+98.7% YoY), operating profit of JPY398mn (-16.7% YoY), recurring profit of JPY459mn (-12.8% YoY), and net income of JPY230mn (-37.5% YoY). The earnings of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency will be consolidated starting in FY03/21. Factors for profit declines include projected goodwill amortization of JPY130mn (M&A expenses) and office relocation expenses of JPY230mn.

Strengths and weaknesses

- Shared Research believes the company's strengths include: 1) over 20 years of experience and expertise in launching and operating e-commerce sites for small e-commerce operators; 2) attractive revenue mix in the sales systems business serving as a revenue base for the sales promotion services business; and 3) competitive advantage built on its specialized trade consulting approach as a part of its differentiation strategy.
- Weaknesses include: 1) positioning between dominant e-commerce marketplaces such as Amazon and instant e-commerce platforms with free plans; 2) slow shift toward new business and large enterprise customers amid the increasing commoditization of e-commerce systems for SMEs; and 3) lack of HR development capabilities to serve the needs of major projects for large customers.

Key financial data

Income statement (JPYmn)	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20	FY03/21
Consolidated	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons. Est.
Revenue	-	5,337	5,963	5,871	5,772	5,724	-	-	4,932	4,853	9,645
YoY	-	-	11.7%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-	-	-	-1.6%	98.7%
Gross profit	-	1,768	1,850	1,847	1,740	1,825	-	-	1,490	1,504	
YoY	-	-	4.6%	-0.1%	-5.8%	4.9%	-	-	-	0.9%	
Gross profit margin	-	33.1%	31.0%	31.5%	30.1%	31.9%	-	-	30.2%	31.0%	
Operating profit	-	498	645	552	572	619	-	-	516	478	398
YoY	-	-	29.5%	-14.5%	3.7%	8.3%	-	-	-	-7.3%	-16.7%
Operating profit margin	-	9.3%	10.8%	9.4%	9.9%	10.8%	-	-	10.5%	9.9%	4.1%
Recurring profit	-	504	659	554	576	621	-	-	583	527	328
YoY	-	-	30.9%	-16.0%	4.0%	7.7%	-	-	-	-9.6%	-37.7%
Recurring profit margin	-	9.4%	11.1%	9.4%	10.0%	10.8%	-	-	11.8%	10.9%	3.4%
Net income	-	281	390	324	333	403	-	-	410	368	230
YoY	-	-	38.8%	-16.9%	2.8%	21.1%	-	-	-	-10.3%	-37.5%
Net margin	-	5.3%	6.5%	5.5%	5.8%	7.0%	-	-	8.3%	7.6%	2.4%
Per-share data (split-adjusted; JPY)											
Shares issued (year-end; '000)	-	10,327	10,326	10,327	20,654	20,654	-	-	5,161	5,161	
Treasury shares ('000)	-	9	911	2,145	4,397	5,166	-	-	387	388	
EPS	-	6,601.3	91.7	97.9	55.7	75.4	-	-	79.7	77.0	48.3
EPS (fully diluted)	-	6,599.8	91.6	97.9	55.7	75.4	-	-	75.0	64.0	-
Dividend per share	-	11.5	14.0	15.5	17.0	24.0	-	-	29.0	29.0	29.0
Book value per share	-	211	246	165	201	197	-	-	294	366	
Balance sheet (JPYmn)											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,327	2,874	2,005	2,311	2,385	-	-	2,977	3,289	
Total current assets	-	3,326	3,695	2,847	3,118	3,058	-	-	3,710	4,970	
Tangible fixed assets	-	187	198	159	103	82	-	-	107	263	
Investments and other assets	-	189	258	245	279	256	-	-	622	888	
Intangible fixed assets	-	310	282	216	122	109	-	-	57	1,117	
Total assets	-	4,013	4,434	3,468	3,622	3,506	-	-	4,496	7,238	
Short-term debt	-	6	7	106	103	326	-	-	1	166	
Total current liabilities	-	2,178	2,293	2,291	2,341	2,471	-	-	2,066	3,538	
Long-term debt	-	26	20	139	43	19	-	-	1,026	1,943	
Total fixed liabilities	-	26	20	139	43	19	-	-	1,026	1,953	
Total liabilities	-	2,203	2,313	2,430	2,384	2,490	-	-	3,091	5,491	
Shareholders' equity	-	1,795	2,087	996	1,183	1,012	-	-	1,403	1,747	
Total net assets	-	1,809	2,121	1,038	1,238	1,015	-	-	1,404	1,747	
Total liabilities and net assets	-	4,013	4,434	3,468	3,622	3,506	-	-	4,496	7,238	
Total interest-bearing debt	-	21	15	233	127	329	-	-	1,000	2,052	
Cash flow statement (JPYmn)											
Cash flows from operating activities	-	593	828	444	678	613	-	-	-27	596	
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-82	-588	283	-122	-163	-	-	-350	-1,168	
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-159	-104	-1,198	-252	-376	-	-	513	885	
Financial ratios											
ROA (RP-based)	-	12.6%	15.6%	14.0%	16.3%	17.4%	-	-	13.0%	9.0%	
ROE	-	15.7%	20.1%	21.0%	30.5%	36.7%	-	-	29.2%	23.4%	
Equity ratio	-	44.7%	47.1%	28.7%	32.7%	28.9%	-	-	31.2%	24.1%	
Total asset turnover	-	133.0%	141.2%	148.6%	162.8%	160.6%	-	-	109.7%	82.7%	
Net margin	-	5.3%	6.5%	5.5%	5.8%	7.0%	-	-	8.3%	7.6%	
No. of employees (ex. temporary workers)	-	138	137	141	154	155	-	-	143	280	
No. of temporary workers (average)	-	19	28	29	28	36	-	-	38	31	

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Note: Per share metrics revised retroactively.

Income statement (JPYmn)		FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Parent		Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent
Revenue		4,069	4,251	4,493	4,526	4,337	4,660	4,775	5,044	4,926	4,830
YoY		11.7%	4.5%	5.7%	0.7%	-4.2%	7.5%	2.5%	5.6%	-2.3%	-2.0%
Gross profit		1,783	1,725	1,727	1,729	1,649	1,769	1,548	1,449	1,490	1,504
YoY		10.3%	-3.2%	0.1%	0.1%	-4.6%	7.3%	-12.5%	-6.4%	2.8%	0.9%
Gross profit margin		43.8%	40.6%	38.4%	38.2%	38.0%	38.0%	32.4%	28.7%	30.3%	31.1%
Operating profit		604	516	607	514	559	629	407	554	494	421
YoY		20.6%	-14.4%	17.5%	-15.3%	8.7%	12.5%	-35.2%	36.1%	-10.8%	-14.9%
Operating profit margin		14.8%	12.1%	13.5%	11.4%	12.9%	13.5%	8.5%	11.0%	10.0%	8.7%
Recurring profit		592	524	622	516	562	629	402	582	524	430
YoY		17.0%	-11.5%	18.6%	-17.0%	8.9%	11.9%	-36.1%	44.9%	-9.9%	-18.0%
Recurring profit margin		14.5%	12.3%	13.8%	11.4%	13.0%	13.5%	8.4%	11.5%	10.6%	8.9%
Net income		329	281	381	315	330	421	286	412	359	291
YoY		14.3%	-14.6%	35.6%	-17.4%	5.0%	27.3%	-32.1%	44.1%	-12.7%	-19.0%
Net margin		8.1%	6.6%	8.5%	7.0%	7.6%	9.0%	6.0%	8.2%	7.3%	6.0%
Per-share data (split-adjusted; JPY)											
Shares issued (year-end; '000)		10,327	10,327	10,326	10,327	10,327	10,327	10,327	10,327	5,161	5,161
Treasury shares ('000)		9	9	911	2,145	4,397	5,166	5,166	5,166	387	388
EPS		37.8	33.0	44.8	47.6	55.3	78.7	55.3	79.7	79.7	77.0
EPS (fully diluted)		37.8	33.0	44.8	47.6	55.3	-	-	-	75.0	64.0
Dividend per share		11.5	11.5	14.0	15.5	17.0	24.0	24.0	28.0	29.0	29.0
Book value per share		190	211	245	162	197	197	227	283	294	366
Balance sheet (JPYmn)											
Cash and cash equivalents		1,973	2,241	2,738	1,910	2,156	2,385	2,313	2,779	2,914	2,270
Total current assets		2,595	3,053	3,396	2,562	2,798	3,058	3,012	3,568	3,644	3,075
Tangible fixed assets		215	186	198	159	101	82	129	107	107	113
Investments and other assets		280	206	225	224	294	256	248	230	625	2,663
Intangible fixed assets		293	292	268	207	116	109	104	74	46	30
Total assets		3,383	3,737	4,087	3,152	3,309	3,506	3,492	3,980	4,422	5,881
Short-term debt		-	-	-	100	100	326	1	1	1	160
Total current liabilities		1,754	1,931	1,991	2,036	2,098	2,471	2,297	2,491	2,042	2,487
Long-term debt		10	11	12	137	41	19	23	27	1,026	1,889
Total fixed liabilities		10	11	12	137	41	19	23	27	1,026	1,889
Total liabilities		1,764	1,941	2,003	2,173	2,139	2,490	2,319	2,517	3,068	4,376
Shareholders' equity		1,612	1,795	2,078	978	1,163	1,012	1,174	1,462	1,352	1,505
Total net assets		1,619	1,796	2,085	979	1,170	1,015	1,174	1,463	1,354	1,505
Total liabilities and net assets		3,383	3,737	4,087	3,152	3,309	3,506	3,493	3,980	4,422	5,881
Total interest-bearing debt		10	11	101	237	141	345	24	28	1,026	2,049
Cash flow statement (JPYmn)											
Cash flows from operating activities		635	-	-	-	-	-	466	692	-	621
Cash flows from investing activities		-73	-	-	-	-	-	-89	-39	-	-1,193
Cash flows from financing activities		-297	-	-	-	-	-	-449	-125	-	885
Financial ratios											
ROA (RP-based)		18.0%	14.7%	15.9%	14.3%	17.4%	18.5%	11.5%	15.6%	12.5%	8.3%
ROE		20.6%	16.5%	19.7%	20.6%	30.8%	38.5%	26.1%	31.2%	25.5%	20.4%
Equity ratio		47.8%	48.0%	50.9%	31.0%	35.3%	29.0%	33.6%	36.7%	30.6%	25.6%
Total asset turnover		123.6%	119.4%	114.8%	125.0%	134.2%	136.8%	136.5%	135.0%	117.3%	93.8%
Net margin		8.1%	6.6%	8.5%	7.0%	7.6%	9.0%	6.0%	8.2%	7.3%	6.0%
No. of employees (ex. temporary workers)		98	126	131	133	138	155	168	143	143	151
No. of temporary workers (average)		13	11	18	21	22	36	54	55	38	29
Average age		33.0	32.8	33.0	33.0	33.1	32.6	34.4	34.5	34.1	35.7
Average years of service		4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	5.0
Average annual salary (JPY'000)		5,045	5,118	4,957	4,703	4,810	4,858	4,945	5,106	5,023	4,854

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Recent updates

Highlights

On September 29, 2020, Shared Research initiated coverage of Estore Corporation.

For previous releases and developments, please refer to the News and topics section.

Trends and outlook

Quarterly trends and results

Cumulative (JPYmn)	FY03/19				FY03/20				FY03/21	FY03/21	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% of Est.	% of FY
Revenue	1,207	2,389	3,707	4,932	1,168	2,365	3,622	4,853	2,444	25.3%	9,645
YoY	-1.0%	-	-	-	-	-1.0%	-2.3%	-1.6%	109.3%		98.7%
Gross profit	365	731	1,116	1,490	372	740	1,139	1,504	566		
YoY	3.8%	-	-	-	-	1.3%	2.1%	0.9%	51.9%		
Gross profit margin	30.3%	30.6%	30.1%	30.2%	31.9%	31.3%	31.4%	31.0%	23.1%		
SG&A expenses	221	453	722	974	258	507	760	1,026	368		
YoY	-9.4%	-	-	-	-	12.1%	5.3%	5.3%	42.4%		
SG&A ratio	18.3%	18.9%	19.5%	19.8%	22.1%	21.4%	21.0%	21.1%	15.1%		
Operating profit	144	278	393	516	114	233	378	478	197	49.6%	398
YoY	33.5%	-	-	-	-	-16.3%	-3.8%	-7.3%	73.4%		-16.7%
Operating profit margin	12.0%	11.6%	10.6%	10.5%	9.7%	9.8%	10.4%	9.9%	8.1%		4.1%
Recurring profit	144	366	466	583	135	295	448	527	242	52.8%	459
YoY	35.1%	-	-	-	-	-19.3%	-3.9%	-9.6%	79.2%		-12.8%
Recurring profit margin	11.9%	15.3%	12.6%	11.8%	11.6%	12.5%	12.4%	10.9%	9.9%		4.8%
Net income	98	263	332	410	95	218	321	368	92	39.9%	230
YoY	36.0%	-	-	-	-	-17.3%	-3.3%	-10.3%	-2.9%		-37.5%
Net margin	8.1%	11.0%	9.0%	8.3%	8.1%	9.2%	8.9%	7.6%	3.8%		2.4%

Quarterly (JPYmn)	FY03/19				FY03/20				FY03/21	FY03/21	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% of Est.	% of FY
Revenue	1,207	1,183	1,318	1,226	1,168	1,198	1,257	1,231	2,444		
YoY	-1.0%	-	-	-	-	1.3%	-4.6%	0.4%	109.3%		
Gross profit	365	366	385	375	372	368	399	366	566		
YoY	3.8%	-	-	-	-	0.6%	3.6%	-2.4%	51.9%		
Gross profit margin	30.3%	30.9%	29.2%	30.6%	31.9%	30.7%	31.7%	29.7%	23.1%		
SG&A expenses	221	232	270	252	258	249	253	266	368		
YoY	-9.4%	-	-	-	-	7.2%	-6.1%	5.5%	42.4%		
SG&A ratio	18.3%	19.6%	20.5%	20.6%	22.1%	20.8%	20.1%	21.6%	15.1%		
Operating profit	144	134	115	123	114	119	145	100	197		
YoY	33.5%	-	-	-	-	-11.0%	26.3%	-18.5%	73.4%		
Operating profit margin	12.0%	11.3%	8.7%	10.0%	9.7%	9.9%	11.6%	8.1%	8.1%		
Recurring profit	144	222	101	116	135	160	153	78	242		
YoY	35.1%	-	-	-	-	-28.1%	52.5%	-32.6%	79.2%		
Recurring profit margin	11.9%	18.8%	7.6%	9.5%	11.6%	13.3%	12.2%	6.4%	9.9%		
Net income	98	165	69	78	95	123	104	47	92		
YoY	36.0%	-	-	-	-	-25.5%	49.8%	-40.0%	-2.9%		
Net margin	8.1%	14.0%	5.2%	6.3%	8.1%	10.3%	8.2%	3.8%	3.8%		

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Notes: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Q1 FY03/19 results are unconsolidated.

Q1 FY03/21 results

Overview

In Q1 FY03/21, Estore reported revenue of JPY2.4bn (+109.3% YoY), operating profit of JPY197mn (+73.4% YoY), recurring profit of JPY242mn (+79.2% YoY), and net income of JPY92mn (-2.9% YoY).

From FY03/21, the company started booking Commerce21 (acquired in FY03/20) results in the Systems business and WebCrew Agency (also acquired in FY03/20) results in the sales promotion business. The inclusion of these two companies in consolidated results drove the rise in profits.

Looking at YoY results by company, revenue fell at WebCrew Agency and Commerce21, with WebCrew Agency experiencing the largest drop in revenue, while Estore (parent) saw higher revenue and profits. The decline in WebCrew Agency revenue was largely due to a drop in the number of physical stores and events. On the other hand, e-commerce demand was steady and Estore (parent) revenue was the most stable among consolidated companies.

The promotion of remote work led to a noticeable increase in online consumption. This was a tailwind for stores using the company's sales system (shopserve), and sales at various customer stores rose substantially. On the other hand, retailers operating physical stores faced the challenging market environment and an increasing number of these customers suspended or reviewed online customer attraction and advertising.

While sales of the company's physical store area-linked cloud-based sales system were up, results for dedicated converged systems and sales promotion businesses came in below initial plans.

In terms of expenses, the company cut back on advertising and other expenses.

Part of the expected costs related to office consolidation and head office relocation (JPY131mn) were booked as an impairment loss and recorded as an extraordinary loss.

Results by business

Systems business

The Systems business covers Estore's cloud-based sales system (shopserve) and Commerce21's dedicated converged sales system (Sell-Side Solution).

▷ Revenue:	JPY1.5bn (+69.1% YoY)
▷ Recurring revenue from SMEs (monthly fixed fees):	JPY442mn (+7.5% YoY)
▷ Royalty revenue (GMV-linked revenue):	JPY690mn (+46.9% YoY)
▷ Revenue from large corporations (development and maintenance fees):	JPY358mn

While shopserve's store count was down, the company made progress in acquiring customers with high revenue per store and e-commerce demand grew, which resulted in a substantial 54.6% YoY rise in revenue per store.

Recurring and royalty revenues grew significantly due to a sharp rise in the use of payment options in sales systems and the use of payment settlement services, which also coincided with the rush demand ahead of the end of the cashless payment consumer rebate project which started in October 2019.

Regarding Sell-Side Solution, which is an e-commerce system geared for large corporations, the company expects a steady stream of orders from existing customers for ongoing maintenance and additional work, and the operation and maintenance business, which includes work related to adding new functionalities, is progressing in-line with plan.

On the other hand, new projects fell short of plan due to postponements of development start dates and requested delivery dates in light of the coronavirus pandemic.

Marketing business (sales promotion business)

The sales promotion business covers sales promotion services, which primarily serves Estore's shopserve customers, and all of WebCrew Agency's business.

▷ Revenue:	JPY945mn (+239.4% YoY)
▷ Estore sales promotion services revenue:	JPY287mn (+3.1% YoY)
▷ WebCrew Agency revenue:	JPY658mn

Estore sales promotion services showed steady growth in upsells to existing customers as well as a rise in order unit prices. In addition, the company only reached about half of its revenue target for new large projects, which has been a focus area over the past few years.

With many customers operating physical stores, WebCrew Agency posted sluggish results due to weak demand for online advertising, which was mainly attributable to temporary suspension of large-scale promotions by customers as people refrained from going out. However, the situation is gradually improving after the Japanese government lifted the state of emergency.

Other businesses

The company reported sales of JPY9mn (+6.2% YoY) in other non-core businesses such as sales promotion systems.

For details on previous results, see the Historical performance section.

Full-year FY03/21 company forecasts

Consolidated (JPYmn)	FY03/19			FY03/20			FY03/21
	1H Act.	2H Act.	FY Act.	1H Act.	2H Act.	FY Act.	FY Est.
Revenue	2,389	2,543	4,932	2,365	2,488	4,853	9,645
Cost of revenue	1,658	1,783	3,442	1,625	1,723	3,348	
Gross profit	731	760	1,490	740	765	1,504	
Gross profit margin	30.6%	29.9%	30.2%	31.3%	30.7%	31.0%	
SG&A expenses	453	522	974	507	519	1,026	
SG&A ratio	18.9%	20.5%	19.8%	21.4%	20.9%	21.1%	
Operating profit	278	238	516	233	245	478	398
Operating profit margin	11.6%	9.4%	10.5%	9.8%	9.9%	9.9%	4.1%
Recurring profit	366	217	583	295	232	527	459
Recurring profit margin	15.3%	8.5%	11.8%	12.5%	9.3%	10.9%	4.8%
Net income	263	147	410	218	150	368	230
Net margin	11.0%	5.8%	8.3%	9.2%	6.0%	7.6%	2.4%

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Revisions to full-year earnings forecast (announced August 12, 2020)

On August 12, 2020, the company announced revisions to its full-year FY03/21 forecast. The revenue forecast was revised downward to JPY9.6bn (previous forecast: JPY10.6bn) while operating profit and recurring profit were revised upward to JPY398mn (JPY268mn) and JPY459mn (JPY328mn), respectively. Meanwhile, the company maintained its forecast for net income at JPY230mn.

