

History Is a Series of Response to Changes

1717

Shimomura Hikoemon Shokei opened a kimono fabric store "Daimonjija" in Fushimi, Kyoto (foundation of Daimaru).



Shinsaibashisuji Osaka store



First partnership with a foreign designer



Tokyo store opened

1726

Opened Osaka store "Matsuya" in Shinsaibashisuji, Osaka and began cash sales at fixed prices (present location of Shinsaibashi store).

1737

Distributed to all stores the hanging scrolls with the store creed of "Service before Profit" on it. Completed the construction of the new Kyoto flagship store in Funaya-cho, Higashinotoin, Kyoto.

1757

Built Kiba Villa near Han-ei Bridge at Kiba 4-chome, Fukagawa, Edo and set up a shrine of Han-ei Inari in one corner of the property (still present on the premises of Daimaru Core Building). Edo store achieved the highest sales in Japan as a kimono fabric dealer.

1837

The Oshio Rebellion broke out. Daimaru escaped burning at the hands of mobs due to its reputation as a philanthropic merchant.

1907

Established "Kabushiki Goshi Kaisha Daimaru Gofukuten" with a capital of ¥0.5 mn.

1908

Newly built and opened Kobe branch at Motomachi 4-chome, Kobe.

1920

Established "Kabushiki Kaisha Daimaru Gofukuten" with a capital of ¥12 mn.

1927

Opened the first "Dyeing Laboratory & Hygienic Laboratory" (present Consumer End-Use Research Institute) in the department store industry in Osaka store (present Shinsaibashi store).

1959

Launched private label men's clothing "Trojan."

1983

Umeda store opened in Osaka Terminal Building "Acty Osaka." Adopted a new CI and created a new logo.

2003

Sapporo store opened.

1728

Opened Nagoya store at Honmachi 4-chome, Nagoya and used the name "Daimaruya" for the first time (closed in 1910).

1743

Opened Edo store at Odenmachi 3-chome, Edo.

1912

Opened new three-story RC/wooden Kyoto store on Shijo-dori Street (present location) as a department store.

1913

Revised and registered the trademark.

1922

First implemented a weekly holiday system in the department store industry.

1928

Changed the company name to "Kabushiki Kaisha Daimaru."

1953

Signed an exclusive contract with Christian Dior. Japan's first partnership with a foreign designer.

1961

Achieved the highest sales in the Japanese retail industry (consecutively from H2 1960 to H2 1968).

1964

Signed an exclusive contract with Givenchy.

1997

Kobe store (hit by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995) was restored and made its grand opening.

1999

Fully launched management reform (store-based sales reform and *gaisho* (out-of-store sales) reform). (Next year, HR reform and back-office reform were launched.)

Daimaru

1600 1700

1800

1900

2000

Matsuzakaya

1659

Opened a kimono fabric and fancy goods wholesale store in Chayamachi, Nagoya.

1736

Changed the trade to a silk and cotton kimono fabric retailer.

1745

Opened a purchasing office in Muromachi Nishiki-koji, Kyoto.

1740

Became a kimono fabric purveyor to the Owari Tokugawa clan.

1768

Acquired Matsuzakaya in Ueno, renamed it "Ito Matsuzakaya" and entered into Edo.

1868

Ueno store was used as the headquarters of imperial army during the Ueno war.

1805

Opened a cotton wholesale store Kamedana in Odenmachi, Edo.

1875

Acquired a kimono fabric store Ebisuya and entered into Osaka.

1907

Reorganized Ueno store into "Goshi Kaisha Ito Gofukuten."

1881

Opened Ito Bank (predecessor of former Tokai Bank) in Chayamachi Kado, Nagoya.

1917

Completed the new main building of Ueno store.

1910

Established "Kabushiki Kaisha Ito Gofukuten" with a capital of ¥0.5 mn. Opened a department store in Sakaemachi, Nagoya.

1924

Ginza store opened

1923

Reopened Osaka store (Nipponbashi) (relocated to Tenmabashi in 1966 and closed in 2004).

1957

Designated cattleya as a symbol flower.

1972

Nagoya store built a north wing.

1991

Nagoya store built a south wing and opened "Matsuzakaya Museum."

2006

Established a holding company "Matsuzakaya Holdings Co., Ltd."

2003

Nagoya store built a new south wing and became the largest department store in Japan.

1611

Ito Genzaemon Sukemichi opened a kimono fabric and fancy goods wholesale store in Honmachi, Nagoya.



Exterior of Ueno store in 1772



Department store opened



Ginza store



Nagoya store built a new south wing

Accelerate Changes through Integration

2007



J. FRONT RETAILING

The Daimaru, Inc. and Matsuzakaya Holdings Co., Ltd. integrated management.
Established J. Front Retailing Co., Ltd.
Phase I relocation and expansion of Daimaru Tokyo store



September 2007
Established J. Front Retailing Co., Ltd.



