[TRANSLATION]
DISCLAIMER: This English version is not an official translation of the original Japanese document and may be used for reference purposes only. In cases where any differences occur between the English version and the original Japanese version, the Japanese version shall prevail. This translation is subject to change without notice. Japan Exchange Group, Inc., its subsidiaries, and/or its affiliates shall individually or jointly accept no responsibility or liability for damage or loss caused by any error, inaccuracy, misunderstanding, or changes with regard to this translation.

Start date of electronic provision: May 22, 2025

24th Annual General Shareholders Meeting

Other Matters Provided Electronically (Matters Excluded from Paper-Based Documents Delivered to Shareholders)

Business Report
- **Overview of Current Status of Corporate Group**
  - **Principal Business**
  - **Main Offices**
  - **Employees**
  - **Lenders and Outstanding Loans**
  - **Other Important Items Related to the Corporate Group**
- **Status of Subscription Warrants (*shinkabu-yoyakuken*), etc.**
- **Directors and Executive Officers of the Company**
  - **Summary of Limited Liability Agreements**
  - **Summary of Directors and Officers Liability Insurance Policy**
  - **Item Related to Outside Directors**
- **Accounting Auditor**
- **Matters Related to Development of Frameworks Designed to Ensure Appropriate Execution of Operations**

Consolidated Financial Statements
- **Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity**
- **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

Non-consolidated Financial Statements
- **Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**
- **Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements**

Reference: Independence Standards for Independent Directors

In accordance with laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the above-stated matters are excluded from the paper-based documents delivered to shareholders who have made a request for paper documents.
These matters were included in the scope of the respective audits by the Audit Committee and the Independent Auditors when they created their audit reports.

Japan Exchange Group, Inc.

Business Report

Overview of Current Status of Corporate Group

Principal Business (as of March 31, 2025)

The Company is a stock corporation authorized as a financial instruments exchange holding company under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act to engage in the administration and management of the corporate group, including subsidiaries Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (TSE), Osaka Exchange, Inc. (OSE), Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc. (TOCOM), JPX Market Innovation & Research, Inc., Japan Exchange Regulation, and Japan Securities Clearing Corporation. The principal business of JPX Group is the establishment and operation of financial instruments exchange markets provided by TSE and OSE, and of commodities exchange markets provided by TOCOM.

Main Offices (as of March 31, 2025)

The Company

Head Office	Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Osaka Head Office	Chuo-ku, Osaka

Subsidiaries

Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Osaka Exchange, Inc.	Chuo-ku, Osaka
Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo
JPX Market Innovation & Research, Inc.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Japan Exchange Regulation	Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Japan Securities Clearing Corporation	Chuo-ku, Tokyo
SCRIPTS Asia K.K.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Employees (as of March 31, 2025)

No. of Employees	Compared to the Previous Fiscal Year	Average Age	Average Years of Employment
1,248	Increased by 12 persons	44 years 5 months	17 years 11 months

(Notes) 1. This section describes the status of the Company and subsidiaries that play a central role in the business operations of JPX Group.

2. The number of employees refers to persons working on a regular basis (excluding persons assigned by JPX Group temporarily to an entity outside JPX Group but including persons assigned by an entity outside JPX Group temporarily to JPX Group). Temporary employees (including part-time workers and persons dispatched from employment agencies) are not included.

Lenders and Outstanding Loans (as of March 31, 2025)

Creditor	Outstanding Loan (JPY million)
The 77 Bank, Ltd.	9,000
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	23,500

Other Important Items Related to the Corporate Group

There are no matters to report.

Status of Subscription Warrants (*shinkabu-yoyakuken*), etc.

There are no matters to report.

Directors and Executive Officers of the Company

Summary of Limited Liability Agreements

The Company has concluded limited liability agreements with non-executive directors Kinoshita Yasushi, Philippe Avril, Endo Nobuhiro, Ota Hiroko, Kama Kazuaki, Sumida Sayaka, Takeno Yasuzo, Teshirogi Isao, Matsumoto Mitsuhiro, and Lin Kay pursuant to Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. The liability limit under such agreements is the prescribed minimum amount specified by laws and regulations.

Summary of Directors and Officers Liability Insurance Policy

(a) Scope of insureds

Directors, executive officers (*shikkōyaku* or *shikkōyakuin*), auditors (*kansayaku* or *kanji*), governors (*riji*), and some officers on external secondment of JPX Group

(b) Summary of insurance policy terms

The Company has entered into a directors and officers liability insurance policy as provided for in Article 430-3, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act with an insurance company. The insurance policy covers compensation for damages, litigation expenses, and other payments incurred by the insureds resulting from claims for damages arising from acts (including inaction) performed in the course of executing their duties for the Company. The full amount of the insurance premiums is borne by the Company.

Items Related to Outside Directors

Significant concurrent positions and relationship with the Company

As described in "1. Directors and Executive Officers, (1) Directors."

Familial relationships with officers who execute business or officers who do not execute business of the Company or the Company's specially related business entities.

There are no matters to report.