Reasons for the revision are as follows:

- ▷ As a result of unifying the accounting methods of WebCrew Agency, which became a consolidated subsidiary in FY03/21, with that of the group, some transactions were excluded from revenues. Accordingly, the company reduced both its revenue and cost of revenue estimates by JPY960mn, but did not revise profit items from operating profit down.
- ▷ Estore had initially planned to include all office relocation expenses as SG&A expenses, but after discussions with its external auditor, the company decided to write off a portion of the expenses as an impairment loss under extraordinary losses. As a result, the company revised its operating profit and recurring profit forecasts upward by JPY130mn, but did not make any revisions to its net income forecast.

The company's full-year FY03/21 forecasts call for revenue of JPY9.6bn (+98.7% versus FY03/20 results), JPY398mn (-16.7%), JPY459mn (-12.8%), and net income of JPY230mn (-37.5%).

Consolidation of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency

The results of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency will be consolidated starting in FY03/21. As a result, the company expects revenue to rise substantially YoY. Moreover, the company expects to benefit from group synergies such as joint marketing and cross-selling in both the sales promotion services and sales systems businesses as it is now capable of handling large projects.

Factors affecting profits: Goodwill amortization and one-time office relocation expenses

M&A activities will result in goodwill of about JPY1.0bn (Commerce21: about JPY600mn, WebCrew Agency: about JPY400mn). The amortization period is 10 years for Commerce21 and seven years for WebCrew Agency. In FY03/21, the company expects to incur goodwill amortization (about JPY130mn) and office relocation expenses (about JPY230mn). Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency posted operating profit of about JPY100mn each in FY03/20.

Other business trends

- ▷ The company believes that Q1 FY03/21 is the bottom in terms of revenue for the Systems business sector as customer contract terminations are trending lower. The company's business efficiency has been improving as customers with lower sales gradually terminated contracts, resulting in higher GMV per customer.

- ▷ In light of the coronavirus pandemic, Estore is having half of its employees report to the office and the other half report through telework. The company's understanding is that full teleworking would result in insufficient communication among employees. Its view is that planning meetings and brainstorming sessions are more likely to generate ideas when held in-person.
- ▷ The company's dividend policy is to maintain a stable dividend regardless of short-term earnings fluctuations.

Results versus initial estimates

Results versus initial estimates

Results vs. Initial Est. (JPYmm)	FY03/11 Parent	FY03/12 Cons.	FY03/13 Cons.	FY03/14 Cons.	FY03/15 Cons.	FY03/16 Cons.	FY03/17 Parent	FY03/18 Parent	FY03/19 Cons.	FY03/20 Cons.	FY03/21 Cons. Est.
Revenue (Initial Est.)	-	-	-	-	6,083	6,131	-	4,990	5,540	5,047	10,605
Revenue (Results)	4,069	5,337	5,963	5,871	5,772	5,724	4,775	5,044	4,932	4,853	-
Results vs. Initial Est.	-	-	-	-	-5.1%	-6.6%	-	1.1%	-11.0%	-3.8%	-
Operating profit (Initial Est.)	-	-	-	-	459	215	-	403	531	347	268
Operating profit (Results)	604	498	645	552	572	619	407	554	516	478	-
Results vs. Initial Est.	-	-	-	-	24.6%	188.0%	-	37.6%	-2.8%	37.8%	-
Recurring profit (Initial Est.)	-	-	-	-	459	215	-	397	531	384	328
Recurring profit (Results)	592	504	659	554	576	621	402	582	583	527	-
Results vs. Initial Est.	-	-	-	-	25.6%	188.7%	-	46.7%	9.7%	37.1%	-
Net income (Initial Est.)	-	-	-	-	268	134	-	274	367	298	230
Net income (Results)	329	281	390	324	333	403	286	412	410	368	-
Results vs. Initial Est.	-	-	-	-	24.2%	200.8%	-	50.2%	11.7%	23.4%	-

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Looking at the company's historical results versus initial estimates, the company missed revenue targets in four out of the five most recent fiscal years (when initial estimates were announced), but achieved net income targets in all five fiscal years. The main reason for the shortfall in unconsolidated and consolidated revenue was that revenue growth in the sales promotion services business was lower than expected due to a lack of new sales personnel, and the company was not able to offset the revenue decline in the sales systems business.

For the past few years, the company budgeted for investment in training and recruiting consultants for its mainstay sales promotion services business, but hiring did not progress as planned. As a result, the company did not consume its budget, and profits came in above initial estimates. Two companies (Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency) will be added to the group in FY03/21, and the company expects slightly higher revenue for Commerce21 and Estore (parent), and lower revenue for WebCrew Agency. The company set conservative initial profit estimates once again, taking into account extraordinary factors like goodwill amortization as well as one-time factors such as office relocation expenses and COVID-19-related expenses.

Medium-term management plan

Seven-year growth cycle

In February 1999, back when Rakuten Ichiba had less than 100 stores, the company launched its in-house e-commerce support services business with aims to boost the number of specialty boutiques on the internet, while making clear distinctions from online marketplaces. Since then, Estore grew while adjusting to changes in the business environment, shifting its focus area every seven years or so. The company has continually repeated the cycle of establishing its revenue base in existing businesses, then either reinvesting the profits or acquiring and integrating other companies to create its next new revenue base. FY03/21 marks the beginning of the company's fourth growth cycle with the addition of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency. A recap of the first, second, and third growth cycles are below.

First cycle (FY03/00–FY03/06)

Estore started with a shopping cart solution service. Then, it began providing rental servers for websites, which went on to become the revenue base supporting the company's early days. In addition to these two main businesses, the company prepared the groundwork for "shopserve," a comprehensive e-commerce support service provided via an application service provider (ASP) model.

Second cycle (FY03/07–FY03/13)

In January 2006, the company launched shopserve, which became its main revenue stream over the seven-year period between FY03/07–FY03/13. The recurring revenue from monthly subscription fees for ASP services helped stabilize the company's operating base. At the same time, the company started expanding its royalty revenue (GMV-linked revenue), where it collects a percentage of sales as payment settlement fees. etc.

Third cycle (FY03/14–FY03/20)

With recurring and royalty revenues growing in line with higher customer e-commerce sales, the company started investing in enhancing its sales promotion business and building its media business (made Precision Marketing a consolidated subsidiary in June 2011) with aims to make its Marketing business the next mainstay business. The sales promotion business provided outsourced business operations and consulting services, and the media business operated online marketplace "park." The company added the sales promotion systems business (offering COMPARE and QUERY software) as a store backroom support systems lineup, making it a part of the focus area along with the sales promotion services business. Meanwhile, the group discontinued its media business at end-September 2018 (Precision Marketing was deconsolidated in January 2016), as the likes of Amazon and Rakuten (TSE1: 4755) dominated the space. In August 2018, the company established CrossTrust, an electronic authentication business.

Performance trends since establishment (seven-year growth cycle)

Growth cycle	Cons. /Par.	Cons. Subsidiaries	Term	FY	Revenue	Recurring profit	Net income	No. of customers (stores)	Total business Total customer GMV (JPYmn)	GMV per customer (JPYmn)	No. of customers (stores)	Total customer GMV (JPYmn)	GMV per customer (JPYmn)	Total assets (JPYmn)	Net assets (JPYmn)	Medium-term business plan
0	Parent		1	03/99	0	-7	-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	
1	Parent		2	03/00	283	38	21	4,855	-	-	-	-	-	599	490	
	Parent		3	03/01	1,233	331	172	23,594	-	-	-	-	-	995	662	
	Parent		4	03/02	1,416	306	173	23,327	-	-	-	-	-	1,378	1,208	
	Parent		5	03/03	1,272	68	43	20,350	6,070	0.30	-	-	-	1,347	1,255	
	Parent		6	03/04	1,359	89	58	20,822	9,780	0.47	-	-	-	1,671	1,513	
	Parent		7	03/05	1,840	170	109	25,131	16,110	0.64	-	-	-	1,735	1,250	
	Parent		8	03/06	2,384	203	124	35,615	28,480	0.80	-	-	-	1,991	1,347	
	Parent		9	03/07	2,809	328	145	41,651	42,180	1.01	-	-	-	2,458	1,143	
2	Parent		10	03/08	2,870	422	232	44,765	63,270	1.41	-	-	-	2,502	1,326	
	Parent		11	03/09	3,257	423	238	48,426	78,950	1.63	-	-	-	2,815	1,476	
	Parent		12	03/10	3,643	506	288	48,333	89,940	1.86	-	-	-	3,203	1,571	
	Parent		13	03/11	4,069	592	329	47,262	94,590	2.00	-	-	-	3,383	1,619	
	Cons.		14	03/12	5,337	504	281	32,773	93,080	2.84	-	-	-	4,013	1,809	
	Cons.		15	03/13	5,963	659	390	28,865	92,690	3.21	-	-	-	4,434	2,121	
	Cons.	Precision Marketing	16	03/14	5,871	554	324	21,733	89,080	4.10	13,929	76,888	5.52	3,468	1,038	
	Cons.		17	03/15	5,772	576	333	19,867	84,580	4.26	12,986	75,059	5.78	3,622	1,238	
3	Cons.		18	03/16	5,724	621	403	18,681	89,640	4.80	12,591	79,575	6.32	3,506	1,015	
	Parent		19	03/17	4,775	402	286	17,018	87,860	5.16	11,590	79,739	6.88	3,492	1,173	
	Parent		20	03/18	5,044	582	412	-	-	-	10,503	79,823	7.60	3,980	1,463	
	Cons.		21	03/19	4,932	583	410	-	-	-	9,432	77,531	8.22	4,496	1,404	
	Cons.	Cross Trust	22	03/20	4,853	527	368	-	-	-	8,679	79,326	9.14	7,238	1,747	
	Cons.	C21, WCA	23	03/21	10,605	328	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Former 5-year plan (management target)

Source: Shared Research based on company data
Note: C21 refers to Commerce21 and WCA refers to WebCrew Agency.

Current medium-term management plan (five-years)

In 2015, the Estore group formulated a five-year medium-term management plan (FY03/17–FY03/21) with the goal of offsetting the intended decline in revenue for the Systems business (see below) with higher revenue in the Marketing business. After

announcing FY03/20 results, which was the fourth-year of the medium-term plan, the company revealed its internal medium-term target of achieving JPY5.0bn in revenue. In FY03/16, when the current medium-term plan was formulated, the company deconsolidated Precision Marketing (January 2016) as results were below expectations and shifted its Marketing business investment away from the media business (operations of online marketplace “park”) and toward the sales promotion business.

Probability of missing targets

Estore (parent) has already moved forward with its strategy of narrowing its target to quality customers, intentionally reducing customer count, and growing GMV per customer. However, the company faced challenges in formulating strategies to launch sales promotion systems and promote large-scale solutions, which prevented it from offsetting the revenue decline in the Systems business with revenue growth in the Marketing business (sales promotion services) for some time. The composition of revenue for Estore (parent) and its group companies has gradually shifted from the Systems business to the Marketing business, but overall revenue has been stagnant at around JPY5.0bn for nearly a decade.

M&A

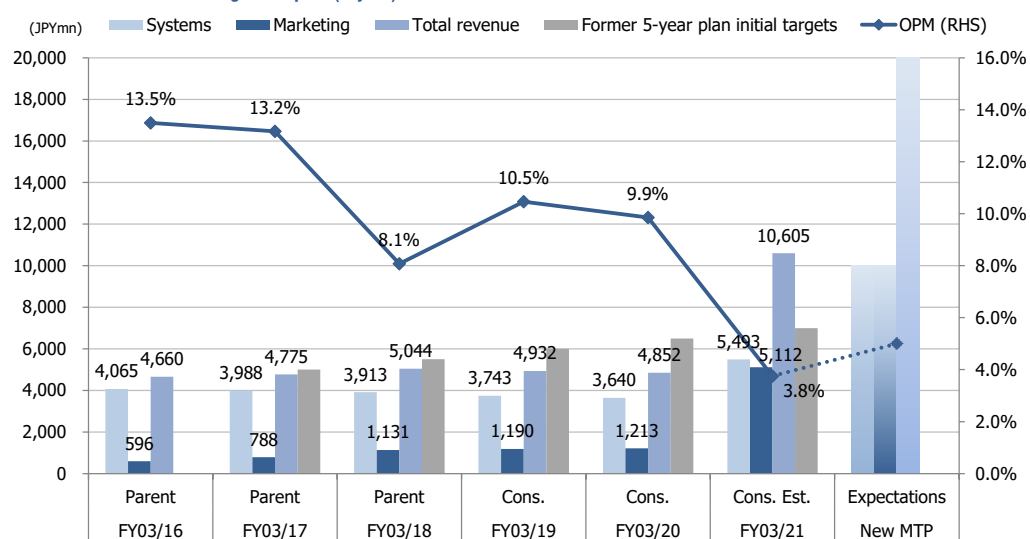
To overcome delays in its medium-term management plan, the company brought in investment fund Advantage Advisors and raised just under JPY1.0bn in November 2018 through a third-party allocation of convertible bonds. In January and March 2020, the company acquired all shares in Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency, making them subsidiaries and successfully incorporating the dedicated converged e-commerce systems business geared for large enterprise customers as well as the marketing and website production businesses. In other words, the acquisitions helped establish the next foundation for growth quickly, enabling the company to achieve what it was unable to do on its own. The Estore group is currently working on formulating a new medium-term management plan and intends to announce it during FY03/21.

Advantage Advisors is part of the Advantage Partners group, which has been creating markets for private equity investments in Japan since its early days. Advantage Partners specializes in majority investments (buyouts) and Advantage Advisors specializes in minority investments in public companies. While both firms are the same in terms of providing funding and management support, the main difference is whether the firm sends in new management (Advantage Partners) or supports the existing management team as shareholders (Advantage Advisors).

Synergies

Since Commerce21 provides large-scale e-commerce systems to large enterprise customers, it can offer sales promotion services as a value-added option. Meanwhile, WebCrew Agency provides sales promotion services to Commerce21, and also contributes to service improvement for Estore (parent)’s sales promotion services. In this way, the three group companies complement one another and create synergies, enabling the group to handle a wide variety of customer needs addressing companies of all sizes for both the Systems and Marketing business. Instead of operating independently of one another, the three companies need to achieve organic growth in group earnings through synergies. Although the three companies will continue to operate under their existing brands for the time being, Estore plans to relocate its offices during FY03/21 to improve group-wide efficiency. With the group now capable of handling large projects, the company is prepared to realize synergies such as joint marketing and cross-selling in both the sales promotion services and sales systems businesses.

Current medium-term management plan (5-year) and results



Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: The Estore group is currently working on formulating a new medium-term management plan and intends to announce it during FY03/21. New medium-term targets and timelines are undetermined. However, the above chart is a growth scenario based on the e-commerce market's 11.4% CAGR (2008–2018) and Fuji Chimera Research Institute's forecast of the e-commerce development solutions market reaching JPY26.7bn by 2023 (versus JPY16.5bn in 2018).

Business

Business model

Overview

Comprehensive services for in-house e-commerce systems

The Estore group consists of seven companies: Estore (parent), three consolidated subsidiaries, and three affiliates (two of which are equity method affiliates). The group offers comprehensive services related to the development and operations of in-house e-commerce systems for customer companies. Online marketplaces are outside the scope of business. Its mainstay businesses are deploying in-house e-commerce systems for customers (Systems business: about 52% of FY03/21 revenue forecast [34% small-to medium-scale, 18% large-scale]) and offering sales promotion services (Marketing business: about 48% [13% small-to medium-scale, 35% large-scale]). Customers range from large corporations to SMEs. In 2020, the company acquired Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency, and began acquiring quality large customers with substantial e-commerce budgets.

Comparison of online marketplaces and in-house e-commerce sites

Online marketplace:

E-commerce sites where multiple stores are grouped together to form one major marketplace. The internet-equivalent of a department store or mall.

Advantages: High customer traffic volumes, high credibility, easy for beginners to use.

Disadvantages: Store fees and commissions, product price competition, difficulty in store branding, and inability to capture customer information.

In-house e-commerce site:

E-commerce sites operated in-house by a company under its own domain name. The internet-equivalent of a specialty store, official website, or directly operated store.

In-house e-commerce development methods include: from-scratch development, packaged software, open source software, and ASP services.

Advantages: High profit margins, ability to build a store brand, easier to encourage repeat purchases, and ability to obtain customer information.

Disadvantages: Requires independent customer traffic generation, takes time to see results, requires taking initiative in e-commerce site operations.

Source: Shared Research, based on Shopify materials

Online marketplaces (number of stores)

Marketplace	No. of monthly users (mn)		Number of stores ('000)	
Amazon	50.04	(as of Apr. 2019)	178	(as of Jun. 2015)
Rakuten Ichiba	48.04	(as of Apr. 2019)	48	(as of Sep. 2019)
Yahoo! Shopping	26.45	(as of Jun. 2018)	873	(as of Mar. 2019)

Source: Shared Research, based on various sources

Number of Estore customer stores

FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
13,929	11,590	8,679	11,590	10,503	9,432	8,679

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Business domain

New business domain (JPYmn)	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Parent/ Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.
Revenue	5,871	5,772	5,724	4,775	5,044	4,932	4,853
YoY	-1.5%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-16.6%	5.6%	-2.2%	-1.6%
Systems	4,078	3,836	3,975	3,934	3,880	3,706	3,606
YoY	-3.9%	-5.9%	3.6%	-1.0%	-1.4%	-4.5%	-2.7%
% of revenue			69.4%	82.4%	76.9%	75.1%	74.3%
Small and medium: Gen. purpose ASP (Estore)	4,078	3,836	3,975	3,934	3,880	3,706	3,606
YoY	-3.9%	-5.9%	3.6%	-1.0%	-1.4%	-4.5%	-2.7%
% of revenue	69.5%	66.5%	69.4%	82.4%	76.9%	75.1%	74.3%
Large: Dedicated converged system (Commerce21)							
YoY							
% of revenue							
Marketing			1,748	788	1,131	1,190	1,213
YoY	-	-	-	-54.9%	43.6%	5.2%	2.0%
% of revenue	0.0%	0.0%	30.5%	16.5%	22.4%	24.1%	25.0%
Small and medium: Production and promotion (Estore)	1,735	1,889	1,748	788	1,131	1,190	1,213
YoY	8.0%	8.9%	-7.5%	-54.9%	43.6%	5.2%	2.0%
% of revenue	29.5%	32.7%	30.5%	16.5%	22.4%	24.1%	25.0%
Large: Marketing and production (WebCrew Agency)							
YoY							
% of revenue							
Other	58	46	1	54	34	36	34
YoY	-47.8%	-20.5%	-97.7%	-	-37.3%	7.5%	-5.8%
% of revenue			0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Systems business: small- to medium-scale (34% of FY03/21 revenue forecast)

Overview

In the Systems business (sales systems), Estore (parent) offers “shopserve,” a cloud-based shopping cart solution for smaller e-commerce operators. Shopserve automatically calculates the total amount of purchases, processes payments, and sends out order confirmation emails. It is a general-purpose e-commerce system that integrates all functions required for operating an in-house e-commerce site (store pages, domain names, emails, payment processing, order fulfillment, customer management). Shopserve features include: operational design standards focused on reducing customer time and labor costs, stability based on over 20 years of operational experience, and the scalability that comes with 150 application programming interfaces (APIs).