2010

The Daimaru, Inc. and Matsuzakaya Co., Ltd. merged into Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd.
J. Front Design & Construction Co., Ltd. absorbed DHJ Co., Ltd.
The Daimaru Tomonokai, Inc. absorbed Matsuzakaya Tomonokai Co., Ltd. to form Daimaru Matsuzakaya Tomonokai Co., Ltd.

Phase of business integration and reorganization



2012

Acquired a 33.2% stake in Parco Co., Ltd. and converted it into an equity method associate.
Reached a basic agreement with Shanghai Xin Nan Dong Project Management Co., Ltd. and Shanghai New World Co., Ltd. to provide technical support and cooperation in opening and operating a new department store in Huangpu District, China.
Jointly established JFR Plaza Inc. with StylingLife Holdings Inc.
Increased a stake in Parco Co. Ltd. to 65% through TOB and converted it into a consolidated subsidiary.
Dimples' Co., Ltd. spun off Daimaru Matsuzakaya Sales Associates Co. Ltd.
Phase II expansion of Daimaru Tokyo store



October 2012
Daimaru Tokyo store reopened with phase II expansion

FY 2014 to FY 2016 Medium-term Business Plan started

Phase of building foundations

2009

Restaurant Peacock Co., Ltd. absorbed Shoei Foods Co., Ltd. to form J. Front Foods Co., Ltd.
Matsuzaka Service Co., Ltd. was renamed JFR Service Co., Ltd.
The north wing of Daimaru Shinsaibashi store opened.
JFR Service Co., Ltd. absorbed Daimaru Lease & Service Co., Ltd.



November 2009
North wing of Daimaru Shinsaibashi store opened

2011

"Keicho Kosode" from the Matsuzakaya Collection was designated as a national important cultural property.
Daimaru Umeda store reopened with increased floor space.



March 2011
Daimaru Umeda store reopened with increased floor space

2008

Daimaru Credit Service, Inc. was renamed JFR Card Co., Ltd.
Daimaru Design & Engineering Co., Ltd., Daimaru Mokko Co., Ltd., Matsuzakaya Seiko Co., Ltd. and Refex Japan, Inc. merged into J. Front Design & Construction Co., Ltd.
Dimples' Co., Ltd. absorbed Daimaru Sales Associates Co., Ltd.
Integrated the information systems of The Daimaru, Inc. and Matsuzakaya Co., Ltd.

2013

Sold all shares of Peacock Store Ltd., which operated a supermarket business, to Aeon Co., Ltd.
Acquired a 70.52% stake in Forest Co., Ltd. and converted it into a consolidated subsidiary.

2015

Increased floor space of the main building of Fukuoka PARCO.
Acquired a 22.6% stake in Senshukai Co., Ltd. and converted it into an equity method associate.
Shanghai New World Daimaru Department Store opened.
Decided to rebuild the main building of Daimaru Shinsaibashi store.
Decided to rebuild Shibuya PARCO
Invested in Scrum Ventures.

2014

Became affiliated with Rakuten R-Point Card service.
Fukuoka PARCO opened a new building.
Invested in Cool Japan Fund.



April 2017
Ginza Six opened



November 2017
Ueno Frontier Tower opened



November 2020
PARCO opened in the north wing of Daimaru Shinsaibashi store

2017

Voluntarily applied the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
Transferred the business of JFR Online Co. Ltd. "Ginza Six" opened.
Transitioned to a Company with Three Committees (Nomination, Audit and Remuneration Committees).
Transferred shares of Forest Co., Ltd. Ueno PARCO_ya opened.
Ueno Frontier Tower opened.
JFR Plaza Inc. was dissolved and liquidated.

2020

Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd. absorbed The Shimonoseki Daimaru, Inc. and converted it into a store directly managed by the company (Mar).
Converted Parco Co., Ltd. into a wholly owned subsidiary (Mar).
Halted the then Medium-term Business Plan and began to formulate a new Medium-term Business Plan.
Transferred the Real Estate Business of Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd. to Parco Co., Ltd. (Sep).
Shinsaibashi PARCO opened in the north wing of Shinsaibashi store (Nov).

FY 2017 to FY 2021 Medium-term Business Plan started

Phase of dramatic growth / changing the Group structure

New Medium-term Business Plan started

2019

Kinshicho PARCO opened (Mar).
SAN-A Urasoe West Coast PARCO CITY opened (Jun).
The new main building of Daimaru Shinsaibashi store opened (Sep).
New Shibuya PARCO opened (Nov).
Commenced TOB to convert Parco Co., Ltd. into a wholly owned subsidiary (Dec).

2021

Transferred all shares of a consolidated subsidiary J. Front Foods Co., Ltd. (Feb).
The new Medium-term Business Plan started (Mar).
Transferred all shares of a consolidated subsidiary Neuve A Co., Ltd. (Jun).



September 2019
Main building of Daimaru Shinsaibashi store opened



November 2019
New Shibuya PARCO opened

Create and Bring to Life "New Happiness."