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February 7, 2025

Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Japanese GAAP)

Company name: Japan Investment Adviser Co., Ltd.
Listing: Tokyo Stock Exchange, Prime Market
Securities code: 7172
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Scheduled date of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders: March 26, 2025
Scheduled date of file quarterly securities report: March 27, 2025
Scheduled date to commence dividend payments: March 27, 2025
Preparation of supplementary material on quarterly financial results: Yes
Holding of quarterly financial results briefing: Yes (for institutional investors and analysts)

(Yen amounts are rounded down to millions, unless otherwise noted.)

1. Consolidated financial results for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2024 (from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024)

(1) Consolidated operating results

(Percentage figures are the increase / (decrease) for the previous fiscal year.)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
FY 2024	31,129	42.7	12,110	120.5	11,635	217.1	8,055	241.4
FY 2023	21,818	20.9	5,492	322.9	3,668	(37.8)	2,359	(46.5)

Note: Comprehensive income For the Fiscal year ended December 31, 2024: ¥9,546 million [up 220.5%]
For the Fiscal year ended December 31, 2023: ¥2,978 million [down 42.5%]

	Net profit per share	Diluted net profit per share	Return on Equity	Ordinary profit on total assets	Operating profit to net sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
FY 2024	133.19	―	14.0	5.1	38.9
FY 2023	39.03	―	5.0	1.9	25.2

Reference: Equity in earnings of affiliates Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2024: 391 million yen
Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2023: 371 million yen

(Note1) Diluted net profit per share is not shown because there are no residual securities with dilutive effects.

(Note2) On January 17, 2024, our company allocated share acquisition rights to shareholders based on commitment-type rights offering, and issued new shares through the exercise of said share acquisition rights. Net profit per share was calculated under the assumption that the payment for said rights offering was made at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
FY2024	244,906	67,695	27.3	1,105.22
FY2023	211,750	48,811	22.6	791.33

Reference: Shareholders' equity
As of December 31, 2024: ¥66,845 million
As of December 31, 2023: ¥47,861 million

(Note) On January 17, 2024, our company allocated share acquisition rights to shareholders based on commitment-type rights offering, and issued new shares through the exercise of said share acquisition rights. Net assets per share were calculated under the assumption that the payment for said rights offering was made at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(3) Consolidated cash flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of period
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
FY2024	(10,114)	13,492	19,419	51,494
FY2023	(18,101)	3,940	21,262	28,186

2. Cash dividends

	Dividends per share					Total dividends	Payout ratio (consolidated)	Dividend on equity (consolidated)
	1Q-end	2Q-end	3Q-end	Year-end	Total			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
FY2023	-	16.0	-	16.0	32.0	966	41.0	2.1
FY2024	-	12.0	-	15.0	27.0	1,633	20.3	2.9
FY2025(forecast)	-	43.0	-	44.0	87.0		-	

(Note) On January 17, 2024, our company allocated share acquisition rights to shareholders based on commitment-type rights offering, and issued new shares through the exercise of said share acquisition rights. Regarding dividends for the fiscal year ending December 2023, the actual dividend amount before the issuance of new shares is stated.

3. Consolidated Forecast for FY2025 (from January 1 to December 31, 2025)

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Net profit per share
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Yen
First half	20,890	39.5	11,300	83.1	10,200	22.4	6,773	18.8	111.98
Full year	36,870	18.4	18,120	49.6	15,840	36.1	10,500	30.3	173.61

*** Notes**

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

(2) Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates, and restatements
(i) Changes in accounting policies due to revisions in accounting standards, others: None
(ii) Changes in accounting policies other than 1) above: None
(iii) Changes in accounting estimates: None
(iv) Restatements: None

(3) Number of shares issued (common stock)
1) Number of shares issued at the end of the period (including treasury shares)

As of Dec. 31, 2024	61,022,353 shares	As of Dec. 31, 2023	61,022,353 shares

2) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period

As of Dec. 31, 2024	540,710 shares	As of Dec. 31, 2023	540,447 shares

3) Average number of shares during the period

Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2024	60,481,758 shares	Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2023	60,448,638 shares

(Note) On January 17, 2024, our company allocated share acquisition rights to shareholders based on commitment-type rights offering, and issued new shares through the exercise of said share acquisition rights. The "Number of shares issued at the end of the period," the "Number of treasury shares at the end of the period," and the "Average number of shares during the period" were calculated under the assumption that the payment for the rights offering was made at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

Non-consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024 (from January 1 to December 31, 2024)

(1) Non-consolidated results of operations (Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
FY2024	8,659	61.4	3,398	152.7	5,326	74.4	3,267	52.3
FY2023	5,362	(48.0)	1,344	20.8	3,054	(33.7)	2,144	(39.1)

	Net profit per share	Diluted net profit per share
	Yen	Yen
FY2024	54.02	-
FY2022	35.48	-

(Note1) Diluted earnings per share is not shown because there are no residual securities with dilutive effects.

(Note2) On January 17, 2024, our company allocated share acquisition rights to shareholders based on commitment-type rights offering and issued new shares through the exercise of said share acquisition rights. Net profit per share was calculated under the assumption that the payment for said rights offering was made at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Non-consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
As of Dec. 31, 2024	91,875	53,887	58.7	890.98
As of Dec. 31, 2023	88,756	41,521	46.8	686.50

Reference: Shareholders' equity

As of Dec. 31, 2024: 53,887 million yen

As of Dec. 31, 2023: 41,521 million yen

(Note) On January 17, 2024, our company allocated share acquisition rights to shareholders based on commitment-type rights offering and issued new shares through the exercise of said share acquisition rights. Net assets per share were calculated under the assumption that the payment for said rights offering was made at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

* Financial result report is not subject to audit procedures.