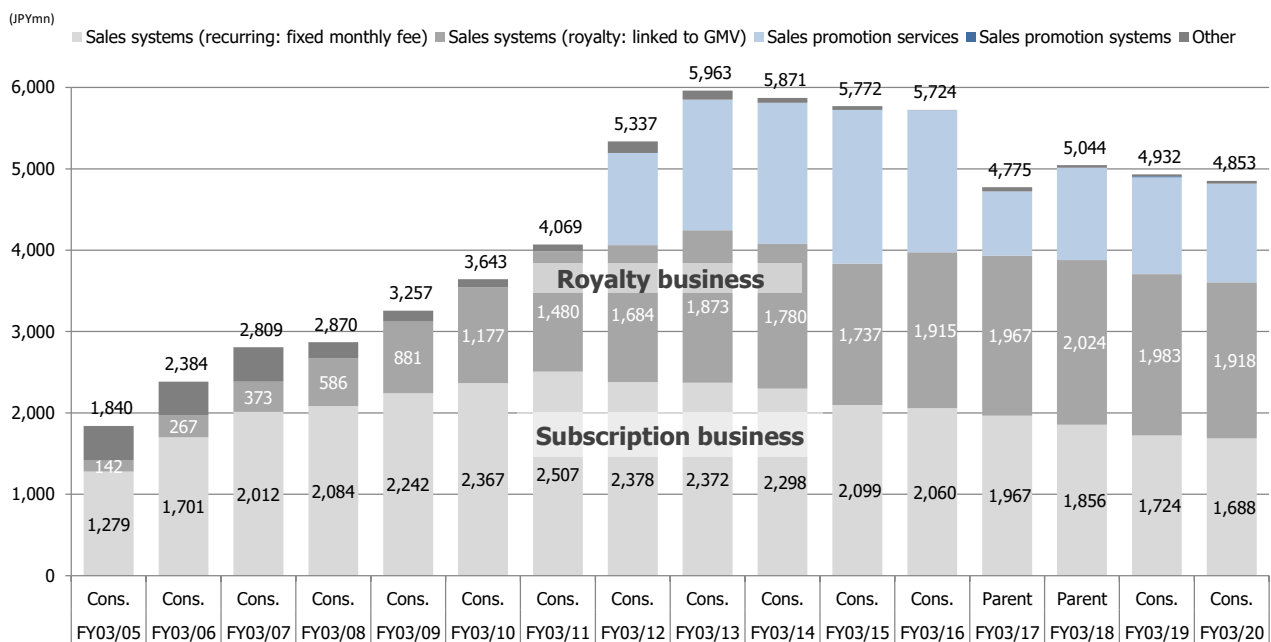
Revenue structure

Revenue for shopserve consists of recurring revenue (monthly fixed fees) and royalty revenue (linked to gross merchandise value [GAV]). The former is collected as monthly subscription fees for ASP services, and the latter is collected as a percentage of sales made via stores on the shopserve platform as payment settlement fees. Commission rates are fixed for both revenue categories, so GPM and OPM are relatively stable as long as sales do not fluctuate drastically.

Both revenue streams have contributed to Estore’s growth and business stability as customer count expanded (peaked in FY03/09). As intensified competition resulted in lower profitability in recent years, Estore made a strategic shift, focusing on quality customers and intentionally reducing customer count (FY03/12: 14,596 stores, FY03/20: 8,679 stores). As a result, annual GMV per store rose from JPY5.7mn in FY03/14 to JPY9.1mn in FY03/20, with annual total GMV flat at JPY79.0bn.

In the sales systems business, recurring revenue peaked in FY03/11 and royalty revenue peaked in FY03/18, with both on a declining trend since the increase in revenue per customer has not been enough to offset the decline in customer count.

Revenue by service



Source: Shared Research based on company data

KPIs

Sales systems revenue as a percentage of total customer GMV* declined gradually from 5.1% in FY03/14 to 4.5% in FY03/20. This metric shows what percentage of sales systems costs is charged to the customer**. Sales systems revenue per customer store*** has risen from JPY0.29mn in FY03/14 to JPY0.42mn in FY03/20.

* Estore and its group companies' sales systems revenue divided by the total GMV of customer stores in operation

** Sales systems revenue for Estore parent includes rental server revenue, and excluding this yields a slightly lower figure

*** Estore and its group companies' sales systems revenue divided by total customer store count

Customer store count and GMV

Key performance indicators	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Sales systems	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.
No. of customer stores	14,596	14,467	13,929	12,986	12,597	11,590	10,503	9,432	8,679
YoY	-	-0.9%	-3.7%	-6.8%	-3.0%	-8.0%	-9.4%	-10.2%	-8.0%
Customer GMV per store (JPYmn)		5.17	5.69	5.78	6.32	6.88	7.60	8.22	9.14
YoY	-	-	10.0%	1.7%	9.3%	8.9%	10.5%	8.2%	11.2%
Total customer GMV (JPYmn)		74,800	79,200	75,059	79,613	79,739	79,823	77,531	79,326
YoY			5.9%	-5.2%	6.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-2.9%	2.3%
Sales systems revenue as % of customer GMV		5.7%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%
Sales systems revenue per customer store (JPYmn)	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.42

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Pricing plans

Shopserv pricing plans include Public, Basic, Prime, and Premium. Customers can further customize their plan based on the number of registered products, number of registered customers, data disk storage size, website network traffic, and various optional plans. According to Estore, with an increase in the number of customers with relatively large e-commerce budgets, sales has been shifting from the Public plan to the higher-priced Basic plan.

Shopserv pricing plans

shopserv plans		Public	Basic	Prime	Premium
Initial fee (JPY, ex. tax)		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Monthly fee (JPY, ex. tax)	DV AOSL	11,400	16,500	22,000	46,800
	OV AOSL	-	19,700	25,200	50,000
No. of registered products		500	3,000	3,000	3,000
No. of registered customers		10,000	30,000	Unlimited	Unlimited
Store domain charge		Free	Free	Free	Free
Subdomain availability		N	Y	Y	Y
Smartphone site		Y	Y	Y	Y
Wide payment options		Y	Y	Y	Y
WordPress linkage		Optional	Optional	Y	Y
Regular purchase, buyers clubs		Optional	Optional	Optional	Y
LP cart (landing page with built-in form)		Optional	Optional	Optional	Y
HTML email distribution		Optional	Optional	Y	Y
No. of emails distributed		50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000
Number of email addresses available		20	50	50	50
Multiple staff login		Y	Y	Y	Y
Data disk storage size (GB)		1	3	10	10
Website data transfer volume		150GB	150GB	200GB	200GB

Note: DV: domain validated, OV: organization validated, AOSL: Always On SSL

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Customer attributes

There are about 9,000 companies (stores) using Estore's shopserv e-commerce system, most of which are SMEs. The company has intentionally narrowed its focus on quality customers and expects customer count to decline to between 5,000 and 7,000 in the future. The company defines quality customers as large corporations and high-growth SMEs that have high GMV and revenue per store, as well as ample system development and sales promotion budgets.

Since 2009, Estore has held the Online Store GRANDPRIX Awards every year, awarding stores based on a number of criteria including sales, order count, growth rate, repeat purchase ratio, member count, and design quality. This has yielded some positive results (i.e., upselling of sales promotion services) by helping the company identify and nurture quality customers as a part of its marketing efforts.

The company selects the stores with the highest sales for the year overall and by category, and awards the overall top selling store the "Grand Prix" award, and the top-selling store in each category the "Category Top" award. Additionally, the company selects the store with the highest annual order count (including repeat orders) in a certain category as the "Category Premium" and awards the highest-selling new store (stores that have been in operation for one year) the "New Shop Award."


















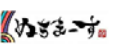
Many of the winners are specialty stores selling lifestyle improvement products for women such as jewelry and watches; beauty, healthcare and diet products; kids, baby, and maternity products. Also, in the food category, the winners are not stores selling daily necessities, but those specializing in local gourmet food and other high-end ingredients. The company stimulates its customers' drive to expand sales, which in turn leads to higher royalty revenue and sales promotion services revenue for Estore.

Estore customer Grand Prix winning stores

Year	Grand Prix	Category
2019	GINZA RASIN	Jewelry and watches
2018	Takumi Hongo	Foods
2017	CeraLabo	Beauty and healthcare
2016	Karadanorecipe	Beauty and healthcare
2015	Takumi Hongo	Foods
2014	Sweet Mommy	Kids, babies, maternity
2013	Takumi Hongo	Foods
2012	Milk tea	Kids, babies, maternity
2011	Tansunogen Honten	Lifestyle, interior
2010	Natural Garden	Diet and healthcare
2009	Tansunogen Honten	Lifestyle, interior

Source: Shared Research based on company website

Shops/serve customers (partial list)

						
Ohayodo Online Shop	Better Everyday	Kura sushi	Daishoken	Shinshu Ham	Moranbong	
						
Hanabatakebokujo	Magazine House	Tansunogen		Malony	TV Kanagawa	
						
St.Cousair		Toko Store	Yatsushika	Chidoriya	Funabashiya	Nuchima-su

Source: Company website

Systems business: large-scale (18% of FY03/21 revenue forecast)

Overview

In addition to general-purpose e-commerce systems for SMEs, the company offers dedicated converged e-commerce systems for large corporations. These packaged systems can flexibly meet the needs of large corporations that require high scalability. The development, production, and maintenance of converged e-commerce systems are handled by Commerce21, which became a consolidated subsidiary in January 2020.

Commerce21 has 100 engineers with a wealth of experience in building large-scale e-commerce systems. The main development team members for each account serve as support and maintenance contact points after system deployment, providing speedy and reliable service. Additionally, Commerce 21 maintains an open package specification by disclosing the source code. This way, it can help customers with in-house development and enable other vendors to develop and maintain systems. To meet the needs of large-scale e-commerce systems (scalability, stable operations, high security), Commerce 21 flexibly responds to development of customized functions, provides comprehensive e-commerce solutions, and enables integration with external systems and ASP services. It offers e-commerce systems that operate stably, even with millions of products, billions of yen in sales, and thousands of real-time transactions, and offers a differentiated service compared to typical e-commerce packaged systems and systems developed from scratch.

Revenue structure

According to the company, the average annual revenue per customer for large-scale e-commerce systems for Commerce21's 80 active customers is about JPY21.0mn, about 50 times higher than the average annual revenue per customer of JPY0.42mn for small-to medium-scale e-commerce systems.

Customer attributes

The top 500 e-commerce operators by revenue combine for a total of JPY3.0tn in revenue, of which Commerce21's customers account for about a 10% share at JPY320bn. Twelve of the top 100 domestic e-commerce companies by revenue are Commerce21 customers. The company has implemented its systems in over 300 major domestic e-commerce companies. Its e-commerce package comes with basic specifications that allow for flexible customization, as the package is designed to be customized. Moreover, this enables fast turnaround for additional development.

Commerce21's customers range from B2C (apparel; food, beauty, and healthcare; sports and outdoors; home electronics, PC, and office supplies; CDs, DVDs, and books; DIY, auto and motorcycle parts and accessories; general merchandise; etc.) to B2B. Of the more than 300 companies that installed Commerce21's large-scale e-commerce system, there are about 80 companies with active installations.

Customers using Commerce21's large-scale e-commerce systems (partial list)

Vertical	Store	Operator
Apparel	OEM-based C21 to EC solution (fulfillment) operation	Magaseek
	Wacoal Web Store	Wacoal
	Pal Closet	Pal
	F. O. Online	F.O. International
	The Suit Company & Universal Language Online	Aoyama Trading
Food, beauty, and healthcare	Angeliebe official online shop	Angeliebe
	HABA Online Shop	Haba Laboratories
Sports and outdoor	Kenkou Town	Kenkou Corporation
	Alpen group online store	Alpen
	GDO Golf Shop	Golf Digest Online
Home electronics, PC, and office supplies	Mizuno Shop	Mizuno
	Sanwa Direct	Sanwa Supply
	kojima.net	Kojima
CDs, DVDs, and books	PC Depot	PC Depot Corporation
	Shinshu Otani-ha Higashi Honganji	Shinshu Otani-ha Higashi Honganji
	U-Can shop	U-Can
	Bookoff Online	Bookoff Online
DIY, auto and motorcycle parts and accessories	LEC On-line Shop	Tokyo Legal Mind
	Komeri.com	Komeri
General merchandise	DCM Online	DCM Holdings
	dinos online shop	Dinos Cecile
B2B	Market Catalogue	Biznet
	Web Maruko	Kodansha
	sign city	Trade
Other	au Online Shop	KDDI
	Toys"R"Us Babies"R"US online store	Toys"R"Us-Japan
	Komehyo Online Shop	Komehyo

Source: Shared Research, based on company website

Marketing business: small- to medium-scale (13% of FY03/21 forecasted revenue)

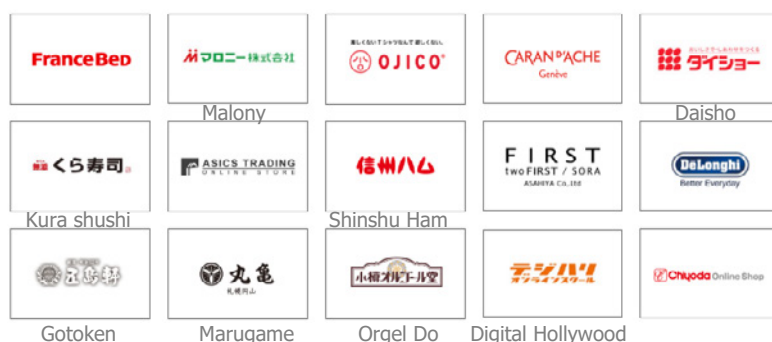
Overview

In the Marketing business (sales promotion services), the company conducts e-commerce sales promotions on behalf of its customers. The outsourced operations include project strategy, survey and analysis, and advertisement production, and services are constantly being improved to help customers realize the benefits of opening an e-commerce store. More specifically, the services include providing visual creations such as webpages and advertisements, promotional advertisements to attract customers, email newsletters to encourage repeat customers, and making distribution-related arrangements such as for warehousing. Sales promotion services is Estore (parent)'s focus area and offers extensive customer services through: 1) full sales management by account, 2) outsourced webpage production and promotions, and 3) inventory and logistics management consulting to prevent order loss. As a result, upselling to existing customers has been steady and the order unit price for sales promotion services has trended upward.

Revenue structure and customer attributes

Sales promotion services comprise survey analysis, strategy formulation, and consulting; customer acquisition outsourcing; outsourced production; and outsourced operations. The company offers highly itemized pricing options ranging from JPY10,000 to over JPY1mn. For the Full Assist Plan, a one-stop service including survey, analysis, strategy formulation, production, and customer acquisition services, the company offers pricing plans such as JPY1mn per month (six months for JPY6mn) and JPY5mn per month (six months for JPY30mn). According to Estore (parent), the average annual revenue per customer for the sales promotion services business is about JPY6mn, covering about 200 active customers. In the Marketing business, Estore (parent) engages in sales activities with about 350 companies, including potential customers.

Marketing service customers (partial list)



Source: Company website

Marketing business: large-scale (35% of FY03/21 forecasted revenue)

Revenue structure and customer attributes

Estore (parent) offers sales promotion services targeting SMEs while WebCrew Agency, which became a consolidated subsidiary in March 2020, targets large corporations. According to the Estore group, the average annual revenue per customer for large company sales promotion services is about JPY36mn (versus JPY6mn for SME sales promotion services), which covers about 100 active WebCrew Agency customers.

WebCrew Agency is an advertising agency that provides consulting services for the latest internet advertising methods as well as proposals and operations for listing ads on Google and Yahoo!, social media ads centered around Twitter and Facebook, proposals for traditional media such as magazines, radio, and direct mail, and production of landing pages (the first page of a website that users see), banners, and websites. WebCrew Agency serves about 100 customers with a sales-driven 30-person team.

Major customers (vendors, partners, etc.) include Yahoo (a wholly owned subsidiary of Z Holdings [TSE1: 4689]), Google, Toppan Printing (TSE1: 7911), Hakuhodo DY Holdings (TSE1: 2433), Dentsu Group (TSE1: 4324), Dai Nippon Printing (TSE1: 7912), Fan Communications (TSE1: 2461), Interspace (TSE Mothers: 2122), and ValueCommerce (TSE1: 2491).

Marketing service portfolio of WebCrew Agency (partial list)

Customer	Track record
Netz Toyota Yokohama	Landing page
Netz Toyota Higashikanagawa	Landing page
Toyota Collora Saitama	Landing page
Jaguar Tokyo	Landing page
Yell	Landing page
Keiyo Group	Landing page
Tokyu Security	Landing page
Haseko Community	Landing page
metabolic	Landing page
The Kids	Landing page
Pac Ex	Landing page
Mitsui Kaihatsu	Landing page, website
Hirosima Kensetsu	Landing page, website
Life Cycle	Website, video ad
Japan Total Club	Website
New Otani	Video ad
Choice Hotels Japan	Video ad
Sogo & Seibu	Video ad
Intage	Video ad

Source: Shared Research, based on company website

Other business (< 1% of FY03/21 forecasted revenue)

In the electronic authentication services business, consolidated subsidiary CrossTrust provides website and corporate certificate registration and issuance services. In the sales promotion system business, Estore (parent) develops and offers A/B testing*

software Estore COMPARE and email marketing software Estore QUERY. Neither business met growth expectations, and the company categorized both as non-core businesses, operating them as is, with limited additional investment.

* **A/B test:** A test where two sets of a single webpage are prepared and tested over a certain period to determine which one delivers the best results.

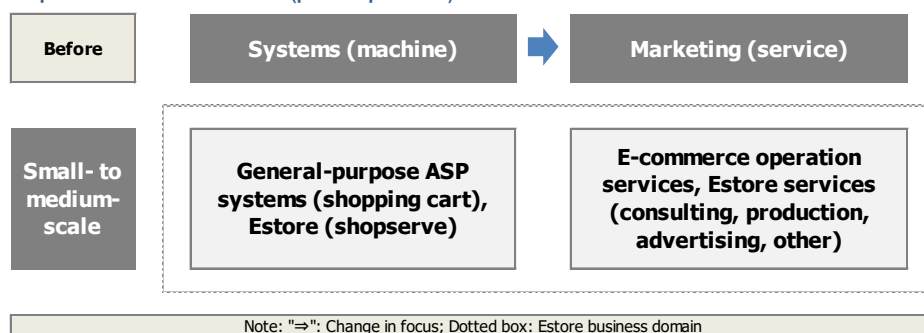
Focus areas

The company has been shifting its focus from general-purpose ASP systems for SMEs to dedicated converged e-commerce systems for large corporations. In other words, it is shifting from the Systems business to the Marketing business, from shopping cart solutions (shopserve) to large-scale e-commerce package systems, and from machine processing to service delivery. The company is shifting away from the general-purpose shopping cart business as price competition has intensified with over 100 companies in the space, many of which are operating at a loss. The business is now in the same category as the already-commoditized rental server business, making it difficult to differentiate services with so many vendors in the space. As e-commerce system sales and operations require largely the same amount of effort and personnel for both small and large systems, the company intends to strengthen efforts to win large projects, which yield better sales and service efficiency.

Estore's policy has been to lower its focus on the increasingly commoditized sales systems (Systems business) and shift toward sales promotion services (Marketing business), which show substantial potential demand. However, like the sales systems business, the sales promotion services business has over 1,000 production companies and advertising agencies, and competition in the e-commerce support area is intensifying. As such, the company plans to focus on pursuing large projects in the sales promotion business as well.