Primary activities during the fiscal year

Position	Name	Attendance (times)	Overview of statements made and duties performed in relation to expected role
Director	Kinoshita Yasushi	Board of Directors: 12/12	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings, he made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on his abundant experience and insight in financial operations and administrative governance.
Director	Philippe Avril	Board of Directors: 10/10 Nomination Committee: 6/6 Compensation Committee: 3/3	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings, Nomination Committee meetings, and Compensation Committee meetings held after he assumed office as director, he made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on his abundant experience and insight in domestic and international financial and capital markets.
Director	Endo Nobuhiro	Board of Directors: 12/12 Nomination Committee: 8/8	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings and Nomination Committee meetings, he made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on his abundant experience and insight in corporate management and systems and networks.
Director	Ota Hiroko	Board of Directors: 12/12 Compensation Committee: 4/4 Audit Committee: 12/12	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings, Compensation Committee meetings, and Audit Committee meetings, she made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on her abundant experience in government institutions and insight in the economy and finance.
Director	Kama Kazuaki	Board of Directors: 12/12 Compensation Committee: 4/4 Audit Committee: 9/9	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings, Compensation Committee meetings, and Audit Committee meetings, he made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on his abundant experience and insight in corporate management as well as finance and accounting.
Director	Sumida Sayaka	Board of Directors: 10/10 Audit Committee: 9/9	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings and Audit Committee meetings held after she assumed office as director, she made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on her insight in accounting and audit from her perspective as a financial accounting professional.
Director	Takeno Yasuzo	Board of Directors: 12/12 Nomination Committee: 8/8	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings and Nomination Committee meetings, he made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on his insight in corporate legal affairs from the perspective as an expert from the legal profession.
Director	Teshirogi Isao	Board of Directors: 10/10 Nomination Committee: 6/6 Compensation Committee: 3/3	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings, Nomination Committee meetings, and Compensation Committee meetings held after he assumed office as director, he made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on his abundant experience and insight in corporate management.

Position	Name	Attendance (times)	Overview of statements made and duties performed in relation to expected role
Director	Matsumoto Mitsuhiro	Board of Directors: 12/12 Audit Committee: 12/12	In the deliberation of agenda items at board of directors' meetings and Audit Committee meetings, he made statements that were relevant to the management of the Company and contributed such statements in an appropriate way based mainly on his abundant experience and insight in law enforcement.

(Note) The Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission lodged a criminal complaint in December 2024 against a former employee of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, to the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office on suspicion of violating the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (violation of insider trading regulations). Furthermore, the Company and Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. received a reporting order from the Financial Services Agency based on Articles 106-27 and 151 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act concerning the case.

Before the violation was detected, Mr. Kama Kazuaki, Ms. Sumida Sayaka, Mr. Takeno Yasuzo, and Mr. Matsumoto Mitsuhiro had made recommendations as necessary concerning compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, as well as the internal control systems, at the Company's board of directors' meetings, based on the recognition that the trust of investors, listed companies, and other market participants in the Group is crucial to its business operations. Moreover, as members of the Independent Directors' Investigation Committee established by the Company in response to the detected violation, they have fulfilled their duties by verifying, evaluating, and making recommendations on the causes of the incident, the resulting recurrence prevention measures implemented by the Company and Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc., and other aspects, while reporting on the progress and results of the Committee's investigation at board of directors' meetings, along with additional relevant actions.

Before the violation was detected, Mr. Kinoshita Yasushi, Mr. Philippe Avril, Mr. Endo Nobuhiro, Ms. Ota Hiroko, and Mr. Teshirogi Isao had made recommendations as necessary concerning compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, as well as the internal control systems, at the Company's board of directors' meetings, based on the recognition that the trust of investors, listed companies, and other market participants in the Group is crucial to its business operations. Moreover, in response to the detected violation, they have fulfilled their duties by making recommendations as necessary at board of directors' meetings on the progress of the Committee's investigation and the Investigation Report it prepared, along with additional relevant actions.

Accounting Auditor

1. Name of Accounting Auditor
   Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

2. Compensation, etc. Paid to Accounting Auditor
   Compensation, etc. paid to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

	Amount Paid
1) Total compensation, etc. paid to the Accounting Auditor by the Company and its subsidiaries	JPY 140 million
2) Of the total in 1), the total amount of compensation, etc. paid as a consideration for audit certification under Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act	JPY 140 million
3) Of the total in 2), the amount of Accounting Auditor's compensation, etc. paid by the Company	JPY 50 million

(Notes) 1. The Company's Audit Committee reviewed the audits performed during the preceding fiscal year and the content of the audit plan for the fiscal year in accordance with the evaluation process for auditing firms prescribed by the Company's Audit Committee. It then considered the appropriateness of the estimated audit duration and compensation before granting the consent required pursuant to Article 399, Paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Companies Act for the compensation, etc. paid to the Accounting Auditor.

2. Items 1) and 2) include JPY 2 million as compensation, etc. paid as a consideration for audit certification that does not fall under audits as defined by the Companies Act or the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

3. Non-audit Services
   There are no matters to report.

4. Policy Regarding Decisions to Dismiss or Not to Reappoint the Accounting Auditor
   The Audit Committee shall submit a proposal to the General Shareholders Meeting on the dismissal or non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor in the event that the Committee determines that such action is necessary in light of a comprehensive assessment of the Accounting Auditor's independence, trustworthiness, and other conditions related to the performance of its duties.