* Proper use of earnings forecasts, and other special matters

Forecasts of future performance in this document are based on assumption judged to be valid and information currently available to JIA management but are not promises by JIA regarding future performance. Actual results could differ from the business forecasts due to changes in economic conditions, market trends, exchange rate fluctuations and other factors. Please refer to "1. Qualitative Information on Consolidated Financial Performance (4) Outlook for the Next Fiscal Year" on page 4 for forecast assumptions and notes of caution for usage.

JIA plans to hold a financial results meeting for institutional investors and analysts on February 7,2025.

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1. Qualitative Information on Consolidated Financial Performance

(1) Explanation of Consolidated Results of Operations

In the consolidated fiscal year under review (Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2024), in Europe and the U.S., consumer spending was healthy as a whole, but business confidence was polarized among enterprises, that is, the business confidence of service providers remained favorable, while the production activities of manufacturers were stagnant due to the decline in demand for goods. On the other hand, the Chinese economy showed a sign of recovery in some industries, thanks to the economic stimulus policy led by the government, but it is unclear whether the effects of the economic stimulus policy will last, because consumer spending started to weaken.

The Japanese economy is expected to recover gently, as the demand from foreign visitors to Japan is strong and the income environment is improving although economic performance was stagnant in some industries. On the other hand, there is a possibility that the volatility of exchange rates will increase and the performance of domestic companies will be affected, due to the sign of resurgence of inflation, the hike of tariffs after the regime change, etc. in the U.S. Accordingly, it can be said that we need to pay more attention to whether the Japanese economy will keep recovering.

Under such economic circumstances, JIA Group has striven to improve our corporate value mainly for the four core businesses (Operating Lease Business, Renewable Energy Business, Real Estate Business, and Private Equity Investment Business), under the management philosophy of "Always be a company contributing to society by offering financial services."

The sales of the Operating Lease Business stood at 28,255 million yen, up 47.5% year on year. The demand from investors for Japanese operating lease investment (JOL/JOLCO) products is healthy, and we have secured the amount of product inventories for meeting the demand. Therefore, equity sales were 112,929 million yen, up 46.0% year on year, showing good performance. On the other hand, the amount of deals structured stood at 298,928 million yen, up 15.1% year on year. The environment for structuring deals remains favorable, and the balance of equities underwritten hit a record high at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The sales of the Renewable Energy Business stood at 1,054 million yen, up 39.6% year on year. This is mainly because we posted the revenues from the management of solar power plants, the rents of power generation equipment, and the equity sales amounted to177 million yen from an investment fund established for part of solar power plants owned by our company.

The sales of the Real Estate Business stood at 276 million yen, up 237.5% year on year. This is mainly because we posted revenues from the sale of trust beneficiary rights for real estate fractional ownership investment products. The sales of the Private Equity Investment Business stood at 114 million yen, down 84.3% year on year. We posted revenues from the sale of some shares of the post-IPO companies in which the JIA Group’s fund invested.

The sales of other businesses stood at 1,428 million yen, up 31.0% year on year. We posted revenues from commissions for comprehensive financial solution services of the securities business of a subsidiary of the JIA Group and so on.

The following table presents the operating results of the JIA Group for the consolidated fiscal year.

[Unit: Million yen]

	FY2023	FY2024	Change	Change rate (%)
Net sales	21,818	31,129	9,310	42.7
Operating profit	5,492	12,110	6,618	120.5
Ordinary profit	3,668	11,635	7,966	217.1
Profit attributable to owners of parent	2,359	8,055	5,695	241.4

(2) Explanation of Consolidated Financial Position

Assets, liabilities and net assets

Assets

Total assets increased by 33,155 million yen from the end of FY2023 to 244,906 million yen at the end of FY2024.

Total current assets increased by 44,521 million yen from the end of FY2023 to 221,643 million yen at the end of FY2024. This was mainly due to increases in cash and deposits of 23,308 million yen, equity underwritten of 22,616 million yen and leasing receivable of 9,445 million yen, while there were decreases in merchandise of 9,896 million yen.

Total non-current assets decreased by 11,347 million yen from the end of FY2023 to 23,155 million yen at the end of FY2024. This was mainly due to decreases in investment securities of 8,410 million yen and long-term loans receivable of 4,223 million yen, while there were increases in deferred tax assets of 718 million yen and buildings. net of 555 million yen.

Liabilities

Total liabilities increased by 14,271 million yen from the end of FY2023 to 177,211 million yen at the end of FY2024.

Total current liabilities increased by 11,137 million yen from the end of FY2023 to 160,498 million yen at the end of FY2024. This was mainly due to increases in short-term loans payable of 6,206 million yen, current portion of bonds payable of 3,192 million yen and current portion of long-term non-recourse loans of 1,218 million yen, while there were decreases in current portion of long-term loans payable of 1,108 million yen.

Total non-current liabilities increased by 3,134 million yen from the end of FY2023 to 16,712 million yen at the end of FY2024. This was mainly due to increases in long-term non-recourse loan of 4,358 million yen, while there were decreases in bonds payable of 1,776 million yen.

Net Assets

Total net assets increased by 18,883 million yen from the end of FY2023 to 67,695 million yen at the end of FY2024. This was mainly due to increases in capital stock of 5,171 million yen, capital surplus of 5,171 million yen, and the recording of profit attributable to owners of parent of 8,055 million yen. As a result, the shareholders' equity ratio increased from 22.6% at the end of FY2023 to 27.3%.

(3) Explanation of Consolidated Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents (hereinafter, "net cash") at the end of FY2024 increased 23,308 million yen from the end of FY2023 to 51,494 million yen. The cash flow components during FY2024 and the main reasons for changes are as described below.