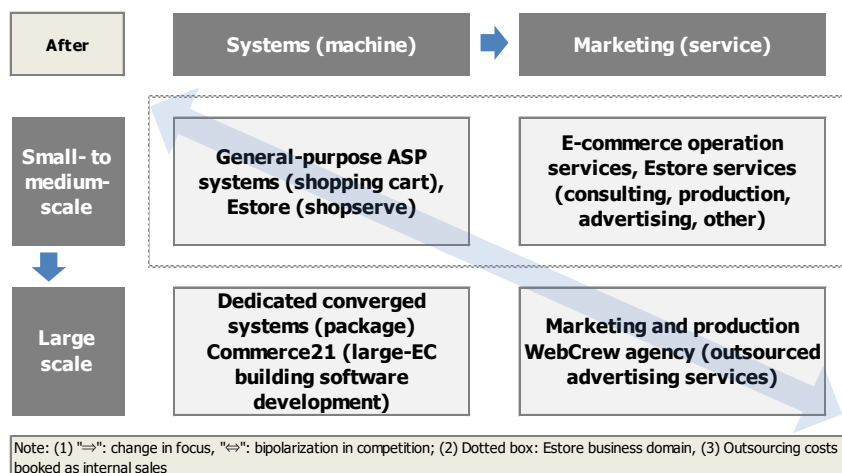
The changes in the company's scope of business and areas of focus before and after the acquisition of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency are shown in the table below. Prior to the merger, Estore (parent) was in the process of shifting its focus from the Systems business (small- to medium-scale) to the Marketing business (small- to medium-scale).

Scope of business and focus areas (pre- and post-M&A)



Source: Shared Research, based on company data and interview

At the time of the acquisitions, Commerce21, which was spun off (discussed below), operated its own large-scale converged e-commerce system business and WebCrew Agency had its own marketing and production business. After the merger, former WebCrew Agency CEO Fujio Hino became head of the entire Marketing business, overseeing projects of all sizes and promoting cross-selling and upselling within the group. In the Systems business, Estore (parent) will focus on small- to medium-scale projects while Commerce21 pursues large projects. This is because the company competes directly with large consulting, IT, and advertising firms for new larger projects, and the group's competitive landscape will be separated by project size.



Source: Shared Research, based on company data and interview

Overview of business area (revenue, average revenue per customer, customer count, sales and development structure, competitors, etc.)

	Systems (machine)	Marketing
Small- to medium-scale	General-purpose ASP systems (shopping cart) Estore (shopserve) JPY3.6bn=JPY0.4mn x 9,000 companies Subscription and royalty Operates development Competition: more than 100 (mostly money losers)	E-commerce operation services Estore (consulting, production, advertising, other) JPY1.2bn=JPY6mn x 200 companies Royalty Operates marketing Competition: Over 1,000 (ad agencies)
	Estore (151 employees + 29 temporary workers)	
Large scale	Dedicated converged systems (package) Commerce21 (large EC building software development) JPY1.8bn=JPY2.1mn x 80+ companies Software development companies, system integrators Operates development (100 employees) Competition: ecbeing, other	Marketing and production WebCrew Agency (outsourced ad services) JPY3.6bn=JPY3.6mn x 100 companies Royalty Operates marketing (30 employees) Competition: Large ad agencies and consulting companies

Source: Shared Research, based on company data and interview

*Revenue = average revenue per customer multiplied by customer count

Competitive landscape

With the acquisitions of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency, the Estore group began acquiring large customers with substantial e-commerce budgets. Commerce21 was originally a system integrator in the software development industry and WebCrew Agency's main business was in advertising. The company sees ecbeing Corp., which is focused on developing large-scale e-commerce systems, as a direct competitor in this space. According to "2019 EC Solutions Market Share" published by Fuji Chimera Research Institute, ecbeing held a 47.1% share in developing e-commerce website packages for B2B transactions in 2018, and has maintained the top position for the 11th consecutive year. For Estore (parent), the main focus has been on building shopping carts for B2C e-commerce sites, but going forward the company will also focus on developing e-commerce site packages for B2B websites.

The group survived more than 20 years of intense competition with its differentiation strategy based on its "Mikawaya-san" approach, or in other words, the trade consulting approach. Mikawaya-san refers to a locally owned liquor store that understands what its customers need and makes personal recommendations for them. The store recommends only what customers need, thereby boosting customer satisfaction and building a lasting relationship. Estore believes that consumers (demand side) are feeling the effects of information overload in the digital age, and that companies (i.e., Estore's customers) would benefit from adopting an analog approach that cultivates a sense of resonance with consumers and creates the perception that they are receiving special attention. The company believes the trade consulting, or Mikawaya-san strategy, will prove effective in capturing new large B2B projects.

The company competes with major IT companies, consulting firms, and advertising agencies for large B2B e-commerce projects. Rather than directly competing with these companies that have already tapped into the market, the group plans to take a specialized trade consulting approach to uncover the underlying needs of large customers, and collaborate with other companies to approach customers depending on the circumstances.

Synergies

Since Commerce21 provides large-scale e-commerce systems to large corporations, it can offer sales promotion services as a value-added option. Meanwhile, WebCrew Agency will be able to provide sales promotion services to Commerce21 and also contribute to service improvement for Estore's sales promotion services. In addition to cross-selling, the company expects to upsell services to its existing customers, which should lead to higher order unit prices. In this way, the three group companies can complement one another and create synergies, enabling the group to handle a wide variety of customer needs in both the Systems and Marketing business, addressing companies of all sizes.

Merger of Commerce21 (January 2020)

Previously, Commerce21 was a wholly owned subsidiary of Yahoo. Yahoo spun off the application performance management business from Commerce21 to establish B-SLASH, then transferred the business to ValueCommerce. Estore acquired Commerce21, which continued to operate its converged e-commerce package solution business after the spinoff, from Yahoo and made it a consolidated subsidiary. Commerce21 posted revenue of JPY1.8bn and operating profit of JPY100mn in FY03/20 (after the spinoff).

With the addition of Commerce21, the group is now able to respond to requests for large-scale e-commerce system development projects from customers of its sales promotion services. On the other hand, the company can provide sales promotion services to large corporations, which are Commerce21's mainstay customers. The company expects that these synergies will help improve the satisfaction of existing customers while strengthening new sales capabilities, thereby boosting group earnings.

Merger of WebCrew Agency (March 2020)

WebCrew Agency was a wholly owned subsidiary of WebCrew (subsidiary of NFC Holdings [Jasdaq: 7169]), an IT services company primarily engaged in the operation of an insurance comparison website. WebCrew Agency has a wide range of customers centering on large corporations, and is able to offer a diverse selection of planning solutions for online and real-world sales promotions. The company posted revenue of JPY4.1bn and operating profit of JPY100mn in FY03/20. The addition of WebCrew Agency strengthened the group's sales promotion services and large-project portfolio. Estore believes WebCrew Agency will help enhance both the quantity and quality of its sales promotion services.

Post-merger rent reductions

Although the three companies will continue to operate under their existing brands for the time being, Estore plans to relocate its offices during FY03/21 to improve group-wide efficiency. With the group now capable of handling large projects, the company is prepared to realize synergies such as joint marketing and cross-selling in both the sales promotion services and sales systems businesses. In conjunction with the office relocation, the group will revise its work rules and regulations to promote teleworking, thereby reducing the size of the office. The average price per square meter will rise from JPY0.10mn to JPY0.12mn after the relocation, but the group expects to reduce annual rent by about JPY30mn, from JPY277mn to JPY248mn, due to a reduction in floor space from 2,909 sqm to 2,122 sqm.

Post-merger rent reduction

	Before the consolidation			Head office relocation (Aug. 2020) Promotion of telework	FY03/22 onward		
	Floor space (sqm)	Rent per sqm (JPYmn)	Annual rent (JPYmn)		Floor space (sqm)	Rent per sqm (JPYmn)	Annual rent (JPYmn)
Estore	1,421	0.08	113	Consolidation of three companies			
Commerce21 (C21)	1,322	0.11	144				
WebCrew Agency (WCA)	165	0.12	20				
Total	2,909	0.10	277		2,122	0.12	248
					2,122	0.12	248

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Pre-merger results

	Before consolidation				After
Commerce21 (JPYmn)	FY03/17 Act.	FY03/18 Act.	FY03/19 Act.	FY03/20 Act.	FY03/21 Est.
Revenue	506	1,645	2,038	1,807	-
Operating profit	15	18	362	100	-
Operating profit margin	3.0%	1.1%	17.8%	5.5%	-
Recurring profit	16	17	363	-	-
Net income	16	-34	209	-	-
Total assets	1,051	1,211	1,369	-	-
Net assets	609	574	783	-	-
No. of employees (ex. temporary workers)	-	-	-	100	-
No. of temporary workers	-	-	-	2	-
WebCrew Agency (JPYmn)	FY03/17 Act.	FY03/18 Act.	FY03/19 Act.	FY03/20 Act.	FY03/21 Est.
Revenue	3,219	3,311	3,385	4,100	-
Operating profit	87	130	59	100	-
Operating profit margin	2.7%	3.9%	1.7%	2.4%	-
Recurring profit	87	130	59	-	-
Net income	67	76	38	-	-
Total assets	255	331	332	-	-
Net assets	752	792	736	-	-
No. of employees (ex. temporary workers)	-	-	-	29	-
No. of temporary workers	-	-	-	-	-
Estore (parent) (JPYmn)	FY03/17 Act.	FY03/18 Act.	FY03/19 Act.	FY03/20 Act.	FY03/21 Est.
Revenue	4,775	5,044	4,926	4,830	-
Operating profit	407	554	494	421	-
Operating profit margin	8.5%	11.0%	10.0%	8.7%	-
Recurring profit	402	582	524	430	-
Net income	286	412	359	291	-
Total assets	3,492	3,980	4,422	5,881	-
Net assets	1,174	1,463	1,354	1,505	-
No. of employees (ex. temporary workers)	168	143	143	151	-
No. of temporary workers	54	55	38	29	-
Estore (consolidated) (JPYmn)	FY03/17 Act.	FY03/18 Act.	FY03/19 Act.	FY03/20 Act.	FY03/21 Est.
Revenue	-	-	4,932	4,853	9,645
Office relocation costs (one-time)	-	-	-	-	230
Amortization of goodwill	-	-	-	-	130
Operating profit	-	-	516	478	398
Operating profit margin	-	-	10.5%	9.9%	4.1%
Before office relocation costs	-	-	-	-	628
Operating profit margin	-	-	-	-	6.5%
Before relocation costs and amortization	-	-	-	-	758
Operating profit margin	-	-	-	-	7.9%
Recurring profit	-	-	583	527	459
Net income	-	-	410	368	230
Total assets	-	-	4,496	7,238	-
Net assets	-	-	1,404	1,747	-
No. of employees (ex. temporary workers)	-	-	143	280	-
No. of temporary workers	-	-	38	31	-

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: FY03/17–FY03/20 earnings are pre-merger figures (however, Estore consolidated total assets, net assets, and employee count for end-FY03/20 are post-merger figures).

Business overview by segment

Old segment reporting

The Estore group reported results through two segments between FY03/12 and FY03/16: the Marketing business and Systems business. The Marketing business consisted of the media business (online marketplace “park”) operated by Precision Marketing, which became a consolidated subsidiary in June 2011. The Group reduced its stake in Precision Marketing and deconsolidated the company in January 2016 and ceased segment reporting from FY03/17.

Reporting by service

Between FY03/17 and FY03/20, Estore (parent) and its group companies reported revenues by scope of business, which included sales promotion services, sales promotion systems (recurring and royalty revenue), and others (electronic authentication business, media business [which ended as of end-September 2018], etc.). However, figures for sales promotion systems and electronic authentication services were not disclosed in FY03/20 as revenues were minimal (about JPY30mn combined).

New segment reporting (planned)

As Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency have been fully consolidated, the Estore group plans to report through two segments in FY03/21: Systems and Marketing. In its 2019 shareholder report, the company disclosed its FY03/21 revenue forecast of JPY10.1bn, comprised of JPY5.9bn for the Systems business and JPY5.1bn for the Marketing business (the company also disclosed historical results from FY03/17 to FY03/20; see third chart below).

Since the small- to medium-scale Systems business is categorized as a non-core business, and Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency revenues are not broken down into recurring and royalty revenues, the company is undecided about continuing to disclose recurring revenue (monthly fixed fees) and royalty revenue (GMV-linked revenue) for sales systems from FY03/21 onward.

Business domains (JPYmn)	FY03/05	FY03/06	FY03/07	FY03/08	FY03/09	FY03/10	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13
Parent/ Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.
Revenue	1,840	2,384	2,809	2,870	3,257	3,643	4,069	5,337	5,963
YoY		29.6%	17.8%	2.2%	13.5%	11.9%	11.7%	31.2%	11.7%
Sales promotion services								1,132	1,606
YoY								-	41.9%
% of revenue								21.2%	26.9%
Sales promotion systems									
YoY									
% of revenue									
Sales systems (recurring: fixed monthly fee)	1,279	1,701	2,012	2,084	2,242	2,367	2,507	2,378	2,372
YoY	-	33.0%	18.3%	3.6%	7.6%	5.6%	5.9%	-5.1%	-0.3%
% of revenue	69.5%	71.4%	71.6%	72.6%	68.8%	65.0%	61.6%	44.6%	39.8%
Sales systems (royalty: linked to GMV)	142	267	373	586	881	1,177	1,480	1,684	1,873
YoY	-	88.0%	39.7%	57.1%	50.3%	33.6%	25.7%	13.8%	11.2%
% of revenue	7.7%	11.2%	13.3%	20.4%	27.0%	32.3%	36.4%	31.6%	31.4%
Other	419	416	424	200	134	99	82	143	112
YoY	-	-0.8%	1.9%	-52.9%	-32.9%	-25.9%	-17.5%	74.6%	-21.8%
% of revenue	22.8%	17.4%	15.1%	7.0%	4.1%	2.7%	2.0%	2.7%	1.9%

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Business domains (JPYmn)	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Parent / Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.
Revenue	5,871	5,772	5,724	4,775	5,044	4,932	4,853
YoY	-1.5%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-16.6%	5.6%	-2.2%	-1.6%
Sales promotion services	1,735	1,889	1,748	788	1,131	1,190	1,213
YoY	8.0%	8.9%	-7.5%	-	43.6%	5.2%	2.0%
% of revenue	29.5%	32.7%	30.5%	16.5%	22.4%	24.1%	25.0%
Sales promotion systems					3	14	-
YoY					-	419.8%	-
% of revenue					0.1%	0.3%	-
Sales systems (recurring: fixed monthly fee)	2,298	2,099	2,060	1,967	1,856	1,724	1,688
YoY	-3.1%	-8.7%	-1.9%	-4.5%	-5.7%	-7.1%	-2.1%
% of revenue	39.1%	36.4%	36.0%	41.2%	36.8%	34.9%	34.8%
Sales systems (royalty: linked to GMV)	1,780	1,737	1,915	1,967	2,024	1,983	1,918
YoY	-5.0%	-2.4%	10.2%	2.7%	2.9%	-2.0%	-3.3%
% of revenue	30.3%	30.1%	33.5%	41.2%	40.1%	40.2%	39.5%
Other	58	46	1	54	31	22	34
YoY	-47.8%	-20.5%	-97.7%	-	-42.3%	-27.7%	52.0%
% of revenue	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Revenue by former segment	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20	FY03/21
Consolidated (JPYmn)	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons. Est.
Segment revenue	5,871	5,772	5,724	4,775	5,044	4,932	4,853	9,645
Systems	4,136	3,882	3,976					
Marketing	2,040	2,072	1,881					
Internal transactions or transfer	-305	-182	-133					

Composition

Systems	67.0%	65.2%	67.9%
Marketing	33.0%	34.8%	32.1%

YoY	-1.5%	-1.7%	-0.8%
Systems	-2.4%	-6.1%	2.4%
Marketing	6.5%	1.6%	-9.2%

Revenue (external customers)	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20	FY03/21
Consolidated (JPYmn)	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons. Est.
Segment revenue (external customers)	5,871	5,772	5,724	4,775	5,044	4,932	4,853	9,645
Systems	4,136	3,882	3,976	3,988	3,913	3,743	3,640	5,493
Marketing	1,735	1,889	1,748	788	1,131	1,190	1,213	5,112

Composition

Systems	70.5%	67.3%	69.5%	83.5%	77.6%	75.9%	75.0%	51.8%
Marketing	29.5%	32.7%	30.5%	16.5%	22.4%	24.1%	25.0%	48.2%

YoY	-1.5%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-	-	-2.2%	-1.6%	98.7%
Systems	-2.4%	-6.1%	2.4%	0.3%	-1.9%	-4.4%	-2.7%	50.9%
Marketing	0.5%	8.9%	-7.5%	-	-	5.2%	2.0%	321.4%

Profit by former segment	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20	FY03/21
Consolidated (JPYmn)	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons. Est.
Segment profit	552	572	619					
Systems	852	799	701					
Marketing	-296	-223	-79					
Goodwill amortization, eliminations	-4	-4	-3					

Composition

Systems	153.4%	138.8%	112.7%
Marketing	-53.4%	-38.8%	-12.7%

Segment profit margin	9.4%	9.9%	10.8%
Systems	20.6%	20.6%	17.6%
Marketing	-14.5%	-10.8%	-4.2%

YoY	-14.5%	3.7%	8.3%
Systems	6.8%	-6.2%	-12.3%
Marketing	-	-	-

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Notes: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Electronic authentication and other revenues are included in System business revenue.

Media business revenue are shown for Marketing business between FY03/12 and FY03/16.

Unconsolidated FY03/16 revenue of JPY4.7bn consists of JPY4.1bn in System revenue and JPY596mn in Marketing revenue.

Figures for FY03/17-FY03/21 are calculated from revenue by service, which the company has continued to disclose since FY03/17.

Profitability

Profit margins (JPYmn)	FY03/11 Parent	FY03/12 Cons.	FY03/13 Cons.	FY03/14 Cons.	FY03/15 Cons.	FY03/16 Cons.	FY03/17 Parent	FY03/18 Parent	FY03/19 Cons.	FY03/20 Cons.
Gross profit	1,783	1,768	1,850	1,847	1,740	1,825	1,548	1,449	1,490	1,504
Gross profit margin	43.8%	33.1%	31.0%	31.5%	30.1%	31.9%	32.4%	28.7%	30.2%	31.0%
Operating profit	604	498	645	552	572	619	407	554	516	478
Operating profit margin	14.8%	9.3%	10.8%	9.4%	9.9%	10.8%	8.5%	11.0%	10.5%	9.9%
EBITDA	791	714	849	742	747	721	492	642	598	543
EBITDA margin	19.4%	13.4%	14.2%	12.6%	12.9%	12.6%	10.3%	12.7%	12.1%	11.2%
Net margin	8.1%	5.3%	6.5%	5.5%	5.8%	7.0%	6.0%	8.2%	8.3%	7.6%
Financial ratios										
ROA (RP-based)	18.0%	13.6%	15.6%	14.0%	16.3%	17.4%	11.5%	15.6%	13.7%	9.0%
ROE	20.6%	16.5%	20.1%	21.0%	30.5%	36.7%	26.1%	31.2%	28.6%	23.4%
Total asset turnover	123.6%	144.3%	141.2%	148.6%	162.8%	160.6%	136.5%	135.0%	116.4%	82.7%
Working capital	338	478	238	315	294	385	394	385	389	397
Current ratio	148.0%	152.7%	161.1%	124.3%	133.2%	123.8%	131.1%	143.3%	179.6%	140.5%
Quick ratio	147.6%	148.0%	160.8%	123.8%	132.1%	123.4%	130.7%	143.0%	178.7%	136.6%
OCF / Current liabilities	0.38	0.30	0.37	0.19	0.29	0.25	0.20	0.29	-0.01	0.21
OCF / Total liabilities	0.36	0.27	0.36	0.18	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.27	-0.01	0.11
Cash conversion cycle (days)	21.3	21.3	12.6	5.6	8.6	13.5	23.3	22.4	22.0	11.2
Change in working capital	22	141	-240	77	-21	90	10	-9	4	8
	FY03/11 Parent	FY03/12 Cons.	FY03/13 Cons.	FY03/14 Cons.	FY03/15 Cons.	FY03/16 Cons.	FY03/17 Parent	FY03/18 Parent	FY03/19 Cons.	FY03/20 Cons.
Accounts receivable turnover	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	5.2
Days in accounts receivable	39.7	41.2	42.7	42.5	44.0	38.9	43.2	42.7	44.0	70.4
	FY03/11 Parent	FY03/12 Cons.	FY03/13 Cons.	FY03/14 Cons.	FY03/15 Cons.	FY03/16 Cons.	FY03/17 Parent	FY03/18 Parent	FY03/19 Cons.	FY03/20 Cons.
Inventory turnover	387.9	722.2	832.3	772.8	789.8	823.1	463.1	438.3	267.3	46.4
Days in inventory	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.4	7.9
	FY03/11 Parent	FY03/12 Cons.	FY03/13 Cons.	FY03/14 Cons.	FY03/15 Cons.	FY03/16 Cons.	FY03/17 Parent	FY03/18 Parent	FY03/19 Cons.	FY03/20 Cons.
Accounts payable turnover	18.9	17.8	12.0	9.8	10.2	14.1	17.7	17.2	15.7	5.4
Days in accounts payable	19.3	20.5	30.5	37.4	35.8	25.8	20.6	21.2	23.3	67.0
	FY03/11 Parent	FY03/12 Cons.	FY03/13 Cons.	FY03/14 Cons.	FY03/15 Cons.	FY03/16 Cons.	FY03/17 Parent	FY03/18 Parent	FY03/19 Cons.	FY03/20 Cons.
Tangible fixed asset turnover	17.6	26.6	31.0	32.8	43.9	61.7	45.2	42.8	46.2	26.3
Days in tangible fixed assets	20.7	13.7	11.8	11.1	8.3	5.9	8.1	8.5	7.9	13.9

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Notes: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

With the consolidation of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency in FY03/20, accounts receivable, accounts payable and inventories have all risen substantially on the balance sheet. On the other hand, note that revenue and profit for Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency are not consolidated for FY03/20, so the turnover rates and turnover days of accounts receivable, accounts payable, and inventories, as well as the cash conversion cycle, are irregular.