   In addition, if any of the provisions of the items of Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act are deemed to apply to the Accounting Auditor, the Company shall dismiss the Accounting Auditor.

5. Matters Related to Limited Liability Agreement
   There are no matters to report.

Matters Related to Development of Frameworks Designed to Ensure Appropriate Execution of Operations

I. Outline of Decisions Regarding Frameworks to Ensure Appropriate Execution of Operations

The outline of the content of decisions regarding the Company's frameworks to ensure that executive officers carry out their duties in compliance with laws and regulations, and the Articles of Incorporation, and that other company operations are conducted appropriately, is as follows.

1. Matters Regarding Board Members and Employees that Support the Audit Committee of the Company in Execution of Duties

   In order to set forth matters regarding employees that support the Audit Committee in the execution of its duties, the Company shall establish "Rules regarding Employees that Support the Audit Committee in Execution of Duties," containing the following details, as company rules, and apply such rules appropriately.

   (1) Employees assigned to the Audit Committee Office shall support the Audit Committee in executing its duties, and follow the instructions of the Audit Committee.
   (2) Four or more employees, including one head of department, shall be assigned to the Audit Committee Office.

2. Matters Regarding Independence of Board Members and Employees that Support the Audit Committee of the Company in Execution of Duties from Executive Officers of the Company

   In order to ensure the independence of employees assigned to the Audit Committee Office, the Company shall establish "Rules regarding Employees that Support the Audit Committee in Execution of Duties," including the following details, as company rules, and apply such rules appropriately.

   (1) The Company shall obtain prior consent of the Audit Committee (in cases where the Committee has designated a specific Audit Committee member, it shall be said member) regarding employment, personnel transfer, employee evaluation, salary, and disciplinary punishment of employees assigned to the Audit Committee Office.
   (2) Executive officers and employees shall be careful not to undermine the independence of employees assigned to the Audit Committee Office by unduly restricting the execution of such employees' duties.

3. Matters Regarding Ensuring the Effectiveness of Instructions of the Audit Committee of the Company to Board Members and Employees That Support the Audit Committee in Execution of Duties

   In order to ensure the effectiveness of the instructions of the Audit Committee given to employees assigned to the Audit Committee Office, the Company shall establish "Rules regarding Employees that Support the Audit Committee in Execution of Duties," including the following details, as company rules, and apply such rules appropriately.

   (1) Employees assigned to the Audit Committee Office shall support the Audit Committee in executing its duties, and follow the instructions of the Audit Committee.
   (2) The head of the Audit Committee Office shall assist the Audit Committee in executing its duties, and shall oversee operations and take overall command of other employees assigned to the Audit Committee Office to ensure smooth audits by the Audit Committee.

4. Frameworks for Reporting to the Audit Committee of the Company, including the following:

   (1) Frameworks for reporting to the Audit Committee, including those for the Company's board members (excluding Audit Committee members; the same shall apply hereinafter in this (1)), executive officers, and employees reporting to the Audit Committee of the Company

      In order to establish frameworks for reporting to the Audit Committee, the Company shall establish "Rules regarding Reporting to the Audit Committee, etc.," including the following details, as company rules, and apply such rules appropriately.

      (a) When a board member, executive officer, or employee is requested to report on the execution of duties by the Audit Committee or an Audit Committee member designated by the Audit Committee, said board member, executive officer, or employee shall promptly make an appropriate report.
      (b) When an executive officer or employee discovers a matter that is likely to have a material impact on the business or financial condition of the Company, its subsidiaries, or affiliated companies, said executive officer or employee must immediately report the details of said matter to the Audit Committee or an Audit Committee member designated by the Audit Committee.

(2) Frameworks for reporting to the Audit Committee of the Company by the Company's subsidiary board members, company auditors, executive officers, other persons equivalent thereto, and employees as well as persons who have received a report from one of said officers (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Subsidiary Officers" in this (2))

In order to establish frameworks for reporting to the Audit Committee, the Company shall establish "Rules regarding Reporting to the Audit Committee, etc.," including the following details, as company rules, and apply such rules appropriately.

(a) When a Subsidiary Officer or an executive officer or employee of the Company is requested to report on matters regarding the subsidiaries by the Audit Committee or an Audit Committee member designated by the Audit Committee, said person shall promptly make an appropriate report.

(b) When a Subsidiary Officer or an executive officer or employee of the Company discovers a matter that is likely to have a material impact on the business or financial condition of any of the subsidiaries, said person must immediately report the details of said matter to the Audit Committee or an Audit Committee member designated by the Audit Committee.

5. Frameworks for Ensuring That the Person Who Made a Report in the Above 4. Shall Not Be Subject to Any Unfavorable Treatment for Reasons of Having Made Such a Report

In order to establish frameworks for ensuring that a person who made a report to the Audit Committee shall not be subject to unfavorable treatment for the reason of having made such a report, the Company shall establish "Rules regarding Reporting to the Audit Committee, etc.," including the following details, as company rules, and apply such rules appropriately.