(Cash flows from operating activities)

Net cash used in operating activities was 10,114 million yen (compared with 18,101 million yen used in FY2023). Main negative factors include increase in equity underwritten of 25,753 million yen and notes and accounts payable-trade of 10,984 million yen. Main positive factors include the recording of profit before income taxes of 11,616 million yen and decrease in inventories of 10,783 million yen.

(Cash flows from investing activities)

Net cash provided in investing activities was 13,492 million yen (compared with 3,940 million yen provided in FY2023). Main positive factors include proceeds from sales and redemption of investment securities of 16,888 million yen and collection of loans receivable of 5,096 million yen. Main negative factors include purchase of investment securities of 6,458 million yen.

(Cash flows from financing activities)

Net cash provided by financing activities was 19,419 million yen (compared with 21,262 million yen provided in FY2023). Main positive factors include proceeds from short-term borrowings of 190,937 million yen. Main negative factors include repayments of short-term borrowings of 184,811 million yen.

Reference: Cash flow indicators

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Equity ratio (%)	26.0	22.6	27.3
Market value-based equity ratio (%)	20.0	19.0	28.2
Interest-bearing debt to cash flow ratio (years)	(Note. 6)	(Note. 6)	(Note. 6)
Interest coverage ratio (times)	(Note. 6)	(Note. 6)	(Note. 6)

Equity ratio---------- Shareholders' equity ÷ Total assets
Market value-based equity ratio---------- Market capitalization ÷ Total assets
Interest-bearing debt to cash flow ratio--- Interest-bearing debt ÷ Operating cash flows
Interest coverage ratio----------Operating cash flows ÷ Interest payments

Notes: 1. All indices are calculated based on consolidated figures.
2. Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the closing share price at the end of the period by the total number of shares issued, excluding treasury shares, at the end of the period.
3. Cash flows are calculated using the figures for operating cash flows on the consolidated statement of cash flows.
4. Interest-bearing debt includes all debt on the consolidated balance sheet that incur interest.
5. Interest payments use the amount of interest expenses paid stated on the consolidated statement of cash flows.
6. Not presented because operating cash flows were negative.

(4) Outlook for the Next Fiscal Year

In our core business, the Operating Lease Business, airline companies that have overcome the challenging business conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic are experiencing strong demand for aircraft leases. As a result, the balance of equities underwritten at the end of FY2024 stood at 116.8 billion yen. Additionally, with solid demand from investors, we plan to sell 150 billion yen in equities underwritten in the fiscal year ending December 2025, marking a record high for the second consecutive year. Furthermore, by accelerating the growth of our next core businesses, such as Real Estate Business, Renewable Energy Business, and Private Equity Investment Business, we aim to reach the earnings forecast.

We also announced a medium-term management plan (FY2024 to FY2026) on July 31, 2023. The results for the first year significantly exceeded our plan. We aim to achieve the plan for the second year, the fiscal year ending December 2025, and build on this success for a significant leap in the final year of the medium-term management plan.

Forecasts for the fiscal year ending December 2025 are as follows:

[Unit: Million yen]

	FY 2024 (Result)	FY2025 (Forecast)			
	Throughout the year	First half	YoY (%)	Throughout the year	YoY (%)
Net sales	31,129	20,890	39.5	36,870	18.4
Operating profit	12,110	11,300	83.1	18,120	49.6
Ordinary profit	11,635	10,200	22.4	15,840	36.1
Profit attributable to owners of parent	8,055	6,773	18.8	10,500	30.3

The above forecasts of future performance are based on information currently available and actual results could differ from the business forecasts due to various factors in the future.

(5) Basic Policy for Profit Distribution, and Dividends for the Current and Next Fiscal Years

JIA's policy is to pay dividends while securing the internal reserves necessary for future business operations and strengthening JIA's financial base. This policy aims to balance reflecting business performance and providing stable dividends. Under this policy, JIA will determine the dividend amount to ensure a payout ratio of 20% or higher.

Considering the above basic policy, the annual dividend for the fiscal year ended December 2024 is expected to be 27 yen per share (with a consolidated dividend payout ratio of 20.3%), including the interim dividend already paid. The term-end dividend will be proposed at the 19th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for March 26, 2025.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, JIA achieved record profits and substantially exceeded the first-year plan of JIA's Three-years Business Plan (2024-2026). Based on these results, JIA has revised our dividend policy as follows in order to meet the expectation of returning profits to shareholders.

JIA's policy is to pay dividends while securing the internal reserves necessary for future business operations and strengthening JIA's financial base. This policy aims to balance reflecting business performance and providing stable dividends. Under this policy, JIA will determine the dividend amount to ensure a payout ratio of 50% or higher.

Considering the above revised basic policy, the dividend for the fiscal year ending December 2025, JIA forecasts to pay 87 yen/share (interim dividend: 43 yen, term-end dividend: 44 yen, consolidated payout ratio: 50.1%).

(6) Business Risks

The JIA Group's risks that may have a significant impact on investment decisions of investors are as follows. The JIA Group is aware of the possibility of the occurrence of these risks and will strive to avoid their occurrence and to respond to them if they do occur. It is noted that forward-looking statements in the description below are based on the judgment the JIA Group made as of the date of filing this report, and do not cover all business risks that may arise in the future.

(Risks related to the degree of dependency on the Operating Lease Business)

The JIA Group posts the arrangement fee, etc. for "Japanese Operating Lease (JOL)" in the Operating Lease Business as sales. Since the establishment of our company, the JIA Group have been striving to expand our business with the Operating Lease Business being the mainstay, so the sales from this business account for a significant proportion of sales of the JIA Group. In addition, primary assets handled in the Operating Lease Business are aircrafts, vessels, and containers for maritime transportation. Among them, aircraft are dominant.