Cash conversion cycle = days of sales outstanding + days of inventories outstanding – days of payables outstanding

GPM was 43.8% and OPM was 14.8% in FY03/11 (unconsolidated), but between FY03/12–FY03/16, when Precision Marketing (operating loss, media business) was a consolidated subsidiary, GPM and OPM stagnated at around 31% and 10%, respectively. Neither GPM nor OPM improved between FY03/17–FY03/20. Profitability did not improve after service termination of the loss-making Media segment (end-September 2018) due to the company's inability to offset the decline in revenue of its mainstay small- to medium-scale e-commerce systems with increased revenue of sales promotion services and new large projects.

With the consolidation of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency in FY03/20, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and inventories have all risen substantially on the balance sheet. On the other hand, note that revenue and profit for Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency are not consolidated for FY03/20, so the turnover rates and turnover days of accounts receivable, accounts payable, and inventories, as well as the cash conversion cycle, are irregular.

Market and value chain

Market trends

Domestic and overseas trends

The domestic e-commerce market (B2C) has grown at a CAGR of 11.4% in the ten years from 2008 to 2018, with the e-commerce adoption rate reaching 6.2%. This is a relatively high growth rate considering a GDP growth rate of 0.9% and a CAGR of -1.6% for the services market* (consumer spending) over the same period. Despite internet penetration and the number of mobile phone contracts per capita being higher than in the US or China, Japan has a low e-commerce ratio (the percent of all transactions accounted for by e-commerce; see table and details below). This indicates that, in Japan, even if consumers search for a product on the internet, they often buy it in a brick and mortar store. Overall, the growth potential for e-commerce in Japan is substantial.

* E-commerce market size divided by e-commerce ratio

In a comparison of e-commerce ratio by country (retail market, 2017), Japan ranks fifth among the US and 10 major Asian countries at 7.9%, behind China at 20.4%, South Korea at 18.8%, the US at 11.8%, and Taiwan at 10.4%. Japan has e-commerce ratios of roughly 10% with the exception of the daily goods and gardening/other categories. E-commerce ratios for the top four countries as well as for audio-visual equipment in India are considerably higher. With high internet penetration, South Korea has an average e-commerce ratio of more than 10 percent in every category. Meanwhile, China has a high e-commerce ratio despite its low internet penetration and networked readiness index. China's mobile phone contracts exceed its total population, and internet penetration among the middle and upper-middle classes is as high as in developed countries. With cashless payments being widely available throughout the country, mainly in urban areas, there is little resistance to paying via smartphone, which is one of the reasons for the high e-commerce ratio.

Domestic e-commerce market size and e-commerce ratio

(JPYbn)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	CAGR (2008–2018)
E-commerce market size (B2C)	6,089	6,696	7,788	8,459	9,513	11,166	12,797	13,775	15,136	16,505	17,985	11.4%
YoY	13.9%	10.0%	16.3%	8.6%	12.5%	17.4%	14.6%	7.6%	9.9%	9.0%	9.0%	
E-commerce ratio	1.8%	2.1%	2.8%	3.2%	3.4%	3.9%	4.4%	4.8%	5.4%	5.8%	6.2%	
Services market (consumers)	338,278	318,857	274,225	266,845	279,794	290,026	292,838	289,992	278,744	285,067	289,140	-1.6%
YoY		-5.7%	-14.0%	-2.7%	4.9%	3.7%	1.0%	-1.0%	-3.9%	2.3%	1.4%	
E-commerce ratio	69.3%	66.8%	55.6%	53.9%	56.0%	56.6%	57.3%	56.1%	53.4%	53.6%	54.2%	
GDP	488,075	477,432	493,030	495,280	499,324	512,535	510,704	517,223	521,963	532,034	533,408	0.9%
YoY		-2.2%	3.3%	0.5%	0.8%	2.6%	-0.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.9%	0.3%	

Source: Shared Research, based on Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry data

E-commerce related indices for Japan, US, and China

Key metrics	Year	(unit)	Japan	US	China
Total population	2017	mn	126.04	326.47	1,388.23
GDP per capita	2017	USD	38,428	59,532	8,827
Internet users	2017	mn	101.97	245.51	753.81
Internet usage ratio	2017	%	80.9%	75.2%	54.3%
Mobile phone contracts	2017	mn units	170.13	395.88	1,474.10
Mobile phone contracts per capita	2017	units	1.3	1.2	1.1
E-commerce market size	2018	USDbn	109.3	523.2	1,526.7
E-commerce ratio (B2C)	2017	%	7.9%	11.8%	20.4%
E-commerce spending per internet user	Annual	USD	921	1,675	1,862
Networked readiness index	2016 (139 countries)	[Ranking]	10	5	59

Source: Shared Research, based on Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry data
Note: Japanese e-commerce market is based on goods sales

E-commerce ratio by country and category (2017, retail market)

Ten countries and regions	E-commerce ratio								
	Total B2C	Apparel	Cosmetics	Drugs	Electronic appliances	Audio/visual equip.	Daily goods	Gardening, other	Furniture, other
China	20.4%	28.9%	23.2%	17.8%	33.3%	35.0%	13.4%	1.1%	-
South Korea	18.8%	17.9%	11.0%	11.6%	11.4%	19.4%	10.2%	14.4%	15.3%
US	11.8%	20.4%	10.2%	10.8%	12.3%	41.3%	2.4%	4.6%	11.7%
Taiwan	10.4%	11.6%	10.8%	9.3%	7.9%	24.3%	2.0%	3.2%	4.0%
Japan	7.9%	14.9%	8.5%	7.8%	8.5%	12.4%	1.9%	5.7%	8.5%
Singapore	5.4%	8.7%	3.0%	6.0%	2.5%	3.0%	10.6%	0.9%	1.9%
India	4.9%	9.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	17.1%	0.1%	0.0%	3.0%
Malaysia	2.7%	2.7%	0.2%	1.4%	3.9%	1.8%	3.9%	2.9%	3.2%
Indonesia	2.3%	0.9%	0.7%	1.5%	0.4%	5.2%	3.7%	0.1%	0.4%
Thailand	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	3.4%	4.2%	5.5%	2.6%	2.6%	1.2%

Source: Shared Research, based on Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry data

Competition

Fierce competition for general-purpose shopping carts and advertising

The company is shifting its focus from general purpose ASP systems for SMEs to dedicated converged systems for large corporations. In other words, it is shifting the weight of its business from the Systems business to the Marketing business, from shopping cart systems (shopserve) to large-scale e-commerce package systems, and from machine processing to service delivery. Price competition in the general-purpose shopping cart business has intensified with over 100 companies in the space, many of which are operating at a loss. The business is now in the same category as the already commoditized rental server business, making it difficult to differentiate services with so many vendors in the space. Like the general-purpose shopping cart business, the Marketing business has over 1,000 production companies and advertising agencies as competitors, and competition in the e-commerce support service area is intensifying.

Directly competing with ecbeing for e-commerce development solutions

With the acquisitions of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency, the Estore Group began acquiring large customers with substantial e-commerce budgets. Commerce21 was originally a system integrator in the software development industry and WebCrew Agency's main business is in advertising. The company sees ecbeing Corp., which is focused on developing large-scale e-commerce systems, as a direct competitor in this space. According to "2019 EC Solutions Market Share" published by Fuji Chimera Research Institute, ecbeing held a 47.1% share in developing e-commerce website packages for B2B transactions in 2018, and has maintained the top position for the 11th consecutive year. This is followed by second highest market share at 15.1%, third at 9.7%, fourth at 8.2%, and fifth at 6.6% (companies covered: Interfactory, S-cubism, Commerce21, System Integrator [TSE1: 3826], Salesforce.com, and w2solution). As a side note, Fuji Chimera Research Institute expects the e-commerce development solutions market to reach JPY26.7bn by 2023 (versus JPY16.5bn in 2018). For Estore (parent), the main focus has been on building shopping carts for B2C e-commerce sites, but going forward the company will also focus on developing e-commerce site packages for B2B websites.

Trade consulting differentiation strategy

The Estore group established its quality customer base by taking a trade consulting approach for its specialty store e-commerce support services, leveraging over 20 years of experience and expertise in the e-commerce market. Group CEO Kenichi Ishimura sometimes refers to its trade consulting approach as a "Mikawayaya-san" approach.

Mikawayaya-san is a company engaged in door-to-door sales that appears in the popular Japanese anime "Sazae-san," and its main business is liquor sales. The company has close ties to the community, knows its customers (existing customers), and takes orders for soy sauce, tofu, and other related products in addition to alcohol. The company takes care of its existing customers, and recommends products according to customer needs based on an intimate understanding of them. The term Mikawayaya-san is used to refer to a company or person that has established a lasting relationship with its customers by increasing their satisfaction.

Estore believes that consumers (demand side) are feeling the effects of information overload in the digital age, and that companies (i.e., Estore's customers) would benefit from adopting an analog approach that cultivates a sense of resonance with consumers and creates the perception that they are receiving special attention. The company believes the trade consulting, or

Mikawaya-san strategy, will prove effective in capturing new major B2B projects. For the company's focus area of large enterprise customers, the following major companies have already tapped into the market with expertise in their respective areas.

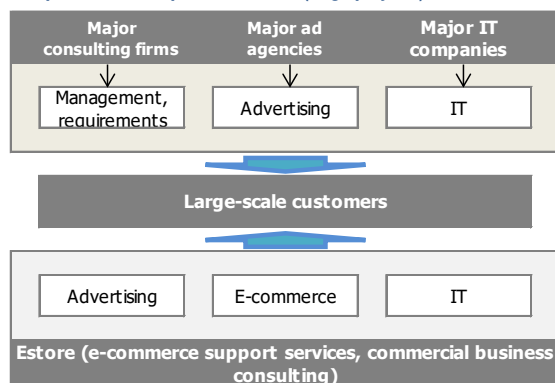
IT companies: IBM Japan, TIS (TSE1: 3626), NTT Data (TSE1: 9613)

Consulting firms: Accenture, Nomura Research Institute (TSE1: 4307), Funai Research Institute Holdings (TSE1: 9757)

Advertising agencies: Dentsu Group, Hakuhodo DY Holdings

Rather than directly competing with these companies, the Estore group plans to take a specialized trade consulting approach to uncover the underlying needs of large customers and make recommendations, or collaborate with other companies to approach customers depending on the circumstances.

Competitive landscape in focus area (large projects)



Source: Shared Research based on company data and interview

Other competitors

It is difficult to make fair comparisons with comprehensive internet company GMO Internet (TSE1: 9449) and SME general purpose shopping cart companies Commerce One Holdings (TSE Mothers: 4496), Temona (TSE1: 3985), and BASE (TSE Mothers: 4477) given the different target markets and objectives of each company.

Competitor comparisons

Ticker	Company	Latest FY results				Business description (% of total revenue)
		Revenue (JPYmm)	OPM	ROE	Equity ratio	
4304	Estore	4,853	9.9%	23.4%	24.1%	System (50%+), Marketing (50%-); focuses on large projects and customers
3371	Softcreate Holdings	23,811	10.0%	15.1%	57.0%	EC solution ecbing (45.8%), System Integration (27.3%), Product sales (26.9%)
4496	Commerce One Holdings	2,167	17.3%	25.4%	56.4%	Manages three companies, Futureshop, Softel, and TradeSafe; Opto Holdings is a large shareholder (11.9% stake)
3985	Temona	1,557	18.2%	13.8%	67.3%	Operates shopping cart Subscription Store; holds 1,021 user accounts; GMV JPY132.2 (end FY09/19)
4477	BASE	3,849	-11.5%	-11.3%	32.1%	Operates EC platform BASE (no initial and monthly fees) and online payment service PAY
9449	GMO Internet	196,177	12.9%	15.7%	6.2%	Internet infrastructure (54.1; includes access, domain, cloud hosting, e-commerce support, security, payment, other), Online Advertising and Media (22.9%), Internet Finance (16.6%), Cryptoassets (4.4%), Incubation (1.2%), other (0.7%)

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Domestic e-commerce store count by category

Overview

There are 2,707,000 active e-commerce sites and online stores in Japan with the following market shares by category: instant e-commerce 51.7%, online marketplace 42.1%, shopping cart 5.0%, package system 1.1%, and from-scratch development 0.2% (see below for an overview of each category). In terms of the number of known service providers, there are 34 package system providers, 26 shopping cart providers, nine online marketplace providers, one from-scratch development providers, and two instant e-commerce providers (source: eccLab). STORES and BASE account for more than half of the total number of instant e-commerce stores (the actual number of active stores is likely to decline over time due to rapid expansion of stores on the no-upfront-cost plan). There are many service providers for shopping carts and package systems in relation to the number of stores, showing that companies are targeting specialty stores and high-end e-commerce businesses as customers (the same applies for from-scratch development providers).

Online marketplace

Similar to the way department stores work, the online marketplace model attracts customers by hosting many stores—from those operated by SMEs to those operated by large corporations—in the same place (1,139,000 stores). Stores are in fierce competition

with each other, offering loyalty points and competitive prices. Building an online marketplace requires a major logistics system and massive promotional spending. The well-capitalized Yahoo! shopping, Amazon Japan, and Rakuten Ichiba are increasingly dominant in this space, accounting for a combined 96.4% market share in Japan. The Estore group launched its own online marketplace “park,” but was forced to withdraw. ZOZO (TSE1: 3092), which operates Japan’s largest online fashion mall ZOZOTOWN, also became a consolidated subsidiary of Z Holdings (TSE1: 4689), which owns Yahoo.

Amazon operates in two ways: a vendor format where Amazon is the seller, and a marketplace format where retailers open stores on Amazon. It is easy to get started as sellers can begin by posting individual items for sale. Currently, it is the industry leader in terms of its ability to attract customers, with the largest number of monthly active users in Japan at just over 50mn, surpassing Rakuten Market’s monthly active user base of 48mn as of April 2019.

Rakuten Ichiba is a tenant-type online marketplace operated by the Rakuten group, and is one of the pioneers of online marketplaces in Japan. While the company has a strong support system in place, it also charges store fees, and thus is favored by store operators with a certain level of success. Leveraging Rakuten loyalty points, the company offers a variety of services (goods sales, finance, travel, etc.) as part of the Rakuten ecosystem.

Yahoo! Shopping is a tenant-type online marketplace operated by Yahoo! Japan. As it removed store fees and monthly usage fees in 2013, Yahoo! Shopping now holds the largest store count among the three major online marketplaces at 873,000 stores (as of March 2019), gaining tremendous popularity among cost-conscious companies. However, it ranks third behind Amazon and Rakuten Ichiba in terms of monthly active users (26.5mn as of June 2018).

Marketplace	No. of monthly users (mn)		Number of stores ('000)		Monthly users per store
Amazon	50.04	(as of Apr. 2019)	178	(as of Jun. 2015)	281
Rakuten Ichiba	48.04	(as of Apr. 2019)	48	(as of Sep. 2019)	1,001
Yahoo! Shopping	26.45	(as of Jun. 2018)	873	(as of Mar. 2019)	30

Source: Shared Research, based on various sources

Shopping cart

The shopping cart is a system that allows users to build a basic website with a simple set-up and is used by many SMEs (134,000 stores). By category, shopping carts have the second highest number of service providers after package systems, and Estore’s shopserve has the sixth highest number of stores in the space. With the increasingly dominant major online marketplaces and the rise of instant e-commerce with no upfront costs, the number of e-commerce sites and online stores in Japan is expanding. On the other hand, shopping cart providers, including shopserve, have been narrowing their focus to quality stores, and store counts have been declining for many providers.

Instant e-commerce

Instant e-commerce has the same basic system structure as shopping cart ASP services, but offers an easier way to open a store with lower initial costs. Therefore, it has the largest number of users (1,400,000 stores) centered around small-scale stores operated by sole proprietors. Two service providers, STORES (700,000 stores) and BASE (700,000 stores), dominate the market. Both companies offer free plans enabling users to open stores easily, which has led to a rapid rise in store count. More recently, even the free plans come with the same features as shopping cart systems such as unlimited product registrations. To compensate, however, payment and service fees are higher for free plans (5% to 6.6%) than for paid plans (about 3%).

Package systems

Package systems combine predesigned functional modules needed to operate an e-commerce stores in configurations that meet the needs of e-commerce operators. Compared to shopping cart systems, there are fewer stores using package systems (29,000 stores) as it is aimed at higher-end e-commerce operators.

From-scratch development

E-commerce sites in this category are developed from the ground up and come with high costs and long development times. On the other hand, from-scratch development allows for scalability and flexibility, and is aimed at the highest-end of e-commerce operators (5,000 stores).