(1) A person who made a report to the Audit Committee or an Audit Committee member designated by the Audit Committee shall not be subject to unfavorable treatment by the Company, executive officers, employees, or other related persons for the reason of having made such a report.

(2) The Company, executive officers, employees, and other related persons must not disadvantage a person who made such a report to the Audit Committee or the Audit Committee member designated by the Audit Committee for the reason of having made such a report.

6. Matter Regarding the Policy for Handling Expenses or Payables in Relation to Execution of Duties of Members of the Audit Committee of the Company (Limited to Those Related to the Execution of Duties of the Audit Committee), Such as Procedures for Advance Payment or Reimbursement in Relation to Execution of Such Duties

With respect to the policy for handling expenses or payables in relation to the execution of duties of Audit Committee members, the Company shall establish "Rules regarding Reporting to the Audit Committee, etc.," including the following details, as company rules, and apply such rules appropriately.

(1) When an Audit Committee member or the Audit Committee claims expenses necessary for activities such as requesting advice from or entrusting investigation, appraisement, and other work to a lawyer, certified public accountant, and other outside experts for the purpose of audits, executive officers and employees may not refuse such claims unless the claimed expenses are deemed unnecessary for the execution of duties of the Audit Committee member or the Audit Committee.

(2) The provisions of the preceding item shall be extended to other expenses for the execution of duties of the Audit Committee, such as advance payment of retainer fees, and reimbursement of ex-post facto expenses, etc.

7. Frameworks to Ensure Effectiveness of Audits by the Audit Committee of the Company

In order to ensure the effectiveness of audits by the Audit Committee, the Company shall establish "Rules regarding Reporting to the Audit Committee, etc.," including the following details, as company rules, and apply such rules appropriately.

(1) The representative executive officer shall regularly meet with the Audit Committee or an Audit Committee member designated by the Audit Committee and exchange opinions regarding management policies, issues that the Company should deal with, material risks involving the Company, improvement of the audit environment for the Audit Committee, and other important audit issues, among other topics.

(2) When an Audit Committee member designated by the Audit Committee delivers an opinion or requests explanation at board of executive officers' meetings or other important meetings, executive officers and employees shall respond to said opinion or request appropriately in good faith.

8. Frameworks to Ensure that Execution of Duties of Executive Officers and Employees of the Company is in Compliance With Laws and Regulations, and the Articles of Incorporation

(1) The Company shall conduct operations in accordance with the division of duties and authority prescribed in company rules and ensure that the execution of duties is in compliance with laws and regulations, and the Articles of Incorporation.

(2) A compliance program shall be implemented with the following measures.

(a) The Company shall establish and observe company compliance rules (including those related to information management), such as the "Charter of Corporate Behavior," which lays out universal values that officers and employees should adhere to from the perspective of corporate ethics, and the "Code of Conduct," which sets out detailed guidelines for conduct by officers and employees.

(b) The Company shall appoint a chief compliance officer (the Group CEO) and an officer in charge of compliance (the executive officer in charge of general administration), and establish a secretariat for operations related to compliance (within the General Administration department) as an internal compliance system.

(c) The Company shall establish and operate a compliance hotline as a whistleblowing system.

(d) The Company shall conduct ongoing awareness and educational activities, such as holding liaison meetings for staff responsible for compliance, distributing compliance-related information over the intranet, and implementing inhouse training through e-learning.

(3) The Company shall enact the following measures based on the "Charter of Corporate Behavior" toward the exclusion of anti-social forces.

(a) The Company shall take a firm stance against anti-social forces that threaten public order and safety, and work to stop and prevent any relationship with such entities.

(b) The Company shall work to prevent the intervention of anti-social forces in the markets and work to create sound and fair markets.

(4) An internal auditing office shall be established to conduct internal audits, under the direct control of the Group CEO and COO.

9. Framework Regarding Information Storage and Management Related to Execution of Duties of Executive Officers of the Company

The Company shall set forth provisions regarding the handling of the storage of documents pertaining to the execution of duties of executive officers, such as minutes of the board of executive officers' meetings, in the information security policy standards clarified in the company rules.

10. Rules and Other Frameworks Regarding Risk Management of the Company

The Company shall employ a business operation framework in accordance with the division of duties and authority clarified in the company rules, and based on the idea that board members, executive officers, and employees shall conduct business and operations with an awareness of risk management with responsibility in accordance with their own scope of duties and authority.

The Company shall establish a Risk Policy Committee with an outside director as the chairperson and a Risk Management Committee with the Group CEO as the chairperson, as described below, in order to be aware of risks facing the corporate group comprised of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "JPX Group companies"), to develop and manage appropriate measures against such risks from the perspective of prevention, and to develop a structure where such risks and measures taken against them shall be regularly reported. At the same time, the Company shall set forth a "Risk Management Policy" and manage it appropriately.

(1) The Risk Policy Committee shall discuss various issues pertaining to the management of material risks at JPX Group companies in accordance with the comprehensive risk management framework stipulated in the "Risk Management Policy," and make recommendations and report to the board of directors.