Accordingly, the changes in the business environment in the aviation industry and the competitive environment of the Operating Lease Business for aircrafts would affect the demand for lease of aircraft and for "Japanese Operating Lease (JOL)" having an impact on the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

（Risks in the Operating Lease Business）

The Operating Lease Business of the JIA Group carries the following risks.

(1) Risks caused by conflicts, spread of infectious disease, etc. around the world

The primary assets subject to "Japanese Operating Lease (JOL)" in the Operating Lease Business are aircrafts, vessels, and containers for maritime transportation. These are leased to mainly major airline companies, shipping companies, and maritime transportation companies around the world.

These lessees operate business around the world. Accordingly, if a conflict, an epidemic, or the like breaks out, the demand for lease from lessees and the demand for investment from investors will weaken, affecting the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(2) Risks caused by the bankruptcy or the like of a lessee (e.g. an airline company)

In structuring and selling "Japanese Operating Lease (JOL)", the JIA Group receives commissions from a Special Purpose Company (hereinafter referred to as "SPC") which represents the silent partnership where investors make investments, as the SPC entrusts us with the operation of the Operating Lease Business, including deal creation, sale, management, and exit management, reporting in accordance with the silent partnership agreement for business operation, posting required for company management, and tax filing.

In the Operating Lease Business, if a lessee such as an airline company fails to pay lease fees for products we structured due to the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, the revenues of the silent partnership project may decrease, causing damage to investors investing in said project. In such case, the demand for investment from investors will weaken, affecting the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(3) Risks caused by fluctuations in residual values (selling prices of leasable assets in the future)

If a lessee does not purchase leased assets after the lease period for "Japanese Operating Lease (JOL)" the SPC representing the silent partnership project will sell owned leasable assets to a third party through the market.

If the assets are sold at lower prices than initially assumed prices, the revenues of the silent partnership project may decline, decreasing the amount distributed to each investor and causing a loss. In such case, the demand for investment from investors will weaken, affecting the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(4) Rights under silent partnership agreement accounted for as equity underwritten

The JIA Group, in principle, temporarily acquires rights under a silent partnership agreement pertaining to SPCs on the premise that it will transfer the rights to investors. The rights under the relevant silent partnership agreement are accounted at acquisition price as “Equity underwritten” in the “Assets section” of the consolidated balance sheet. Additionally, we may temporarily hold assets such as aircraft before deal creation, with the intention of transferring them to investors. These assets may be recorded on the consolidated balance sheet under "Assets" as "Advance Payments-trade."

If the JIA Group is forced to continue to hold the “Equity underwritten " and "Advance payments-trade" held by the JIA Group for some reason, it may become difficult to collect the arrangement fees that we had expected to receive in connection with the transfer of such investments and to recover such investments. In addition, this would result in the JIA Group, rather than the SPC, holding the assets of the Operating Lease Business.

Furthermore, in the event of a decline in the value of the leased assets, the JIA Group may not be able to recover all or part of its investment in the said equity interest. Such case may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(5) Currency risks

(a) Impact on new Operating Lease Businesses

In the Operating Lease Business, the lease properties are mainly sold in foreign currencies at termination of each lease term. Therefore, if the yen is appreciated more than the exchange rate at the time of the lease structuring, yen-denominated earnings will deteriorate, leading to investors who have invested in the business incurring losses.

Additionally, investors often receive their investments in capital in foreign currencies at termination of each lease term. Therefore, if the yen is appreciated more than the exchange rate at the time of the equity investment, they will receive the proceeds less than the amount of the initial investment, leading to investors who have invested in the business incurring losses.

As described above, if investors expect that the yen-denominated earnings or cash flows from the Operating Lease Business will deteriorate and they will incur losses in the future because of stronger yen, their appetite for investing in operating leases structured by the JIA Group may wane, and in turn, soliciting investment in newly structured operating leases could become difficult. Consequently, sale of rights under silent partnership agreement may decrease, resulting in a drop in the JIA Group’s commission fee revenue. Such case may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(b) Impact on transfer of equity underwritten

When the JIA Group transfers to investors equity underwritten denominated in yen, which was acquired by the JIA Group in foreign currencies, the JIA Group determines the assignment price of the equity underwritten based on the level of the exchange rate at the time of originating the Operating Lease Business.

Therefore, if the yen is appreciated rapidly after the acquisition of the equity underwritten, the value of the equity underwritten will become higher than the value calculated at the level of the exchange rate at the time of originating the relevant Operating Lease Business. In such case, the demand for investment from investors will weaken, affecting the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(c) Impact on the JIA Group’s assets

In the Operating Lease Business, related market transactions are primarily conducted in foreign currencies. Therefore, in the process of the JIA Group conducting transactions related to lease arrangements, foreign currency-denominated assets or liabilities may arise temporarily. When the balance of these foreign currency-denominated

assets or liabilities increases, we take risk hedging measures. However, depending on the timing of exchange rate fluctuations, settling these foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities, or revaluing the balance of these foreign currency-denominated assets or liabilities at the end of each quarter, may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(Risks in the Leasable Asset Trading Business, the Part Out & Conversion Business, etc.)

The JIA Group operates the business of trading assets related to mainly aircraft, including the sale of leasable aircraft (trading), the sale of aircraft components, such as engines (part out), and the conversion of passenger airplanes into cargo aircraft to sell them.

In this business, we store items temporarily before selling them to airline companies, leasing companies, etc. if their selling prices fall below the assumed ones due to changes in the business environment and competitions in the aviation industry during the holding period, this may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

（Risks in the Renewable Energy Business）

In the Renewable Energy Business, we mainly undertake the operation of solar power plants, make arrangements for creating and selling financial instruments, and obtain revenues from the sale of electricity generated at our own power plants.