Comparison of store count for domestic e-commerce sites (B2C)

Category	Service	(as of)	No. of stores	Share
Marketplace	Yahoo! Shopping	Mar 2019	872,889	76.6%
	Amazon Japan	Jun 2015	178,000	15.6%
	Rakuten Ichiba	Dec 2018	47,007	4.1%
	Wowma ! (DeNA Shopping)	Total by May 2019	15,000	1.3%
	Qoo10	Dec 2017	11,000	1.0%
	Ponpare Mall	Mar 2018	2,571	0.2%
	ZOZOTOWN	Dec 2018	1,255	0.1%
	47CLUB	May 2019	1,024	0.1%
	Yamada Mall	May 2019	217	0.0%
	Other malls		10,000	0.9%
	SUM		1,138,963	
Shopping cart	Color Me Shop	Mar 2019	40,000	29.8%
	MakeShop	Mar 2019	22,000	16.4%
	CS-CART	Total by May 2019	17,500	13.0%
	FC2 Shopping Cart	Total by Mar 2019	14,000	10.4%
	Ochanoko Net	Mar 2019	10,000	7.5%
	shopserve	Mar 2020	7,811	5.8%
	e-shops Cart S	Total by Mar 2019	6,000	4.5%
	futureshop	Dec 2018	2,400	1.8%
	Xcart	Total by Mar 2019	1,680	1.3%
	Tamago Repeat	Sep 2018	1,000	0.7%
	aishopR	Mar 2019	750	0.6%
	Repeat Store	Sep 2018	500	0.4%
	B Cart	Total by May 2019	400	1.4%
	Samurai Cart	Sep 2018	400	0.3%
	eTENPO MANAGER	Total by Mar 2019	400	0.3%
	CARTSTAR	Mar 2019	400	0.3%
	Color Me Repeat	Sep 2018	300	0.2%
	Repeat PLUS	Sep 2018	250	0.2%
	EC Force	Sep 2018	200	0.1%
	CraftCart	Total by Mar 2019	168	0.1%
	Other including six unknown		8,000	6.0%
	SUM		134,159	
Instant e-commerce	STORES	Oct 2016	700,000	50.0%
	BASE	Feb 2019	700,000	50.0%
	SUM		1,400,000	
Package	EC-CUBE	Total by May 2019	24,000	82.0%
	ecbeing	Total by Aug 2018	880	3.0%
	cagolab	Total by May 2019	640	2.2%
	SI Web Shopping	Total by May 2019	550	1.9%
	ebisumart	Total by May 2019	400	1.4%
	Commerce21	Total by May 2019	150	0.5%
	HIT MALL	Total by May 2019	50	0.2%
	Shuttensuru Kura	Jul 2016	50	0.2%
	RetailCube	Total by May 2019	50	0.2%
	RealPit	Total by May 2019	10	0.0%
	Other including 24 unknown		2,500	8.5%
Scratch	SUM		29,280	
	SUM		5,000	
Marketplace			1,138,963	42.1%
Shopping cart			134,159	5.0%
Instant e-commerce			1,400,000	51.7%
Package			29,280	1.1%
Scratch			5,000	0.2%
Total			2,707,402	

Source: Shared Research, based on eccLab data

Note: Active store count estimated by eccLab based on published data of respective e-commerce sites

Strengths and weaknesses

Strengths

Over 20 years of experience and expertise in launching and operating e-commerce sites for SMEs

Estore (parent) specializes in specialty-store e-commerce support services for SMEs, and established its customer base centered around companies with substantial e-commerce budgets by flexibly resolving to its customers' needs. With its mainstay e-commerce system "shopserve," customers can choose a pricing plan based on the number of registered products, number of registered customers, data disk storage size, website network traffic, and various optional plans. Shopserve features include: 1) operational design standards focused on reducing customer time and labor costs, 2) stability based on over 20 years of operational experience, and 3) the scalability that comes with 150 APIs. Moreover, in its focus area of sales promotion services, the company offers extensive customer services through: 1) full sales management by account, 2) outsourced webpage production and promotions, and 3) inventory and logistics management consulting to prevent order loss. As a result, upsells to existing customers have been steady and revenue for sales promotion services has trended upward (JPY788mn in FY03/17, JPY1.2bn in FY03/20).

Attractive revenue mix in the sales systems business serves as a revenue base for sales promotion services

Revenue for shopserve consists of recurring revenue (monthly fixed fees) and royalty revenue (linked to gross merchandise value). The former is collected as monthly subscription fees for ASP services, and the latter is collected as a percentage of sales made via stores on the shopserve platform (as payment settlement fees, etc.). Commission rates are fixed for both revenue categories, so GPM and OPM are relatively stable as long as sales fluctuations are not severe. The Estore group has been profitable every year since its founding for over 20 years, weathering through the global financial crisis with minimal impact and generating stable OPM of around 10% and flat revenues from FY03/12 onwards. Both revenue streams have contributed to Estore's growth and business stability as customer count expanded (peaked at 48,426 stores in FY03/09).

Competitive advantage built on specialized trade consulting approach as a part of differentiation strategy

Estore has survived more than 20 years of intense competition with its differentiation strategy based on the "Mikawaya-san" approach, or in other words, the trade consulting approach. Mikawaya-san refers to a locally owned liquor store that understands what its customers need and makes personal recommendations for them. The store recommends only what customers need, thereby boosting customer satisfaction and building lasting relationships. Estore believes that consumers (demand side) are feeling the effects of information overload in the digital age, and that companies (i.e., Estore's customers) would benefit from adopting an analog approach that cultivates a sense of resonance with consumers and creates the perception that they are receiving special attention. The company believes the trade consulting, or Mikawaya-san strategy, will prove effective in capturing new large B2B projects.

Weaknesses

Positioning between dominant e-commerce marketplaces such as Amazon and instant e-commerce platforms with free plans

Since its establishment in 1999, Estore has focused on providing comprehensive support services specializing in the launch and operations of e-commerce systems mainly for specialty stores. In recent years, however, the company has been caught between dominant online marketplaces such as Amazon Japan and Rakuten Ichiba, and instant e-commerce providers, which has forced the company on a declining path (store count declined from 13,929 in FY03/14 to 8,679 in FY03/20 with flat revenues). Similar to department stores with multiple stores in the same location, the online marketplace model has the ability to attract customers with many stores ranging from those operated by SMEs as well as large corporations (total of 1,139,000 stores). Additionally, stores are in fierce competition with each other, offering loyalty points and competitive prices. The well capitalized Yahoo! Shopping, Amazon Japan, and Rakuten Ichiba are increasingly dominating in this space, accounting for a combined 96.4% domestic market share. Instant e-commerce has the same basic system structure as shopping cart ASP services, but offers an easier way to open a store with lower initial costs, which has led to a rapid increase in stores centered around small-scale stores operated by sole proprietors (total of 1,400,000 stores). Shared Research believes that Estore (parent) is at a disadvantage in the in-house e-commerce support market as barriers to entry are lower than for online marketplaces and competition is fierce.

Slow shift toward new business and large customers amid increasing commoditization of e-commerce systems for SMEs

Estore's revenue has hovered around JPY5.0bn for nearly a decade. During this time, operating profit went from a little over JPY600mn to below JPY500mn. On the other hand, the domestic e-commerce market (B2C) has grown at a CAGR of 11.4% between 2008–2018. The company launched many new businesses during this time, but most have not contributed to profits. In 2011, Estore made Precision Marketing a consolidated subsidiary and started the media business, which operated online marketplace “park” (Precision Media deconsolidated in 2016, services in the Media business discontinued in 2018). The company thinks the launch of the sales promotion systems business (providing COMPARE and QUERY software) as a store backroom support lineup was premature. In 2018, the company established electronic authentication business CrossTrust, but demand has been sluggish. Revenues for sales promotion systems and electronic authentication businesses accounted for a combined JPY30mn in FY03/20, and the company is considering shutting them down. Amid increasing commoditization of e-commerce systems for SMEs, Estore has been unable to offset the drop in sales systems revenue with growth in sales promotion services revenue, and Shared Research sees the slow shift to the new business model as a weakness.

Lack of HR development capabilities to serve the needs major projects for large corporations

The number of employees at Estore (parent) has remained flat at around 150 over the last five years. The company once reshuffled staff with aims to rejuvenate its senior management team, but this has not led to revenue growth. Estore's policy has been to lower its focus on the increasingly commoditized sales systems and shift toward sales promotion services, which shows substantial potential demand. In line with this, the company has made efforts to capture new major projects in the sales promotion services business. However, the company has been unable to offset the drop in sales systems revenue over the last several years due to delayed contributions from large projects stemming from the lack of new sales personnel (consultants), which resulted in lower-than-expected revenue growth in sales promotion services. Shared Research sees the lack of in-house resources to develop personnel capable of handling major projects for large corporations as a weakness.

Historical results and financial statements

Income statement

Income statement (JPYmm)	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20	FY03/21
Consolidated	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons. Est.
Revenue	-	5,337	5,963	5,871	5,772	5,724	-	-	4,932	4,853	9,645
YoY	-	-	11.7%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-	-	-	-1.6%	98.7%
Cost of revenue	-	3,569	4,113	4,024	4,032	3,899	-	-	3,442	3,348	
Gross profit	-	1,768	1,850	1,847	1,740	1,825	-	-	1,490	1,504	
Gross profit margin	-	33.1%	31.0%	31.5%	30.1%	31.9%	-	-	30.2%	31.0%	
SG&A expenses	-	1,271	1,205	1,296	1,168	1,206	-	-	974	1,026	
SG&A ratio	-	23.8%	20.2%	22.1%	20.2%	21.1%	-	-	19.8%	21.1%	
Operating profit	-	498	645	552	572	619	-	-	516	478	398
YoY	-	-	29.5%	-14.5%	3.7%	8.3%	-	-	-	-7.3%	-16.7%
Operating profit margin	-	9.3%	10.8%	9.4%	9.9%	10.8%	-	-	10.5%	9.9%	4.1%
Non-operating income	-	14	18	6	7	4	-	-	88	51	
Interest income	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	0	0	
Dividend income	-	1	0				-	-			
Gain on valuation of crypto assets	-						-	-	-	4	
Equity in earnings of affiliates	-						-	-	38	41	
Other	-	13	16	5	5	3	-	-	50	6	
Non-operating expenses	-	9	3	4	2	2	-	-	22	2	
Interest expenses	-	1	0	1			-	-		1	
Seconded personnel expenses	-						-	-	5		
Shutdown expenses	-						-	-	14		
Other	-	8	3	3	2	2	-	-	3	1	
Recurring profit	-	504	659	554	576	621	-	-	583	527	459
YoY	-	-	30.9%	-16.0%	4.0%	7.7%	-	-	-	-9.6%	-12.8%
Recurring profit margin	-	9.4%	11.1%	9.4%	10.0%	10.8%	-	-	11.8%	10.9%	4.8%
Extraordinary gains	-	15		13		5	-	-			
Extraordinary losses	-	34		9	33	29	-	-			
Income taxes	-	214	256	221	204	196	-	-	173	159	
Implied tax rate	-	44.1%	38.8%	39.6%	37.5%	32.8%	-	-	29.6%	30.2%	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	-				7	-3	-	-			
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	-	281	390	324	333	403	-	-	410	368	230
YoY	-	-	38.8%	-16.9%	2.8%	21.1%	-	-	-	-10.3%	-37.5%
Net margin	-	5.3%	6.5%	5.5%	5.8%	7.0%	-	-	8.3%	7.6%	

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Income statement (JPYmn)	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent
Revenue	4,069	4,251	4,493	4,526	4,337	4,660	4,775	5,044	4,926	4,830
YoY	11.7%	4.5%	5.7%	0.7%	-4.2%	7.5%	2.5%	5.6%	-2.3%	-2.0%
Cost of revenue	2,286	2,526	2,766	2,797	2,687	2,891	3,227	3,595	3,468	3,397
Cost of purchased goods	9									
Labor costs	485	542	596	577	684	734	885	950	807	728
Outsourcing costs	250	277	232	255	128	126	117	129	130	139
Other costs	1,542	1,707	1,939	1,966	1,876	2,032	2,225	2,516	2,530	2,529
Housing	145	148	152	143	142	132	132	120	61	33
Domain-related costs	75	45	40	38	36	34	31	27	25	23
Depreciation	171	196	191	177	152	89	74	77	68	55
Communication costs	91	83	81	73	74	75	76	75	67	66
Supplies	16	23	27	9	11	9	10	6	6	6
Outsourced services	766	909	1,022	1,003	981	1,097	1,142	1,184	1,155	1,153
Comission fees	254	272	390	487	443	556	711	983	1,107	1,164
Other	24	29	37	35	36	39	48	45	42	30
Gross profit	1,783	1,725	1,727	1,729	1,649	1,769	1,548	1,449	1,490	1,504
Gross profit margin	43.8%	40.6%	38.4%	38.2%	38.0%	38.0%	32.4%	28.7%	30.3%	31.1%
SG&A expenses	1,179	1,209	1,120	1,215	1,090	1,140	1,141	895	964	1,026
SG&A ratio	29.0%	28.4%	24.9%	26.8%	25.1%	24.5%	23.9%	17.7%	19.6%	21.3%
Operating profit	604	516	607	514	559	629	407	554	494	421
YoY	20.6%	-14.4%	17.5%	-15.3%	8.7%	12.5%	-35.2%	36.1%	-10.8%	-14.9%
Operating profit margin	14.8%	12.1%	13.5%	11.4%	12.9%	13.5%	8.5%	11.0%	10.0%	8.7%
Non-operating income	7	15	18	4	5	2	1	38	52	51
Non-operating expenses	19	8	3	3	2	2	6	10	22	2
Recurring profit	592	524	622	516	562	629	402	582	524	430
YoY	17.0%	-11.5%	18.6%	-17.0%	8.9%	11.9%	-36.1%	44.9%	-9.9%	-18.0%
Recurring profit margin	14.5%	12.3%	13.8%	11.4%	13.0%	13.5%	8.4%	11.5%	10.6%	8.9%
Extraordinary gains	23	2		13		17				
Extraordinary losses	52	34		9	33	29				
Income taxes	234	212	241	206	199	196	116	171	165	159
Implied tax rate	41.6%	43.0%	38.7%	39.6%	37.6%	31.8%	28.9%	29.3%	31.5%	36.9%
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	329	281	381	315	330	421	286	412	359	291
YoY	14.3%	-14.6%	35.6%	-17.4%	5.0%	27.3%	-32.1%	44.1%	-12.7%	-19.0%
Net margin	8.1%	6.6%	8.5%	7.0%	7.6%	9.0%	6.0%	8.2%	7.3%	6.0%

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

SG&A expenses (JPYmn)	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Consolidated	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.
SG&A expenses	-	1,271	1,205	1,296	1,168	1,206	-	-	974	1,026
Advertising expenses	-	221	240	319	193	229	-	-	129	114
Directors' compensations	-	110	121	133	135	126	-	-	106	105
Salaries	-	165	136	165	155	164	-	-	150	226
Rents	-	136	139	118	124	120	-	-	128	128
Provision for bonuses	-	19	18	18	18	22	-	-		
Depreciation	-						-	-	13	11
Provision for doubtful accounts	-	5	6	5	11	2	-	-	14	0
Other	-	634	562	556	550	564	-	-	434	443
Agent commissions		159	136							
Selling expenses	-									
General and administrative expenses	-									

SG&A expenses (JPYmn)	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent
SG&A expenses	1,179	1,209	1,120	1,215	1,090	1,140	1,141	895	964	1,026
Advertising expenses	201	230	252	339	219	248	217	144	129	114
Directors' compensations	93	93	93	97	114	103	88	86	106	105
Salaries	151	159	129	158	148	156	203	138	150	226
Rents	127	130	132	109	113	111	118	125	128	128
Provision for bonuses	18	19	18	18	18	22	26	15	0	0
Depreciation	16	15	13	10	17	11	10	10	13	9
Provision for doubtful accounts	5	5	5	5	10	2	2	1	14	0
Other	586	576	478	479	452	564	502	390	424	445
Agent commissions	184	159	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling expenses	37%	37%	39%	41%	33%	32%	29%	25%	22%	18%
General and administrative expenses	63%	63%	61%	59%	67%	68%	71%	75%	78%	82%

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Profitability

GPM was 43.8% and OPM was 14.8% in FY03/11 (unconsolidated). However, between FY03/12–FY03/16, when Precision Marketing (operating loss, media business) was a consolidated subsidiary, GPM and OPM stagnated at around 31% and 10%, respectively (services for Media business terminated in 2018). Neither GPM nor OPM improved between FY03/17–FY03/20.

Cost of revenue

In terms of cost of revenue, cost of outsourced services and commission fees have been rising for Estore (parent). Revenue for shopserve consists of recurring revenue (monthly fixed fees) and royalty revenue (linked to gross merchandise value). The former is collected as monthly subscription fees for ASP services, and the latter is collected as a percentage of sales made via store websites on the shopserve platform (as payment settlement fees, etc.). The company incurs outsourced service fees and commission fees when it pays ASP usage fees and payment settlement fees on behalf of its customers.

To strengthen sales activities for new large projects, the company has set aside a budget for hiring consultants each year, but the budget has not been consumed due to delays in hiring, and labor costs have not increased in recent years.

SG&A expenses

At the parent level, the company reduced SG&A expenses by cutting its advertising expenses by about two-thirds, from a peak of JPY339mn in FY03/14 down to JPY114mn in FY03/20. This is due to the company's decision to deprioritize the increasingly commoditized small to medium e-commerce system shopserve. As a result, the ratio of selling expenses (including advertising) to general and administrative expenses in SG&A expenses (unconsolidated) has shifted from 37:63 in FY03/11 to 18:82 in FY03/20.

After merging Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency, the Estore group will move to a new office in FY03/21. In conjunction with the office relocation, the company will revise its work rules and regulations to promote telework and reduce office space. The average price per sqm will rise from JPY0.10mn to JPY0.12mn after the relocation, but the group expects to reduce annual rent by about JPY30mn, from JPY277mn to JPY248mn, due to a reduction in floor space from 2,909 sqm to 2,122 sqm.

Balance sheet

Balance sheet (JPYmn)	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Consolidated	Parent	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Cons.	Parent	Parent	Cons.	Cons.
ASSETS										
Cash and deposits	-	2,327	2,874	2,005	2,311	2,385	-	-	2,977	3,289
Accounts receivable	-	749	645	722	668	553	-	-	584	1,288
Inventories	-	5	5	6	5	5	-	-	18	126
Deferred tax assets	-	63	73	59	60	62	-	-	-	-
Advances paid	-	98	4	5	22	5	-	-	1	12
Prepaid expenses	-	72	64	43	41	40	-	-	57	74
Crypto assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
Other	-	21	42	13	24	12	-	-	67	172
Allowance for doubtful assets	-	-9	-10	-6	-11	-4	-	-	-2	-1
Total current assets	-	3,326	3,695	2,847	3,118	3,058	-	-	3,710	4,970
Buildings	-	15	13	11	20	15	-	-	32	130
Tools, furniture, and fixtures	-	172	185	148	83	64	-	-	74	107
Lease assets	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	26
Total tangible fixed assets	-	187	198	159	103	82	-	-	107	263
Software	-	293	237	199	103	109	-	-	47	93
Goodwill	-	17	13	9	5	-	-	-	10	986
Other	-	0	32	8	14	0	-	-	0	38
Total intangible assets	-	310	282	216	122	109	-	-	57	1,117
Investment securities	-	42	63	55	96	99	-	-	170	199
Deferred tax assets	-	24	19	19	26	27	-	-	52	102
Other	-	141	180	170	158	131	-	-	414	603
Allowance for doubtful assets	-	-17	-4	-	-	-	-	-	-14	-16
Investments and other assets	-	189	258	245	279	256	-	-	622	888
Total fixed assets	-	687	739	621	504	447	-	-	786	2,268
Total assets	-	4,013	4,434	3,468	3,622	3,506	-	-	4,496	7,238
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable	-	276	411	413	378	174	-	-	213	1,016
Short-term debt	-	6	7	106	103	326	-	-	1	166
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	30
Current portion of long-term borrowings	-	6	7	106	103	25	-	-	-	130
Lease obligations	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
Deposits	-	1,465	1,388	1,395	1,395	1,559	-	-	1,605	1,855
Provision for bonuses	-	61	62	61	60	71	-	-	-	67
Other	-	369	426	316	405	341	-	-	247	434
Total current liabilities	-	2,178	2,293	2,291	2,341	2,471	-	-	2,066	3,538
Long-term debt	-	26	20	139	43	19	-	-	1,026	1,943
Bonds payable	-	11	12	12	18	16	-	-	26	57
Bonds with share subscription rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Long-term borrowings	-	15	9	127	25	-	-	-	-	863
Lease obligations	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	24
Other	-	-0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-0	10
Total fixed liabilities	-	26	20	139	43	19	-	-	1,026	1,953
Total liabilities	-	2,203	2,313	2,430	2,384	2,490	-	-	3,091	5,491
NET ASSETS										
Capital stock	-	523	523	523	523	523	-	-	523	523
Capital surplus	-	539	539	539	539	539	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	-	1,724	2,016	2,221	2,460	2,760	-	-	1,204	1,548
Treasury stock	-	-992	-992	-2,287	-2,340	-2,810	-	-	-324	-324
Shareholders' equity	-	1,795	2,087	996	1,183	1,012	-	-	1,403	1,747
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-	-2	4	-0	6	3	-	-	1	-0
Subscription rights to shares	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests	-	14	27	41	48	-	-	-	-	-
Total net assets	-	1,809	2,121	1,038	1,238	1,015	-	-	1,404	1,747
Total liabilities and net assets	-	4,013	4,434	3,468	3,622	3,506	-	-	4,496	7,238
Working capital	-	478	238	315	294	385	-	-	389	397
Total interest-bearing debt	-	21	15	233	127	329	-	-	1,000	2,052
Net debt	-	-841	-1,471	-376	-788	-497	-	-	-372	618

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Cash and deposits include deposits received on behalf of customers (money collected for payment settlement services in the sales systems business). Most of the deposits are remitted or made available for withdrawal on a predetermined date and is temporarily held by Estore. The same amount of deposits is posted under liabilities, and the amount has grown each year from JPY1.2bn in FY03/11 to JPY1.9bn in FY03/20.