(2) The Risk Management Committee shall gain a comprehensive understanding of daily risk management at JPX Group companies, as well as the circumstances in cases where any risk at JPX Group companies is actualized or such a possibility arises, take action such as implementing measures for prompt resolution, and report to the board of directors.

Particularly, the Company shall maintain a strong awareness of the core responsibilities of JPX Group companies as market operator to reliably provide opportunities for market users to trade with confidence. Furthermore, regarding risks related to the stable operation of systems, the Company will enact the required and appropriate measures in their development and operation frameworks, such as implementing standardized development methods and adequate operational tests, preparing

detailed operational manuals and complying with these, and maintaining thorough quality control pertaining to development and operations.

Moreover, in preparation for situations where the continued operation of the market becomes difficult due to natural disasters, terrorist acts, or other such events, the Company shall establish a "Business Continuity Plan" to minimize the impact on related parties and provide appropriate measures through predetermined frameworks and procedures necessary for resuming operations as quickly as possible.

Additionally, with regard to the risks pertaining to the proper function of self-regulatory operations (meaning various risks including reputational risk in cases where self-regulatory operations are not carried out appropriately), in consideration of the importance of self-regulatory functions of JPX Group companies as market operator and the general public's high expectations for such functions, the Company shall take every possible measure to deal with them. For taking such actions, the Company shall establish measures to secure fairness, such as organizational measures to ensure the independence of self-regulatory operations. At the same time, by proactively investing management resources, the Company will pursue improvements to the quality of self-regulatory operations through such means as preparing detailed operational manuals and complying with these, and enhancing educational training in order to raise the quality of self-regulatory operations.

11. Frameworks to Ensure Efficient Execution of Duties of Executive Officers of the Company

The Company shall establish a framework for the management of operations in accordance with the division of duties and authority clarified in the company rules so as to specialize and enhance operations through a system of divided labor. Within this framework, the Company shall allow responsibilities to be delegated according to their importance and improve the agility of the decision-making process.

The Company shall formulate medium-term management and annual budget plans with the appropriate combination of management-led top-down and division-driven bottom-up approaches and execute operations efficiently through appropriate work-flow management.

12. Frameworks to Ensure Proper Operations by the Corporate Group Comprised of the Company, its Parent Company, and its Subsidiaries

(1) Framework for reporting of matters related to the execution of duties of board members, executive officers, and persons equivalent thereto of subsidiaries of the Company (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Officers of Subsidiaries") to the Company

The Company shall conduct business management of its subsidiaries based on business management agreements or request various reports based on "Affiliated Company Management Rules."

(2) Frameworks including rules regarding management of risk of losses that may be incurred by subsidiaries of the Company

The Company shall conduct business management of its subsidiaries based on business management agreements. The Company shall also request that they report the state of risk management based on "Affiliated Company Management Rules" and provide recommendations or other advice to them on an as-needed basis.

(3) Framework for ensuring efficient execution of duties by Officers of Subsidiaries

The Company shall conduct efficient execution of duties of JPX Group companies by appropriately managing and supporting subsidiaries in accordance with each JPX Group company's corporate positioning and scale based on business management agreements or "Affiliated Company Management Rules."

(4) Framework for ensuring that the execution of duties by Officers of Subsidiaries and their employees is in compliance with laws and regulations, and the Articles of Incorporation

The Company shall conduct ongoing awareness and educational activities, such as holding liaison meetings with staff responsible for compliance at JPX Group companies and disseminating compliance-related information.

The Company shall conduct business management of its subsidiaries based on business management agreements or request them to develop a compliance hotline as a whistleblowing system based on "Affiliated Company Management Rules," and provide recommendations or other advice to them on an as-needed basis.

The Company shall request its subsidiaries to report results of internal audits by the internal auditing office of the Company or those of internal audits by the subsidiaries and provide recommendations or other advice to them on an as-needed basis based on business management agreements or "Affiliated Company Management Rules."

(5) Other frameworks to ensure proper operations by the corporate group comprised of the Company, its parent company, and its subsidiaries

The Company shall establish a "Charter of Corporate Behavior," which lays out universal values that officers and employees of JPX Group companies should adhere to from the perspective of corporate ethics.

II. Outline of Application Regarding Frameworks to Ensure Appropriate Execution of Operations

The Company endeavors to develop the above "Frameworks to Ensure Appropriate Execution of Operations" and apply it appropriately. Acting independently from the business execution divisions, the internal auditing office reports directly to the Group CEO and the COO and checks and evaluates (monitors) whether the frameworks stipulated by said basic policy (excluding those for ensuring the effective implementation of audits by the Audit Committee) are appropriately developed and applied. The following is the outline of the major initiatives implemented during the fiscal year.