If an error is found in legal procedures for power generation equipment, civil engineering, structures, and land for business, causing trouble regarding land rights, safety of power generation equipment, profitability of the power generation business, coexistence with local communities, etc., the revenues of the power generation business may decline, causing a loss to investors in this business. In addition, at a power plant owned by the JIA Group, we may incur a loss. This business is subject to the legal regulations, such as “the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities.” Accordingly, the amendment, abolishment, or the like of relevant laws may cause restrictions on this business. Such case may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(Risks in the Private Equity Investment Business)

As part of the Private Equity Investment Business, the JIA Group provides support for the selection and support of investee companies, mainly with the aim of obtaining capital gains through value enhancement.

When investing, the JIA Group strives to minimize risks by conducting due diligence on the target companies. However, in the event of violations of laws and regulations, unrecognized debts, etc. that could not be discovered before the investment or that become apparent after the investment, or if the future performance of the investee is below the JIA Group’s expectations, it will be difficult to recover the investment funds. Furthermore, impairment accounting will be applied to the JIA Group’s operational investment securities, which may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(Risks in the Real Estate Business)

The JIA Group makes arrangements for creating and selling real estate fractional ownership investment products for real estate in Japan as the Real Estate Business. Mainly, the consolidated subsidiary JP Lease Products & Services Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “JLPS”) and JIA Securities Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “JIA Securities”) sell trust beneficiary rights to invest with the trustee being JIA Trust Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “JIA Trust”), which is another consolidated subsidiary.

If the sale of such real estate fractional ownership investment products is stagnant and the value of such products degrades significantly due to the rapid changes in the real estate market, the environment surrounding

target real estate, etc., there may emerge a valuation loss, etc., affecting the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

（Risks related to Statutory regulations）

(1) Financial Instruments and Exchange Act

The rights and trust beneficiary rights of investors based on silent partnership agreement, etc. concluded in the Operating Lease Business are positioned as “deemed securities” defined in Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, so the JIA Group operates the business in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and the Act on Provision of Financial Services.

Since JLPS is engaged in handling private placement for silent partnership equity stake including rights under silent partnership agreements, it is registered as an operator of Type II Financial Instruments Business under the Article 29 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. JIA Securities is also registered as an operator of Type I and Type II Financial Instruments Business. The Article 52 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act stipulates reasons for rescission of registration or suspension of business. If JLPS or JIA Securities fall under any of the reasons, it could be ordered to rescind the registration or suspend the business.

The JIA Group stringently enforces compliance of laws and regulations when engaging in this business and has recognized no evidence of reasons for such rescission of registration or suspension of business as of the date of filing this report. Nevertheless, if JLPS or JIA Securities are, for some reason, subject to punitive administrative actions to rescind the registration or suspend the business in the future, it may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(2) Regarding the Trust Business Act

The JIA Group sells assets, such as aircraft and real estate, as trust beneficiary rights, while assuming the transfer to investors. Regarding the handling of trust beneficiary rights, the consolidated subsidiary JIA Trust has the license for a trust company that can manage assets in trust at its discretion and operates business pursuant to the Trust Business Act. Article 44 of the Trust Business Act specifies the requirements for supervisory actions against licensed trust companies that can manage assets in trust at its discretion. If JIA Trust is subject to them, the license may be revoked or it may be ordered to suspend business operations.

JIA Trust observes laws and regulations thoroughly when conducting the above-mentioned business operations, and recognizes that there are no facts that fall under a reason for revoking its license, as of the date of submission of this document. However, if JIA Trust receives an administrative punishment, such as the revocation of the license and an order for business suspension for some reason, this may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(3) Tax and other related laws and regulations

The JIA Group develops portfolios in the Operating Lease Business in accordance with the current ordinances regarding tax, accounting and others pertaining to the business.

The JIA Group confirms substance and interpretation of the related ordinances with respect to each portfolio by consulting with Certified Public Tax Accountants, lawyers or other professionals. Nevertheless, if the relevant ordinances are revised or newly enacted, leading to changes in taxation, investors’ appetite for investing in the Operating Leases Business may wane, and in turn, transfer of rights under a silent partnership agreement may decrease, it may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

（Risk related to fund raising）

The JIA Group may temporarily acquire rights under silent partnership agreement pertaining to SPCs on the premise that it will transfer the rights to investors. If it becomes difficult for the JIA Group to develop

portfolios smoothly after failing to procure funds from financial institutions for some reasons such as worsening economy or deterioration of the JIA Group's business performance, etc., it may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(Risk related to financial covenants)

The JIA Group procures funds for temporarily acquiring rights under silent partnership agreement in the Operating Lease Business by using its own funds, borrowings from financial institutions, or executing an overdraft facility agreement and a commitment line agreement so that we can draw down funds as needed.

These agreements include financial covenants stipulating that the JIA Group shall maintain financial position and results of operations at levels above certain specified figures. Such covenants include maintaining the balance of net assets on the consolidated balance sheet at the end of each fiscal year and the first half end of each fiscal year at 75% or more of the balance of net assets at the end of the specified period of the immediate previous fiscal year; and reporting no ordinary losses (or no operating losses depending on financial institutions) on the consolidated statement of income for each fiscal year and for the first half of each fiscal year.

Therefore, if the JIA Group's business performance deteriorates to the extent that it will violate any financial covenants, the JIA Group's obligation to repay the loans is accelerated by lenders, it may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(Risk related to significant litigations)

The JIA Group engages in the Operating Lease Business and other investment banking services. In the course of our business activities, investors or intermediaries may file legal proceedings against us. It is difficult for the JIA Group to predict the occurrence or outcome of such litigations and legal proceedings in which the JIA Group would be involved as a party. If unfavorable outcomes occur to the JIA Group, it may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(Risk arising from inclusion of non-consolidated subsidiaries into the scope of consolidation)

As inclusion of SPCs, operators of individual deals structured by the JIA Group, into the scope of consolidation may considerably mislead the stakeholders' decision-making, the JIA Group excludes these SPCs from the scope of consolidation for purposes of the JIA Group's financial reporting based on the Article 5, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of Ordinance on Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of Ministry of Finance No. 28, 1976).