Interest-bearing debt increased by JPY1.1bn YoY due to the consolidation of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency in FY03/20. Additionally, the company brought in investment fund Advantage Advisors and raised just under JPY1.0bn in FY03/19 through a third-party allocation of convertible bonds. With the consolidation of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and inventories have all risen substantially.

As a result, total assets were JPY5.9bn (+JPY1.5bn YoY) on an unconsolidated basis and JPY7.3bn (+JPY2.7bn YoY) on a consolidated basis at end-FY03/20.

Balance sheet (parent)

Balance sheet (JPYmm)	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent
ASSETS										
Cash and deposits	1,973	2,241	2,738	1,910	2,156	2,385	2,313	2,779	2,914	2,270
Accounts receivable	457	494	517	544	528	553	576	605	584	601
Inventories	5	5	5	6	5	5	9	7	18	16
Deferred tax assets	73	63	72	58	60	62	61	58		
Advances paid	2	5	4	5	2	5	1	0	1	7
Prepaid expenses	72	71	62	42	39	40	47	48	55	55
Crypto assets								12	7	11
Other	14	183	9	3	20	12	9	63	66	115
Allowance for doubtful assets		-9	-9	-5	-11	-4	-3	-3	-2	-1
Total current assets	2,595	3,053	3,396	2,562	2,798	3,058	3,012	3,568	3,644	3,075
Buildings	19	15	13	11	18	15	30	32	32	30
Toos, furniture, and fixtures	196	171	185	148	83	64	97	73	74	84
Lease assets						4	3	2	1	
Total tangible fixed assets	215	186	198	159	101	82	129	107	107	113
Software	293	292	236	199	103	109	96	74	46	30
Goodwill								-		
Other	0	0	32	8	14	0	8	0	0	0
Total intangible assets	293	292	268	207	116	109	104	74	46	30
Investment securities	86	10	31	38	85	88	72	69	170	199
Deferred tax assets	30	23	19	19	25	27	29	17	42	50
Other	174	191	180	167	184	142	151	145	427	2,428
Allowance for doubtful assets	-10	-17	-4				-4	-	-14	-14
Investments and other assets	280	206	225	224	294	256	248	230	625	2,663
Total fixed assets	788	685	692	590	511	447	480	411	777	2,806
Total assets	3,383	3,737	4,087	3,152	3,309	3,506	3,492	3,980	4,422	5,881
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable	124	130	170	179	181	174	191	227	218	245
Short-term debt	-	-	-	100	100	326	1	1	1	160
Short-term borrowings						300				30
Current portion of long-term borrowings				100	100	25				130
Lease obligations						1	1	1	1	-
Deposits	1,204	1,462	1,385	1,393	1,393	1,559	1,740	1,854	1,602	1,852
Provision for bonuses	54	61	62	61	60	71	91	72		-
Other	372	278	374	304	364	341	274	336	222	230
Total current liabilities	1,754	1,931	1,991	2,036	2,098	2,471	2,297	2,491	2,042	2,487
Long-term debt	10	11	12	137	41	19	23	27	1,026	1,889
Bonds payable	10	11	12	12	16	16	21	26	26	26
Bonds with share subscription rights								-	1,000	1,000
Long-term borrowings				125	25					863
Lease obligations						3	2	1		-
Other	-	-	-	0	-0	0	-	0	-0	0
Total fixed liabilities	10	11	12	137	41	19	23	27	1,026	1,889
Total liabilities	1,764	1,941	2,003	2,173	2,139	2,490	2,319	2,517	3,068	4,376
NET ASSETS										
Capital stock	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
Capital surplus	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539		
Retained earnings	1,541	1,724	2,007	2,203	2,440	2,760	2,921	3,209	1,153	1,306
Treasury stock	-992	-992	-992	-2,287	-2,340	-2,810	-2,810	-2,810	-324	-324
Shareholders' equity	1,612	1,795	2,078	978	1,163	1,012	1,174	1,462	1,352	1,505
Accumulated other comprehensive income	5	-2	4	-0	6	3	-1	1	1	-0
Subscription rights to shares	2	2	2	1	1					
Non-controlling interests	1,619	1,796	2,085	979	1,170	1,015	1,174	1,463	1,354	1,505
Total net assets	3,383	3,737	4,087	3,152	3,309	3,506	3,492	3,980	4,422	5,881
Total liabilities and net assets	338	368	352	371	352	385	394	385	384	372
Working capital	10	11	101	237	141	345	24	28	1,026	2,049
Total interest-bearing debt	-759	-768	-1,251	-281	-622	-481	-549	-897	-285	1,631
Net debt										

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement (JPYmn)	FY03/11 Parent	FY03/12 Cons.	FY03/13 Cons.	FY03/14 Cons.	FY03/15 Cons.	FY03/16 Cons.	FY03/17 Parent	FY03/18 Parent	FY03/19 Cons.	FY03/20 Cons.
Cash flows from operating activities (1)	635	593	828	444	678	613	466	692	-27	596
Pre-tax profit	563	485	659	559	544	596	402	582	583	527
Depreciation	187	216	204	190	175	102	85	87	82	65
Impairment losses					33					
Gains (losses) on sale of fixed assets										
Change in working capital	-43	-188	317	837	3	-30	9	6	5	1
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	-49	-252	89	-79	55	-7	-12	-31	20	-17
Decrease (increase) in inventories										
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	6	64	229	916	-52	-23	21	37	-14	18
Cash flows from investing activities (2)	-73	-82	-588	283	-122	-163	-89	-39	-350	-1,168
Purchase of tangible/intangible fixed assets	-180	-176	-180	-103	-69	-61	-92	-69	-66	-53
Proceeds from sale of tangible/intangible fixed assets		0								
Free cash flow (1+2)	562	510	241	727	556	450	377	652	-377	-572
Cash flows from financing activities	-297	-159	-104	-1,198	-252	-376	-449	-125	513	885
Net increase in short-term borrowings		-12		700		300	-300			30
Net increase in long-term borrowings	-	-50	-	218	-106	-103	-25	-	-	993
Proceeds from long-term borrowings				300						1,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings		-50		-82	-106	-103	-25			-7
Proceeds from issuance of, and redemption of, bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	985	-
Issuance of bonds									985	
Redemption of bonds										
Dividends paid	-87	-98	-98	-119	-94	-101	-124	-124	-144	-138
Depreciation and amortization (A)	187	216	204	190	175	102	85	87	82	65
Capital expenditures (B)	192	184	191	88	77	75	129	36	54	55
Change in working capital (C)	-43	-188	317	837	3	-30	9	6	5	1
Simple FCF (NI + A + B - C)	751	870	467	-235	581	609	490	529	540	486

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods.

Estore group's cash flows for FY03/20 were as follows.

Cash flows from operating activities

In FY03/20, net cash inflows from operating activities were JPY596mn. The main factors contributing to inflows were JPY527mn in pre-tax profit and a JPY248mn increase in deposits received while JPY154mn in corporate income tax payments contributed to outflows.

Cash flows from investing activities

In FY03/20, net cash outflows from investing activities were JPY1.2bn. The main factors contributing to outflows were JPY1.2bn in purchases of shares of subsidiaries (Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency) resulting in a change in scope of consolidation and JPY98mn in payments for lease deposits.

Cash flows from financing activities

In FY03/20, net cash inflows from financing activities were JPY885mn. The main factor contributing to inflows was JPY996mn in proceeds from long-term borrowings for M&A funding while JPY138mn in dividend payments contributed to outflows.

Historical results

Full-year FY03/20 results

Overview

- ▷ Revenue: JPY4.9bn (-1.6% YoY)
- ▷ Operating profit: JPY478mn (-7.3% YoY)
- ▷ Recurring profit: JPY527mn (-9.6% YoY)
- ▷ Net income: JPY368mn (-10.3% YoY)

*Net income attributable to owners of the parent

The revenue growth in the sales promotion services business and new large projects were not enough to offset the decline in the mainstay small- to medium-scale sales systems business, resulting in lower revenue and profits. GPM improved 0.8pt YoY to 31.0% mainly owing to the company's shift to quality customers in the sales systems business and sales growth in the sales promotion services business. On the other hand, OPM fell 0.6pt YoY to 9.9% due to higher SG&A expenses.

Status of business

Overview

Estore (parent)'s policy has been to lower its focus on the increasingly commoditized sales systems and shift toward sales promotion services, which shows substantial potential demand. In FY03/20, the company made efforts to capture new large projects in the sales promotion services business. However, revenue fell YoY as the company was unable to offset the drop in sales systems revenue due to delayed contributions from large projects stemming from the lack of new sales personnel (consultants) as well as negative impacts from the government-driven cashless payment consumer rebate project.

M&A

To turn the situation around, the company pursued M&A opportunities and acquired all shares in two companies toward the end of FY03/20. In January 2020, Estore acquired Commerce21, which provides converged e-commerce systems for large corporations, and in March 2020, it acquired WebCrew Agency, which maintains a strong client base and offers high quality services in the sales promotion services space. With the addition of the two companies, Estore is fully equipped to handle large projects.

Since Commerce21 provides large-scale e-commerce systems to large corporations, it can offer sales promotion services as a value-added option. Meanwhile, WebCrew Agency will be able to provide sales promotion services to Commerce21, and also contribute to service improvement for Estore (parent)'s sales promotion services. In this way, the three group companies can complement one another and create synergies, enabling the group to handle a wide variety of customer needs in both the Systems and Marketing business, addressing companies of all sizes.

Trends by business

Sales promotion services

In FY03/20, the sales promotion services business posted revenue of JPY1.2bn (+2.0% YoY). Estore (parent) is shifting its focus to sales promotion services business (consulting, website creation, advertising, and other contracted operations), and the performance was driven by continued orders from existing clients and higher order unit prices resulting from service enhancements. On the other hand, the company fell short of its revenue target as lead times for order placement and delivery were longer than expected for new large projects. On a separate note, all of WebCrew Agency's revenue (Marketing business) will be consolidated from FY03/21.

Sales systems

In FY03/20, the sales systems business posted revenue of JPY3.6bn (-2.7% YoY), which consisted of recurring revenue of JPY1.7bn (-2.1% YoY) and royalty revenue of JPY1.9bn (-3.3% YoY). For the shopserve business (shopping cart business: sales systems), the company shifted away from growing customer count and toward acquiring quality B2C e-commerce operators. This led to a

decline in total store count (8,679 stores, down 753 stores YoY) as planned, and revenue per store rose 11% YoY. The company has progressively shifted toward quality customers as planned, but the increase in revenue per customer has not been enough to offset the decline in customer count. In addition, the company's participation in the cashless payment consumer rebate project (associated with the consumption tax hike) contributed to increased use of Estore's payment processing services. However, driven by the Japanese government, the cashless payment consumer rebate project is structured in a way that negatively impacts revenue (due to cost-related business operator expense rules), and royalty revenue fell as expected. On a separate note, all of Commerce21's revenue (Systems business) will be consolidated beginning in FY03/21.

Balance sheet

Assets

At end-FY03/20, current assets were JPY5.0bn, which consisted of JPY3.3bn in cash and deposits and JPY1.3bn in accounts receivable. Cash and deposits include JPY1.9bn of deposits received on behalf of customers (money collected for payment settlement services in the sales systems business). Most of the deposits are remitted or made available for withdrawal on a predetermined date and is temporarily held by Estore. Additionally, fixed assets were JPY2.3bn, which consisted of JPY107mn in tools, furniture, and fixtures, JPY93mn in software, JPY199mn investment securities, JPY375mn in guarantee deposits, and JPY986mn in goodwill (consisting of about JPY600mn for Commerce21 and about JPY400mn for WebCrew Agency). As a result, total assets were JPY7.2bn.

Liabilities

At end-FY03/20, current liabilities were JPY3.5bn, which consisted of JPY1.0bn in accounts payable and JPY1.9bn in deposits received on behalf of customers (money collected for payment settlement services in the sales systems business). Additionally, fixed liabilities were JPY2.0bn, which consisted of JPY1.0bn in convertible bonds and JPY863mn in long-term borrowings. As a result, total liabilities were JPY5.5bn.

Net assets

At end-FY03/20, net assets were JPY1.8bn, which consisted of JPY1.8bn in shareholders' equity.

Cash flow statement

Cash flows from operating activities

In FY03/20, net cash inflows from operating activities were JPY596mn. The main factors contributing to inflows were JPY527mn in pre-tax profit and a JPY248mn increase in deposits received while JPY154mn in corporate income tax payments contributed to outflows.

Cash flows from investing activities

In FY03/20, net cash outflows from investing activities were JPY1.2bn. The main factors contributing to outflows were JPY1.2bn in purchases of shares of subsidiaries (Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency) resulting in change in scope of consolidation and JPY98mn in payments for lease deposits.

Cash flows from financing activities

In FY03/20, net cash inflows from financing activities were JPY885mn. The main factor contributing to inflows was JPY996mn in proceeds from long-term borrowings for M&A funding while JPY138mn in dividend payments contributed to outflows.

Cumulative Q3 FY03/20 results

Results for nine-month period through Q3 FY03/20 (April–December 2019)

- ▷ Revenue: JPY3.6bn (-2.3% YoY)
- ▷ Operating profit: JPY378mn (-3.8% YoY)
- ▷ Recurring profit: JPY448mn (-3.9% YoY)
- ▷ Net income: JPY321mn (-3.3% YoY)

*Net income attributable to owners of the parent

Trends by business

Sales promotion services

The sales promotion services business posted revenue of JPY881mn (+3.4% YoY). Estore (parent) is focusing on sales promotion services business (consulting, website creation, advertising, and other contracted operations), and it expects to continue receiving orders due to service enhancements. Order unit prices are also on the rise. On the other hand, lead times for order placement and delivery were longer than expected for new large projects, which resulted in delays. However, upselling to shopserve (sales systems) customers w steady and the company needs to continue converting these leads into orders.

Sales promotion systems

The sales promotion systems business posted revenue of JPY8mn (-22.1% YoY). After disbanding the specialized sales team at the beginning of FY03/20, Estore COMPARE (A/B testing tool) and Estore QUERY (email marketing tool) have been incorporated into the company's product menu. The company sees the sales promotion systems business as a potential growth area, but currently operates the business without notably investing in its growth.

Sales systems

The sales systems business posted revenue of JPY2.7bn (-3.9% YoY), which consisted of JPY1.2bn in recurring revenue (-3.7% YoY) and JPY1.5bn of royalty revenue (-4.1% YoY). For the shopserve business (shopping cart business: sales systems), the company pushed forward with its business shift, pursuing quality B2C e-commerce operators rather than growing customer count. As a result, total store count declined as planned, but revenue per store was up 10% YoY, reflecting a successful shift. In addition, the company's participation in the cashless payment consumer rebate project (associated with the consumption tax hike) contributed to increased use of Estore's payment processing services. However, driven by the Japanese government, the cashless payment consumer rebate project is structured in a way that negatively impacts revenue (due to cost-related business operator expense rules), and royalty revenue fell. The company saw a pre-tax hike surge and a post-hike decline in demand, but these were within expectations.

Electronic authentication

The Electronic authentication business posted revenue of JPY17mn. The company acquired the business in FY03/19 with the aim of preserving customer store revenues and profits by preventing browsers from listing their websites as dangerous. After achieving this, the company has not made plans to strengthen sales and has operated the business as is.

Balance sheet

Assets

At end-Q3 FY03/20, total assets were JPY5.6bn, up JPY1.1bn from end-FY03/19. This was mainly driven by a JPY957mn increase in cash and deposits, a JPY67mn increase in accounts receivable, and a JPY207mn increase in investment securities.

Liabilities

At end-Q3 FY03/20, current liabilities were JPY3.9bn, up JPY769mn from end-FY03/19. This was mainly driven by a JPY793mn increase in deposits received on behalf of customers, a JPY34mn increase in trade accounts payable, and a JPY10mn decrease in other accounts payable.

Net assets

At end-Q3 FY03/20, net assets were JPY1.7bn, up JPY298mn from end-FY03/19. Although the company paid 138mn in dividends for FY03/19, the increase was driven by net income attributable to owners of the parent of JPY321mn. As a result, the company's equity ratio was 30.6%, down 0.6pt versus end-FY03/19.

1H FY03/20 results

Results for 1H FY03/20 (April–September 2019)

- ▷ Revenue: JPY2.4bn (-1.0% YoY)
- ▷ Operating profit: JPY233mn (-16.3% YoY)
- ▷ Recurring profit: JPY295mn (-19.3% YoY)
- ▷ Net income: JPY218mn (-17.3% YoY)

*Net income attributable to owners of the parent

Key points to note include the upcoming cost of complying with the consumption tax hike and the resulting loss of revenue. The company had anticipated the time and cost to comply with a simple tax hike. However, the government-driven cashless payment consumer rebate project, which is set to start concurrently with the tax hike, requires significant man-hours for compliance and is structured in a way that negatively impacts revenue (due to cost-related business operator expense rules). This will affect royalty revenue. The government project is expected to continue until June 2020 according to plan. The company saw a pre-hike surge and post-hike decline in demand, but these were in line with expectations.

Trends by business

Sales promotion services

The sales promotion services business posted revenue of JPY583mn (+8.9% YoY). Estore (parent) is focusing on sales promotion services business (consulting, website creation, advertising, and other contracted operations) and expects to continue receiving orders due to service enhancements. Order unit prices are also on the rise. On the other hand, lead times for order placement and delivery were longer than expected for new major projects, resulting in delays. 1H revenue was mostly in line with plan, and the fact that the order placement lead time is slightly behind plan suggests that the company may reach its target in 2H.

Sales promotion systems

The sales promotion business posted revenue of JPY6mn (+8.2% YoY). After disbanding the specialized sales team at the beginning of FY03/20, Estore COMPARE (A/B testing tool) and Estore QUERY (email marketing tool) have been incorporated into the company's product menu. As part of its business reform plans, the company lowered its focus on the shopping cart (sales systems) business, but sees sales promotion systems as a potential growth area, categorizing it as a focus area.

Sales systems

The sales systems business posted revenue of JPY1.8bn (-3.6% YoY), which consisted of JPY819mn in recurring revenue (-6.6% YoY) and JPY946mn in royalty revenue (-0.9% YoY). For the shopserve business (shopping cart business: sales systems), the company pushed forward with its business shift, pursuing quality B2C e-commerce operators rather than growing customer count. As a result, total store count declined as planned, but revenue per store was up 11% YoY, reflecting a successful shift. Total GMV for shopserve stores in September was up 15% YoY due to rush demand ahead of the consumption tax hike.