1. Operations for Compliance

(1) In addition to continuing to operate the compliance hotline as a whistleblowing system and appropriately responding to and reporting tip-offs, the Company posted relevant documents on its intranet with the aim of raising the awareness of and disseminating thoroughly the observance of compliance-related internal rules and regulations, such as the "Charter of Corporate Behavior," which lays out universal values that officers, such as directors and executive officers, and employees (hereinafter "officers and employees") should adhere to from the perspective of corporate ethics, and the "Code of Conduct," which sets out detailed guidelines for conduct by officers and employees. The Company also distributed compliance-related information to officers and employees and provided training through e-learning courses. Furthermore, in response to a suspected violation of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (violation of insider trading regulations) by a former employee of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. last year, the Company has taken renewed steps to ensure that every one of its officers and employees has a strong awareness of the need for compliance with laws and regulations, and has implemented measures to prevent recurrence.

(2) As part of its efforts to prevent the intervention of anti-social forces in JPX Group companies and create sound and fair markets, the Company held a meeting of the "Liaison Council on Measures for Eliminating Anti-Social Forces from Exchange Markets" organized jointly with the National Police Agency and Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department in December 2024, where it shared detailed information on recent developments and actively exchanged opinions.

2. Operations Regarding Information Storage and Management

(1) In accordance with the information security policy standards and other relevant rules, the Company prepared minutes of board of executive officers' meetings and other documents related to the execution of duties of executive officers in a timely and appropriate manner and stored important documents as appropriate, internally or at an outsourcing contractor.

(2) As initiatives to prevent information leakage and unauthorized access from the outside, the Company not only developed relevant rules and formulated administrative procedures, but also implemented ongoing system-based security measures. In addition, to thoroughly disseminate the importance of information management to officers and employees, the Company conducted training through e-learning courses and drills on how to deal with suspicious e-mails.

3. Operations Regarding Risk Management

(1) In accordance with the "Risk Management Policy," each department identified risks and developed and implemented appropriate measures on an ongoing basis from the viewpoint of prevention. The state of development and implementation as well as Group-wide risk analysis results were discussed quarterly at the Risk Management Committee chaired by the Group CEO. In addition to implementing risk management under the "Comprehensive Risk Management Framework" constructed as a risk management framework that places greater emphasis on prevention, JPX Group has established a Risk Policy Committee, which is mainly composed of outside directors, with the aim of strengthening corporate governance in risk management. The Risk Policy Committee discussed "significant risks" that the Company should prioritize in FY2025 in risk management, along with other topics, two times during the fiscal year.

(2) In situations where the continued operation of the market becomes difficult due to events such as natural disasters and terrorist acts, the Company already has plans in place to take action in accordance with the "Business Continuity Plan" to minimize the impact on related parties and resume operations as quickly as possible, but during the fiscal year, to strengthen business continuity in the event of a wide-area disaster, such as the Tokyo Inland Earthquake or the Nankai Trough Earthquake, the Company advanced arrangements for its Tokyo and Osaka sites to serve as backup sites for each

other. In addition, for thorough dissemination of emergency response procedures, the Company provided training for officers and employees through e-leaning courses and drills that simulated emergency situations.

(3) In response to the fact that a former employee of Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. came under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission in September 2024 on suspicion of violation of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (violation of insider trading regulations), the Company established an "Independent Directors' Investigation Committee" to investigate the cause of the incident and enhance the effectiveness of recurrence prevention measures based on the findings. The Committee examined and evaluated the Company's employee education and training systems, business processes, and information management systems, among other things. In January 2025, the Company published the Investigation Report from the Committee. Going forward, the Company will thoroughly implement the recurrence prevention measures examined by the Committee, thereby ensuring that every one of its officers and employees has strong awareness of compliance with laws and regulations and strengthening its internal control systems.

4. Operations to Ensure Efficient Execution of Duties

(1) Each department conducts operations by delegating responsibilities as necessary according to their duties, thereby ensuring a swift and flexible decision-making process.

(2) To achieve the targets in the Medium-Term Management Plan 2024 (FY2022-FY2024), the Company improved the efficiency of the execution of duties through appropriate progress management, such as reporting earnings and progress regularly to the board of directors and the board of executive officers, and reviewing the business plan according to changes in the business environment.

5. Operations Regarding Management of Group Companies

(1) Regarding management of its subsidiaries, the Company implements business management based on business management agreements or receives various reports, including documents on financial conditions and the state of risk management, based on "Affiliated Company Management Rules." The Company continuously monitored financial conditions and state of business execution, and provided recommendations and advice when necessary.

(2) The Company received reports on results of internal audits on subsidiaries by the internal auditing office of the Company or those of internal audits by its subsidiaries. No material deficiencies were identified in said audit results.

6. Operations to Ensure Effective Audits by the Audit Committee

While endeavoring to ensure effective audits by the Audit Committee through the Committee members' participation in important meetings such as board of directors' meetings, board of executive officers' meetings, and Risk Management Committee meetings, examination of important documents such as those for important meetings and internal approval procedures, and coordination with the internal auditing office, the Company appropriately made various reports on matters related to execution of duties and processed auditing expenses based on the "Rules regarding Reports to the Audit Committee, etc."