If the SPCs who are operators of the projects structured by the JIA Group is included in the scope of consolidation for some reasons such as new rules different from conventional rules are enacted in the future, it may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(Risk related to corporate organization)

(1) Dependence on the founder

The founder of the JIA Group is Naoto Shiraiwa, current President and CEO. He has served as CEO since inception of the JIA Group and has played a significant role in promoting the JIA Group's business by determining the management policy and business strategies, as well as formulating and implementing operational measures.

The JIA Group appoints directors in charge of each operation, operating officers and division heads, and holds regular meetings so that the JIA Group can proactively seek various ideas and share information. Additionally, The Nominees and Compensation Advisory Committee, an advisory board to the Board of Directors of the Company, discusses the formulation of succession plans. The JIA Group have steadily been working on

establishing a corporate structure not overly dependent on Mr. Shiraiwa by delegating authority as appropriate. Nevertheless, if something unexpected would occur to Mr. Shiraiwa for some reasons or things would occur that will cause him to leave the post, it may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

(2) Risks related to securing and developing human resources

The JIA Group recognizes that securing talented professionals with good business skill and sense as well as fostering human resources are vital issues for the JIA Group to expand the business going forward.

Nevertheless, if the JIA Group fails to secure a sufficient number of qualified workers, or fails to retain current employees resulting in a shortage of workforce, it may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

（Risks related to information security）

The JIA Group strives to reduce information security risks by establishing regulations and implementing safety management measures. However, despite these efforts, the threat of information security risks is constantly evolving and may not be completely avoidable. If information security risks materialize, leading to information leaks or system outages, the direct costs of responding and the resulting damage to our reputation could impact the JIA Group's financial condition and business performance.

(Risks related to large-scale disasters, such as natural disasters)

The JIA Group operates business globally with multiple domestic business establishments and several overseas group companies.

At each business establishment, we make efforts to take appropriate measures, including the production of regulations specifying how to respond to emergency situations and the adoption of safety confirmation systems, but if a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, a tsunami, and a typhoon, a glitch in a communication network, the spread of infectious disease, or the like prolongs the stagnation or suspension of business activities of the JIA Group, this may affect the financial standing and business performance of the JIA Group.

2. Corporate Group

（as of December 31,2024）

Name	Location	Capital (Thousands of yen)	Main line of business	Share of voting rights (%)	Relationships
Consolidated subsidiaries					
JP Lease Products & Services Co., Ltd. (note.2)	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	950,000	Operating Lease Business, Real Estate Business, Renewable Energy Business, Insurance Agency Business	100.0	Concurrent directors: Yes Guarantees of debt Contract services financial support
JLPS Ireland Limited (note. 3)	Ireland	20,000 thousand euros	Operating Leasing Business	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent directors: Yes
Finspire Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	50,000	Operating Lease Business, Money Lending Business	100.0	Concurrent directors: None
JIA Trust Co., Ltd.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	300,000	Trust Business	100.0	Concurrent directors: Yes
JIA Securities Co., Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	653,720	Securities Business	100.0	Concurrent directors: None
Nihon Securities Journal Inc.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	4,500	Media Business, IR Advisory Business	100.0	Concurrent directors: Yes financial support
Other 18 Company					
Affiliates accounted for using the equity method					
Bleriot Aviation Leasing Designated Activity Company	Ireland	200,981 thousand US dollar	Joint venture with Airbus Group Procurement of aircraft leasing for sale to investors	25.0 (25.0)	Concurrent directors: Yes
JIA Aviation Finance G.K.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100,000	Finance Business for Aircraft	47.5	Concurrent directors: None
Other 3 Company					

Note1 : There are no companies submitting securities registration statement or securities report.

2 : JP Lease Products & Services Co., Ltd. is significant subsidiaries whose revenue exceeds 10% of consolidated revenue reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Key financial results (in Japanese yen)

Revenue	22,440 millions of yen
Ordinary profit	5,237 millions of yen
Profit for the year	3,498 millions of yen
Total equity	8,506 millions of yen
Total assets	170,060 millions of yen

3 : JLPS Ireland Limited is significant subsidiaries whose revenue exceeds 10% of consolidated revenue reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Key financial results (in Japanese yen)

Revenue	5,291 millions of yen
Ordinary profit	1,789 millions of yen
Profit for the year	1,542 millions of yen
Total equity	11,427 millions of yen
Total assets	22,224 millions of yen

4: Voting rights (%) figures in parentheses show percentage indirectly owned by the Company.

3. Basic Approach for the Selection of Accounting Standards

The JIA Group will continue to prepare consolidated financial statements using the generally accepted accounting principles in Japan for the time being. We will take suitable actions with regard to the application of International Financial Reporting Standards by taking into account associated factors in Japan and other countries.

2. Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

	End of Dec. 31, 2023	End of Dec. 31, 2024
[Assets]		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	28,256	51,564
Accounts receivable-trade	6,809	8,503
Leasing receivable	-	9,445
Merchandise	15,653	5,757
Equity underwritten	94,266	116,883
Trust beneficiary right	1,035	129
Costs on uncompleted – trade	2,078	1,703
Operational investment securities	2,676	3,103
Advance payments-trade	8,249	2,290
Advances paid	7,115	5,635
Short-term loans receivable	7,048	8,298
Accounts receivable - other	2,004	3,921
Other	1,927	4,406
Total current assets	177,122	221,643
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buldings. Net	170	725
Land	227	227
Other. Net	40	62
Total property, plant and equipment	437	1,015
Intangible assets		
Software	65	79
Goodwill	137	113
Total intangible assets	203	192
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	18,853	10,443
Long-term loans receivable	9,033	4,809
Deferred tax assets	5,712	6,431
Other	261	262
Total Investments and other assets	33,861	21,947
Total non-current assets	34,502	23,155
Deferred assets		
Bond issuance cost	125	106
Total deferred assets	125	106
Total assets	211,750	244,906

(Millions of yen)

	End of Dec. 31, 2023	End of Dec. 31, 2024
[Liabilities]		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable-trade	227	314
Accounts payable-operating	544	681
Short-term loans payable	119,438	125,644
Current portion of long-term loans payable	5,257	4,148
Current portion of long-term non-recourse loans	-	1,218
Current portion of bonds payable	2,904	6,097
Income taxes payable	2,390	2,260
Contract liabilities	15,629	14,741
Provision for shareholder benefit program	82	66
Provision for bonus	454	1,473
Other	2,433	3,851
Total current liabilities	149,361	160,498
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	5,697	4,860
Long-term non-recourse loans	-	4,358
Bonds payable	6,182	4,405
Other	1,697	3,087
Total non-current liabilities	13,577	16,712
Total liabilities	162,939	177,211
[Net assets]		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	11,716	16,887
Capital surplus	11,658	16,829
Retained earnings	23,795	30,841
Treasury shares	(1,470)	(1,471)
Total shareholders' equity	45,698	63,087
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(40)	44
Foreign currency translation adjustment	2,203	3,713
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	2,162	3,757
Non-controlling interests	950	849
Total net assets	48,811	67,695
Total liabilities and net assets	211,750	244,906

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

(Consolidated Statement of Income)

(Millions of yen)

	FY2023 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)	FY2024 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2024)
Net sales	21,818	31,129
Cost of sales	9,631	10,296
Gross profit	12,187	20,833
Selling, general and administrative expenses		
Directors' compensations	289	305
Salaries and allowances	1,949	2,342
Bonuses	1,032	1,509
Commission fee	316	409
Compensations	513	713
Taxes and dues	696	970
Rents	333	337
Other	1,562	2,135
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	6,694	8,722
Operating profit	5,492	12,110
Non-operating income		
Interest income	839	118
Gain on sales of equity underwritten	415	787
Foreign exchange gains	-	1,267
Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method	371	391
Other	301	368
Total non-operating income	1,927	2,933
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	2,012	1,872
Commission expenses	1,063	1,318
Foreign exchange losses	601	-
Other	73	218
Total non-operating expenses	3,750	3,409
Ordinary profit	3,668	11,635
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sale of shares of subsidiaries and associates	224	10
Total extraordinary income	224	10
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on valuation of securities	60	29
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	33	-
Impariment losses	142	-
Total extraordinary loss	236	29
Profit before income tax	3,656	11,616
Income taxes-current	4,028	4,355
Income taxes-deferred	(2,672)	(715)
Total income taxes	1,356	3,640
Profit	2,299	7,976
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(60)	(79)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	2,359	8,055

(Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income)

(Millions of yen)

	FY2023 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)	FY2024 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2024)
Profit	2,299	7,976
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(45)	59
Foreign currency translation adjustment	724	1,509
Total other comprehensive income	679	1,569
Comprehensive income	2,978	9,546
(Breakdown)		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	3,039	9,623
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(60)	(77)

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

FY2023 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of current period	11,679	11,624	22,457	(1,470)	44,291
Changes of items during period					
Issuance of new shares - exercise of subscription rights to shares	36	36	-	-	72
Dividends of surplus	-	-	(966)	-	(966)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	-	-	2,359	-	2,359
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	(0)	(0)
Change of scope of consolidation	-	(3)	(56)	-	(59)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes of items during period	36	33	1,337	(0)	1,406
Balance at end of current period	11,716	11,658	23,795	(1,470)	45,698

	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at beginning of current period	4	1,478	1,483	8	1,011	46,795
Changes of items during period						
Issuance of new shares - exercise of subscription rights to shares	-	-	-	-	-	72
Dividends of surplus	-	-	-	-	-	(966)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	-	-	-	-	-	2,359
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
Change of scope of consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	(59)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(45)	724	679	(8)	(61)	608
Total changes of items during period	(45)	724	679	(8)	(61)	2,015
Balance at end of current period	(40)	2,203	2,162	-	950	48,811

FY2024 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

			Shareholders' equity				
			Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of current period			11,716	11,658	23,795	(1,470)	45,698
	Changes of items during period						
		Issuance of new shares - exercise of subscription rights to shares	5,171	5,171	-	-	10,342
		Dividends of surplus	-	-	(1,209)	-	(1,209)
		Profit attributable to owners of parent	-	-	8,055	-	8,055
		Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	(0)	(0)
		Change of scope of consolidation	-	-	200	-	200
		Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-
	Total changes of items during period		5,171	5,171	7,046	(0)	17,388
Balance at end of current period			16,887	16,829	30,841	(1,471)	63,087

			Accumulated other comprehensive income			Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
			Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of current period			(40)	2,203	2,162	950	48,811
	Changes of items during period						
		Issuance of new shares - exercise of subscription rights to shares	-	-	-	-	10,342
		Dividends of surplus	-	-	-	-	(1,209)
		Profit attributable to owners of parent	-	-	-	-	8,055
		Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	0
		Change of scope of consolidation	-	-	-	-	200
		Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	85	1,509	1,595	(100)	1,494
	Total changes of items during period		85	1,509	1,595	(100)	18,883
Balance at end of current period			44	3,713	3,757	849	67,695