Electronic authentication

The Electronic Authentication business posted revenue of JPY11mn. The company acquired the business in FY03/19 with the aim of preserving customer store revenues and profits by preventing browsers from listing their websites as dangerous site. After achieving this, the company has not made plans to strengthen sales and has operated the business as is.

Balance sheet

Assets

At end-1H FY03/20, total assets were JPY4.6bn, up JPY88mn from end-FY03/19. This was mainly driven by a JPY69mn decrease in cash and deposits, a JPY16mn decrease in accounts receivable, and a JPY190mn increase in investment securities.

Liabilities

At end-1H FY03/20, current liabilities were JPY3.0bn, down JPY107mn from end-FY03/19. This was mainly driven by a JPY86mn decrease in deposits received on behalf of customers and a JPY8mn decrease in other accounts payable.

Net assets

At end-1H FY03/20, net assets were JPY1.6bn, up JPY194mn from end-FY03/19. Although the company paid 138mn in dividends for FY03/19, the increase was driven by net income attributable to owners of the parent of JPY218mn. As a result, the company's equity ratio was 34.9%, up 3.7pt versus end-FY03/19.

Cash flow statement

Cash flows from operating activities

In 1H FY03/20, net cash inflows from operating activities were JPY93mn. The main factor contributing to inflows was JPY295mn in pre-tax profit, while a JPY86mn decrease in deposits received and JPY67mn in corporate income tax payments contributed to outflows.

Cash flows from investing activities

In 1H FY03/20, net cash outflows from investing activities were JPY23mn. The main factor contributing to outflows was JPY20mn in purchases of investment securities.

Cash flows from financing activities

In 1H FY03/20, net cash outflows from financing activities were JPY138mn. The main factor contributing to outflows was JPY138mn in dividend payments.

Q1 FY03/20 results

Results for Q1 FY03/20 (April–June 2019)

- ▷ Revenue: JPY1.2bn
- ▷ Operating profit: JPY114mn
- ▷ Recurring profit: JPY135mn
- ▷ Net income: JPY95mn

*Net income attributable to owners of the parent

Trends by business

Sales promotion services

The sales promotion services business posted revenue of JPY278mn (+4.3% YoY). Estore (parent) is focusing on sales promotion services (consulting, website creation, advertising, and other contracted operations). It saw lower than expected orders, but revenue per order rose, resulting in revenue growth.

Sales promotion systems

The sales promotion systems business posted revenue of JPY3mn (+35.6% YoY). For Estore COMPARE (A/B testing tool) and Estore QUERY (email marketing tool), the company strengthened sales efforts in FY03/19, but later determined that selling to existing (small) customers was premature, and continued sales efforts after reviewing sales costs and leads.

Sales systems

The sales systems business posted JPY411mn in recurring revenue (-7.0% YoY) and JPY469mn of royalty revenue (-3.4% YoY). For the shopserve business, total store count declined as planned, but customer GMV per store was up 8% YoY.

Electronic authentication

The electronic authentication business posted revenue of JPY5mn. The company has been investing in the business with the aim of preserving customer store revenues and profits by preventing browsers from listing their websites as dangerous. However, the business has not performed as well as the company anticipated.

Balance sheet

Assets

At end-Q1 FY03/20, total assets were JPY4.5bn, down JPY47mn from end-FY03/19. This was mainly driven by a JPY131mn decrease in cash and deposits, a JPY34mn decrease in accounts receivable, and a JPY125mn increase in investment securities.

Liabilities

At end-Q1 FY03/20, current liabilities were JPY3.0bn, up JPY119mn from end-FY03/19. This was mainly driven by a JPY75mn decrease in deposits received on behalf of customers and a JPY38mn decrease in income taxes payable.

Net assets

At end-Q1 FY03/20, net assets were JPY1.5bn, up JPY72mn from end-FY03/19. Although the company paid 138mn in dividends for FY03/19, the increase was driven by net income attributable to owners of the parent of JPY95mn. As a result, the company's equity ratio was 33.2%, up 2.0pt versus end-FY03/19.

Other information

History

Date	Description
Feb 1999	Estore established
Jul	Launched Store Tool, a shopping cart service
Sep	Launched Site Serve, a rental server service
Mar 2000	Agreed on sales tie-up with Osaka Usen Broadcasting (now USEN Corporation)
Jun	Agreed on sales tie-up with Sony Communication Network (now Sony Network Communications) and Jungle
May 2001	Agreed on sales tie-up with Global Media Online (now GMO Internet)
Sep	Listed shares on the NASDAQ Japan market of the Osaka Securities Exchange (now JASDAQ)
Apr 2002	Upgraded Site Serve rental server service; launched Domain Forward, a domain management and transfer service
Nov 2004	Launched Info Store, a content sales service
Nov 2005	Agreed on business tie-up with Yahoo!, and separately with Kakaku.com, the operator of the website kakaku.com
Jan 2006	Launched shopserve, a comprehensive support service for operators of online shops in their own domains
Oct 2010	Signed a partnership agreement with Google Shopping
Jun 2011	Made Precision Marketing a consolidated subsidiary
Sep	Agreed to participate in the Premier SME Partner Program with Google
Dec 2012	Opened park, a marketplace
Jan 2016	Made Precision Marketing out of the scope of consolidation
Apr 2017	Built up sales force for the sales promotion business
Mar	Added payment by bit coin to shopserve as a standard feature, and provided the service to 12,500 stores
Jul	Launched Estore COMPARE, an AB testing tool
Sep	Launched Estore QUERY, an email marketing tool
Aug 2018	Established CrossTrust and made into a consolidated subsidiary
Nov	Raised just under JPY1bn through issuance of unsecured convertible bond with new share subscription rights, via third-party allotment accompanying management participation to Advantage Advisors
Jan 2020	Made Commerce21 a consolidated subsidiary
Mar	Made WebCrew Agency a consolidated subsidiary

Source: Shared Research based on company data

News and topics

Corporate governance and top management

Top management

Kenichi Ishimura, representative director and president (born Oct. 1962)

Apr	1986	Joined ASCII
Oct	1988	President's office, Senior manager or PR and Business Development, ASCII
Dec	1990	Director and senior manager of planning, (newly established) ASCII Express
Dec	1991	Representative director, (newly established) ASCII Area Network
Oct	1994	Director, ASCII Net
Jul	1996	Deputy general manager, ASCII Internet Service Company
Jun	1998	Joined Secom as Supervisor, Network Security Department
Feb	1999	Established Estore and became representative director (current position)
Dec	2001	Director, Infoview
Nov	2004	Established Personal Shop, and became representative director
Aug	2005	Director, Wise Works Project
Oct	2005	Established Unicom, and became representative director (current position)
Jul	2006	Director, EC Holdings

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Representative director and president Kenichi Ishimura is the company's founder. Mr. Ishimura worked at ASCII in its early days, and subsequently worked at Secom (TSE1: 9735) before founding Estore. He has spent many years in the internet and e-commerce industries, leading the Estore group under the slogan "Making Japan full of online shops." Executive director Yoichi Yanagida formerly worked for Recruit (TSE1: 6098), joined the company in September 2005 and is currently the chief information officer and major shareholder (1.2% stake). Hiroyuki Tanaka, who became a director in June 2020, is a former Amazon Japan employee that joined the company in November 2017, became president and CEO of Commerce21 in January 2020, and has concurrently served as a director of WebCrew Agency since March 2020. Noriatsu Furukawa, who was appointed as Estore (parent)'s outside director in June 2019, worked at McKinsey & Company (Japan) before joining Advantage Partners, where he currently serves as a director and principal.

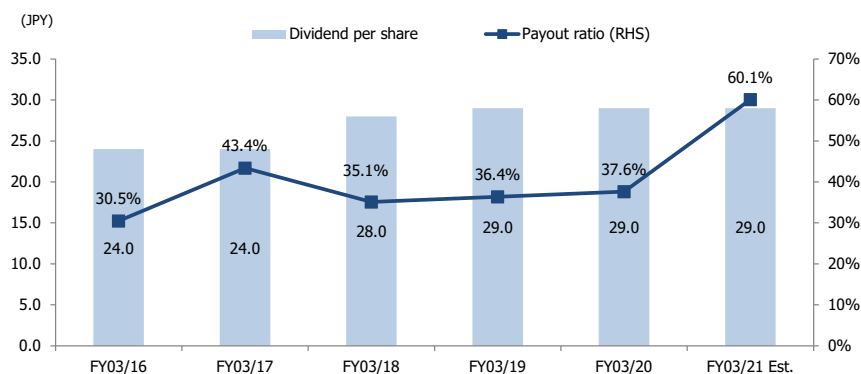
Corporate governance

Form of organization and capital structure	
Form of organization	Company with Audit & Supervisory Board
Controlling shareholder and parent company	None
Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members	
Number of directors under Articles of Incorporation	7
Number of directors	6
Directors' terms under Articles of Incorporation	1
Chairman of the Board of Directors	President
Number of outside directors	4
Number of independent outside directors	1
Number of members of Audit & Supervisory Board under Articles of Incorporation	5
Number of members of Audit & Supervisory Board	4
Number of outside members of Audit & Supervisory Board	4
Number of independent outside members of Audit & Supervisory Board	3
Other	
Participation in electronic voting platform	None
Providing convocation notice in English	None
Implementation of measures regarding director incentives	Stock option plan
Eligible for stock option	Inside directors, outside members of Audit & Supervisory Board, employees; directors and employees at subsidiaries
Disclosure of individual director's compensation	None
Policy on determining amount of compensation and calculation methodology	In place
Corporate takeover defenses	None

Source: Shared Research based on company data (as of May 2020)

Dividends

(JPY)	FY03/16 Cons.	FY03/17 Parent	FY03/18 Parent	FY03/19 Cons.	FY03/20 Cons.	FY03/21 Est. Cons.
Dividend per share	24.0	24.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Dividend on equity	11.3%	11.3%	11.0%	9.9%	8.8%	-
Payout ratio	30.5%	43.4%	35.1%	36.4%	37.6%	60.1%
EPS	75.4	55.3	79.7	79.7	77.0	48.3



Source: Shared Research based on company data

Estore considers providing stable shareholder returns to be one of its top priorities. The company set its dividend forecast for FY03/19–FY03/21 at JPY29 per share.

Major shareholders

Top shareholders	Shares held ('000)	Shareholding ratio
Unicom Co., Ltd.	1,801	37.73%
Kenichi Ishimura	304	6.37%
BBH Fidelity Puritan Fidelity Series Intrinsic Opportunities Fund (Standing proxy: MUFG Bank, Ltd.)	299	6.26%
BBH for Fidelity Low Priced Stock Fund (Principal All Sector Sub-portfolio) (Standing proxy: MUFG Bank, Ltd.)	168	3.53%
Shuichi Hino	120	2.51%
Tomohiro Suzuki	61	1.27%
Yoichi Yanagida	58	1.20%
Masayuki Iida	53	1.11%
Hikari Tsushin, Inc.	48	1.00%
Tetsuo Kato	42	0.88%
SUM	2,953	61.85%

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Notes: As of March 31, 2020.

The percentage of shares held is calculated by subtracting the number of treasury shares (387,000 shares) from the number of issued shares (5,161,000 shares). Note: Figures may differ from company materials due to differences in rounding methods

Unicom is President Ishimura's family fund. Including his personal stake, Mr. Ishimura's combined stake in Estore is 44.10%. Fidelity and Hikari Tsushin, Inc. own 9.79% and 1.00% of the company's shares, respectively. Yoichi Yanagida (1.20%) is a managing director of Estore (parent).

Employees

	FY03/09	FY03/10	FY03/11	FY03/12	FY03/13	FY03/14	FY03/15	FY03/16	FY03/17	FY03/18	FY03/19	FY03/20
Consolidated												
No. of employees ex. temporary workers	-	-	-	138	137	141	154	155	-	-	143	280
No. of temporary workers (avg.)	-	-	-	19	28	29	28	36	-	-	38	31
Parent												
No. of employees ex. temporary workers	88	92	98	126	131	133	138	155	168	143	143	151
No. of temporary workers (avg.)	11	9	13	11	18	21	22	36	54	55	38	29
Average age	32.9	33.1	33.0	32.8	33.0	33.0	33.1	32.6	34.4	34.5	34.1	35.7
Average years of service	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	5.0
Avg. annual salary (JPY'000)	5,155	5,125	5,045	5,118	4,957	4,703	4,810	4,858	4,945	5,106	5,023	4,854

Source: Shared Research based on company data

Note: Number of employees is based on period-end numbers.

The employee count for the period between FY03/12 and FY03/15 includes employees of Precision Marketing, which was a consolidated subsidiary at the time. For FY03/20, the difference in employee count on a consolidated basis (280) versus on an unconsolidated basis (151) is attributable to Commerce21's 100 employees and WebCrew Agency's 29 employees. According to the company, the majority of Commerce21 and WebCrew Agency employees stayed after the merger.

Fujio Hino, president of WebCrew Agency, has been appointed executive officer in charge of overseeing the entire Marketing business of Estore (parent) and WebCrew Agency. Hiroyuki Tanaka, who became a director of Estore (parent) in June 2020, was appointed president of Commerce21 in January 2020, then appointed as director of WebCrew Agency in March 2020, concurrently serving all positions.

Profile

Company Name	Head Office
Estore Corporation.	1-10-2 Nishishinbashi, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 105-0003
Phone	Listed On
+81-(3)-3595-1106	Tokyo Stock Exchange JASDAQ
Established	Exchange Listing
February 17, 1999	September 19, 2001
Website	Fiscal Year-End
https://Estore.co.jp/	March
IR Contact	IR Web
https://Estore.co.jp/investors/ir_inquiry/	https://Estore.co.jp/investors/

We offer corporate clients comprehensive report coverage, a service that allows them to better inform investors and other stakeholders by presenting a continuously updated third-party view of business fundamentals, independent of investment biases. Shared Research can be found on the web at <https://sharedresearch.jp>.

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ADJUVANT COSME JAPAN CO., LTD.	Digital Garage Inc.	Kanamic Network Co.,LTD	SANIX INCORPORATED
Aeon Delight Co., Ltd.	DIP Corporation	Kawanishi Holdings, Inc.	Sanrio Company, Ltd.
Aeon Fantasy Co., Ltd.	Doshisha Corporation	KFC Holdings Japan, Ltd.	SATO HOLDINGS CORPORATION
Ai Holdings Corporation	Dream Incubator Inc.	KI-Star Real Estate Co., Ltd.	SBS Holdings, Inc.
AI inside Inc.	Earth Corporation	Kondotec Inc.	Seikagaku Corporation
AirTrip Corp.	Edion Corporation	Kumiai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.	Seria Co.,Ltd.
and factory, inc.	Elecom Co., Ltd.	Lasertec Corporation	Serverworks Co.,Ltd.
ANEST IWATA Corporation	en-Japan Inc.	Locondo, Inc.	SHIFT Inc.
AnGes Inc.	Estore Corporation.	LUCKLAND CO., LTD.	Shikigaku Co., Ltd
Anicom Holdings, Inc.	euglena Co., Ltd.	MATSUI SECURITIES CO., LTD.	SHIP HEALTHCARE HOLDINGS, INC.
Anritsu Corporation	FaithNetwork Co., Ltd.	Media Do Co., Ltd.	SIGMAXYZ Inc.
Apaman Co., Ltd.	Ferrotec Holdings Corporation	Medical System Network Co., Ltd.	SMS Co., Ltd.
ARATA CORPORATION	FIELDS CORPORATION	MEDINET Co., Ltd.	Snow Peak, Inc.
Artspark Holdings Inc.	Financial Products Group Co., Ltd.	MedPeer,Inc.	Solasia Pharma K.K.
AS ONE CORPORATION	First Brothers Co, Ltd.	Mercuria Investment Co., Ltd.	SOURCENEXT Corporation
Ateam Inc.	FreeBit Co., Ltd.	Micronics Japan Co., Ltd.	Star Mica Holdings Co., Ltd.
Aucfan Co., Ltd.	Fujita Kanko Inc.	MIRAIT Holdings Corporation	Strike Co., Ltd.
AVANT CORPORATION	Gamecard-Joyco Holdings, Inc.	Monex Goup Inc.	Symbio Pharmaceuticals Limited
Axell Corporation	GameWith, Inc.	MORINAGA MILK INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	Synchro Food Co., Ltd.
Azbil Corporation	GCA Corporation	Mortgage Service Japan Limited.	TAIYO HOLDINGS CO., LTD.
AZIA CO., LTD.	Good Com Asset Co., Ltd.	NAGASE & CO., LTD	Takashimaya Company, Limited
AZoom, Co., Ltd.	Grandy House Corporation	NAIGAI TRANS LINE LTD.	Take and Give Needs Co., Ltd.
Base Co., Ltd.	Hakuto Co., Ltd.	NanoCarrier Co., Ltd.	Takihyo Co., Ltd.
BEENOS Inc.	Hamee Corp.	Net Marketing Co., Ltd.	TEAR Corporation
Bell-Park Co., Ltd.	Happinet Corporation	Net One Systems Co.,Ltd.	Tenpo Innovation Inc.
Benefit One Inc.	Harmonic Drive Systems Inc.	Nichi-Iko Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	3-D Matrix, Ltd.
B-lot Co.,Ltd.	HENNGE K.K.	Nihon Denkei Co., Ltd.	The Hokkoku Bank,Ltd.
Broadleaf Co., Ltd.	HOUSEDO Co., Ltd.	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	TKC Corporation
CanBas Co., Ltd.	H2O Retailing Corporation	NIPPON PARKING DEVELOPMENT Co., Ltd.	TKP Corporation
Canon Marketing Japan Inc.	IDOM Inc.	NIPRO CORPORATION	Tsuzuki Denki Co., Ltd.
Career Design Center Co., Ltd.	IGNIS LTD.	Nishinbo Holdings Inc.	TOCALO Co., Ltd.
Carna Biosciences, Inc.	i-mobile Co.,Ltd.	NS TOOL CO., LTD.	TOKAI Holdings Corporation
CARTA HOLDINGS, INC	Inabata & Co., Ltd.	OHIZUMI MFG. CO., LTD.	Tokyu Construction Co., Ltd.
CERES INC.	Infocom Corporation	Oisix ra daichi Inc.	TOYOBO CO., LTD.
Chiyoda Co., Ltd.	Infomart Corporation	Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd	Toyo Ink SC Holdings Co., Ltd
Chori Co., Ltd.	Intelligent Wave, Inc.	ONO SOKKI Co., Ltd.	Toyo Tanso Co., Ltd.
Chugoku Marine Paints, Ltd.	ipet Insurance CO., Ltd.	ONWARD HOLDINGS CO.,LTD.	Tri-Stage Inc.
cocokara fine Inc.	Itochu Enex Co., Ltd.	Pan Pacific International Holdings Corporation	TSURUHA Holdings
COMSYS Holdings Corporation	JAFCO Co.,Ltd.	PARIS MIKI HOLDINGS Inc.	VISION INC.
COTA CO.,LTD.	JMDC Inc.	PIGEON CORPORATION	VISIONARY HOLDINGS CO., LTD.
CRE, Inc.	JSB Co., Ltd.	QB Net Holdings Co., Ltd.	World Holdings Co., Ltd.
CREEK & RIVER Co., Ltd.	JTEC Corporation	RACCOON HOLDINGS, Inc.	YELLOW HAT LTD.
Daiichi Kigenso Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.	J Trust Co., Ltd	Raysum Co., Ltd.	YOSHINOYA HOLDINGS CO., LTD.
Daiseki Co., Ltd.	Japan Best Rescue System Co., Ltd.	RESORTTRUST, INC.	YUMESHIN HOLDINGS CO., LTD.
Demae-Can CO., LTD	JINS HOLDINGS Inc.	ROUND ONE Corporation	ZAPPALLAS, INC.

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