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(JPY million)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company				
				Other components of equity	
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury shares	Net gain (loss) on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit plan
Balance as of April 1, 2024	11,500	38,840	(3,839)	522	–
Net income	–	–	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	–	–	–	13	302
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	13	302
Acquisitions of treasury shares	–	–	(728)	–	–
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	–	94	–	–	–
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	–	–	–	–	(302)
Other	–	–	262	–	–
Total transactions with the owners	–	94	(465)	–	(302)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	11,500	38,935	(4,305)	536	–

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company			Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total		
	Total				
Balance as of April 1, 2024	522	281,336	328,359	10,206	338,566
Net income	–	61,092	61,092	1,634	62,727
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	315	–	315	–	315
Total comprehensive income	315	61,092	61,407	1,634	63,042
Acquisitions of treasury shares	–	–	(728)	–	(728)
Dividends paid	–	(48,572)	(48,572)	–	(48,572)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	–	–	94	(1,516)	(1,422)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	(302)	302	–	–	–
Other	–	–	262	–	262
Total transactions with the owners	(302)	(48,270)	(48,943)	(1,516)	(50,460)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	536	294,157	340,823	10,324	351,148

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

I. Notes Regarding Important Items Underlying the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Accounting standards for preparing consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Japan Exchange Group, Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively "JPX Group") are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (hereinafter "IFRS") under the provision of Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Accounting of Companies. In the consolidated financial statements, some items required to be disclosed in IFRS are omitted under the provision of the second sentence of the same Paragraph.

2. Items related to scope of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: Seven

Names of consolidated subsidiaries:

Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc., Osaka Exchange, Inc., Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc., JPX Market Innovation & Research, Inc., Japan Exchange Regulation, Japan Securities Clearing Corporation, and SCRIPTS Asia, K.K.

3. Items related to application of the equity method

Number of associates accounted for by the equity method: Three

Names of associates accounted for by the equity method:

Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc., ICJ, Inc., and Tosho Computer Systems Co., Ltd.

4. Items related to accounting policies

(1) Policies and methods of financial asset valuation

(a) Financial assets:

i. Initial recognition and measurement

JPX Group recognizes a financial asset when JPX Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

JPX Group classifies financial assets as those measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met under the facts and circumstances at the initial recognition. Otherwise, financial assets are classified as those measured at fair value through profit or loss.

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

JPX Group may make an irrevocable designation of recognizing changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments as other comprehensive income at initial recognition.

All financial assets are measured at the fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial assets, except for the case of being classified in the category of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured based on the classification as follows:

a. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method.

b. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

c. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, and changes in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When such financial asset is derecognized or the decline in its fair value compared to its acquisition cost is significant, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, rather than being recognized in profit or loss.

However, dividend income from such financial assets is recognized in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when contractual rights to receive cash flows generated from the financial assets are transferred in a transaction where substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of those financial assets are transferred.

(b) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost:

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized for expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are calculated based on historical loss experience, future recoverable amount and others.

For trade receivables, allowance for doubtful accounts is always recognized at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. For financial assets other than trade receivables, in principle, allowance for doubtful accounts is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. However, if credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly is based on changes in the risk of default occurring, and past-due information, financial difficulty of the borrower and others are taken into account in the assessment.

If it is considered extremely difficult to recover all or part of a financial asset, the asset is deemed to be in default and treated as a credit-impaired financial asset. In addition, when it is reasonably determined that all or part of a financial asset cannot be recovered, the carrying amount of the financial asset is directly written off.

For trade receivables that are not credit impaired, expected credit losses are measured collectively with the receivables grouped together because these receivables consist of many homogeneous business partners.

Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts for financial assets is recognized in profit or loss. If any event that reduces the allowance for doubtful accounts arises, reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Clearing business financial assets and clearing business financial liabilities:

As a clearing organization, Japan Securities Clearing Corporation presents receivables and payables related to transactions to be cleared as clearing business financial assets and clearing business financial liabilities (hereinafter "clearing business financial assets and liabilities") and provides a settlement guarantee by assuming debts for the transactions conducted by market participants and acting as a party to the transactions.

For cash equity transactions at financial instruments exchanges and sales and purchase transactions of Japanese government bonds at over-the-counter markets, clearing business financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized and simultaneously derecognized on the settlement date basis.

Futures transactions are initially recognized as clearing business financial assets and liabilities on the transaction date. Subsequently, those transactions are measured at fair value and their valuation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Since these companies receive and pay such profit or loss as net settlements from and to clearing participants on a daily basis, the clearing business financial assets and liabilities are derecognized upon the receipt or payment.

Option transactions are initially recognized on the transaction date, while interest rate swap transactions and credit default swap transactions at over-the-counter markets are initially recognized on the date when the debt is assumed. Subsequently, these transactions are measured at fair value and their valuation differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Over-the-counter transactions of Japanese government bonds that are transactions with repurchase or resale agreement and cash-secured bonds lending transactions are initially recognized on the commencement date of transactions and subsequently measured at fair value.

Clearing business financial assets and liabilities recognized are offset and presented as a net amount in the consolidated statement of financial position when these companies currently hold a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intend either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Because clearing business financial assets and liabilities are recognized at the same amount, profit or loss arising from changes in their fair value is also the same amount. Hence, the profit or loss is eliminated and is not presented in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Methods of depreciation and amortization of assets

(a) Property and equipment:

Depreciation of assets is recorded using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of information system equipment, a major asset item, is five years.