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	FY2023 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)	FY2024 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2024)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income taxes	3,656	11,616
Depreciation	331	360
Impairment loss	142	-
Amortization of goodwill	85	55
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(484)	410
Gain on sales of equity underwritten	(415)	(787)
Loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities	60	29
Share of loss (profit) of entities accounted for using equity method	(371)	(391)
Loss (gain) on sale of shares of subsidiaries and associates	(224)	(10)
Interest and dividend income	(1,054)	(422)
Interest expenses	2,012	1,872
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	(2,198)	(10,984)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	20,706	10,783
Decrease (increase) in advance payments	2,334	5,958
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	65	201
Decrease (increase) in equity underwritten	(48,358)	(25,753)
Decrease (increase) in advances paid	(953)	1,552
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable - other	-	1,228
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	10,126	(1,986)
Decrease (increase) in consumption taxes receivable/payable	395	(611)
Others	880	2,621
Subtotal	(13,264)	(4,197)
Interest and dividend income received	1,300	882
Interest expenses paid	(2,040)	(2,223)
Income taxes paid	(4,097)	(4,576)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(18,101)**	**(10,114)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(54)	(695)
Purchase of intangible assets	(2)	-
Purchase of investment securities	(12,115)	(6,458)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of investment securities	10,762	16,888
Proceeds from liquidation of subsidiaries	21	-
Payments of loans receivable	(11,416)	(1,452)
Collection of loans receivable	16,463	5,096
Proceeds from sales of shares in subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation	200	-
Others	81	114
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**3,940**	**13,492**

(Millions of yen)

	FY2023 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)	FY2024 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2024)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in short-term loans payable	150,460	190,937
Decrease in short-term loans payable	(117,932)	(184,811)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	6,555	19,793
Repayments of long-term loans payable	(17,439)	(17,065)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	6,000	4,800
Redemption of bonds	(5,452)	(3,383)
Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	10,342
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	60	-
Cash dividends paid	(965)	(1,210)
Other, net	(24)	18
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**21,262**	**19,419**
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	248	510
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,349	23,308
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	20,836	28,186
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	28,186	51,494

(5) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Notes on Going Concern Assumption)

Not applicable.

(Notes to segment information, etc.)

【Segment information】

I. FY2023 (from January 1 to December 31, 2023)

The JIA Group operates the financial solutions business, which includes primarily the Operating Lease Business, and the Media-Related Business. The Operating Lease Business is our core business, and the importance of other business segments is low, so their descriptions are omitted.

II. FY2024 (from January 1 to December 31, 2024)

1. The JIA Group operates the Operating Lease Business and other four businesses. The Operating Lease Business is our core business, and the importance of other business segments is low, so their descriptions are omitted.
2. Items regarding changes in reporting segments, etc.
   (Changes in reporting segments)
   Our business used to be classified into the “Financial Solution Business” and the “Media Business,” but from FY2024, our business has been classified into the “Operating Lease Business,” the “Renewable Energy Business,” the “Real Estate Business,” the “Private Equity Investment Business,” and “Other Business,” while considering medium-term importance.
   In addition, the segment information in FY2023 is disclosed based on the new classification method.

[Related information]

FY2023(Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)

1. Information by product or service

(Millions of yen)

Business units	Operating Lease	Renewable energy	Real Estate	Private Equity Investment	Other	Total
External sales	19,157	755	81	733	1,091	21,818

2. Information by region

(1) Net sales (Millions of yen)

Japan	Europe	Other regions	Total
20,427	673	717	21,818

Note: Classification of net sales is based on the location of the client and categorized by country or region.

(2) Property, plant and equipment (Millions of yen)

Japan	Europe	Total
386	51	437

3. Information by major customer

This information is omitted because there are no sales to specific clients that account for 10% or more of net sales in the consolidated statements of income.

FY2024 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2024)

1. Information by product or service

(Millions of yen)

Business units	Operating Lease	Renewable energy	Real Estate	Private Equity Investment	Other	Total
External sales	28,255	1,054	276	114	1,428	31,129

2. Information by region

(1) Net sale (Millions of yen)

Japan	Other regions	Total
29,732	1,397	31,129

Note: Classification of net sales is based on the location of the client and categorized by country or region.

(2) Property, plant and equipment (Millions of yen)

Japan	Europe	Total
394	620	1,015

3. Information by major customer

This information is omitted because there are no sales to specific clients that account for 10% or more of net sales in the consolidated statements of income.

[Information related to impairment losses on non-current assets for each reportable segment]

Omitted due to immateriality.

[Information related to goodwill amortization and the unamortized balance for each reportable segment]

Omitted due to immateriality.

[Information related to gain on bargain purchase for each reportable segment]

Not applicable.

(Per-share Information)

(Yen)

	FY2023 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)	FY2024 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2024)
Net assets per share	791.33	1,105.22
Net profit per share	39.03	133.19

Notes: 1. Diluted net profit per share is not shown because there are no residual securities with dilutive effects.

2. On January 17, 2024, our company allocated share acquisition rights to shareholders based on commitment-type rights offering and issued new shares through the exercise of said share acquisition rights. Net assets per share and net profit per share were calculated under the assumption that the payment for said rights offering was made at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

3. Basis for the calculation of net profit per share is as follows:

	FY2023 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2023)	FY2024 (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2024)
Net profit per share		
Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen)	2,359	8,055
Amount not attributable to ordinary shareholders (Millions of yen)	–	–
Profit attributable to owners of parent applicable to common stock (Millions of yen)	2,359	8,055
Average number of shares during the period (Shares)	60,448,638	60,481,758

(Subsequent Events)

Not applicable.