(b) Intangible assets:

Amortization of assets is recorded using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of software, a major asset item, is five years.

Estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, and any change is applicable toward the future as changes in accounting estimates. If changes to development plans arise for software under development, it could significantly affect the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Right-of-use assets:

For lease transactions as a lessee, right-of-use assets are measured at acquisition cost and lease liabilities are measured as the present value of the total lease payments payable at the lease commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or lease terms.

Lease payments are recognized by allocating them to finance costs and repayments of lease liabilities.

For short-term leases (with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-valued assets, the total lease payments are recognized by the straight-line method over a lease term.

(3) Accounting for employee retirement benefits

The Company and some of its subsidiaries have introduced contract-type defined benefit corporate pension plans and lump-sum retirement benefit plans as defined benefit plans, and defined contribution plans.

(a) Defined benefit plans:

For each plan, JPX Group calculates the present value of defined benefit obligations, and related current service cost and past service cost using the projected unit credit method. A discount rate is determined based on the market yields on high-rating corporate bonds for the period until the expected date of benefit payment in each plan at the end of the fiscal year.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) is calculated by deducting the fair value of the plan assets (including adjustments for the asset ceiling for defined benefit asset and minimum funding requirements, if necessary) from the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The net amount of interest on net defined benefit liability (asset) is recognized as operating expenses.

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans are recognized in full as other comprehensive income in the period when they are incurred, and transferred to retained earnings immediately. Past service costs are recognized as profit or loss in the period when they are incurred.

Except when JPX Group has legal power to use surplus in defined benefit plans for settling obligations of other plans, assets and liabilities are not set off between the plans.

(b) Defined contribution plans:

Cost for retirement benefits is recognized as expenses at the time of contribution.

(4) Standards for revenue

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

JPX Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the five-step approach detailed below.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when satisfies a performance obligation

JPX Group is primarily engaged in the financial instruments exchanges business and its revenue consists mainly of revenue related to the rendering of services, such as trading services revenue and clearing services revenue. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the services are provided to customers, which is when the JPX Group's performance obligations are deemed to be satisfied.

(b) Dividend

Dividends are recognized when the rights of shareholders receiving payments are confirmed.

(5) Translation of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities into Japanese yen

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Japanese yen, which is the Company's functional currency, at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of each fiscal year are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of the fiscal year. Differences arising from the translation are recognized in profit or loss. However, exchange differences arising from the translation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(6) Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized. It is tested for impairment at the end of each fiscal year or whenever there is any indication of impairment, and impairment losses are recognized, if any. No reversal of impairment losses is made.

(7) Application of group tax sharing system

The Company and some of its subsidiaries apply the group tax sharing system.

II. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

1. Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from assets
   (1) Trade and other receivables: JPY 7 million
   (2) Other financial assets: JPY 119 million

2. Accumulated depreciation of property and equipment (including accumulated impairment losses): JPY 23,369 million

3. Guarantee:
   Guarantee for employee housing loans from financial institutions: JPY 486 million

4. Assets and liabilities based on various rules for ensuring safety of financial instruments trading

   Deposits from clearing participants are collaterals that Japan Securities Clearing Corporation requires clearing participants to deposit (clearing deposit for clearing fund, clearing margin, initial margin and variation margin) in order to provide for possible losses incurred by the Company in the event of settlement default of clearing participants.

   Legal guarantee funds are collaterals that Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc., Osaka Exchange, Inc., and Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc. require trading participants to deposit to provide for possible losses incurred by these companies, etc. in the event of default by trading participants.

   Trading participant security money is collateral that Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc., Osaka Exchange, Inc., and Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc. require trading participants to deposit to provide for possible losses incurred by these companies, etc. in the event of default by trading participants.

   Each type of collateral is deposited in the form of cash or substitute securities (only those permitted by each company's rules). For collateral that is deposited in the form of cash, an asset and a corresponding liability are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

   Collateral deposited in the form of substitute securities is not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. Fair values of substitute securities for the collateral are as follows:

   (a) Substitute securities for deposits from clearing participants: JPY 6,627,468 million
   (b) Substitute securities for legal guarantee funds: JPY 828 million
   (c) Substitute securities for trading participant security money: JPY 3,277 million

   Default compensation reserve funds are reserve funds to cover losses incurred by Japan Securities Clearing Corporation in association with clearing operations.

III. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

1. Number and type of issued shares as of the end of the fiscal year: 1,044,578,366 common shares

2. Dividend

(1) Dividend paid

Resolution	Share type	Total amount of dividend (JPY million)	Dividend per share (JPY)	Record date	Effective date
Board Meeting of May 13, 2024	Common share	31,337	(Note 1) 60.00	March 31, 2024	May 29, 2024
Board Meeting of October 29, 2024	Common share	17,235	(Note 2) 33.00	September 30, 2024	December 2, 2024

Notes: 1. The amount of the dividend per share includes a special dividend of JPY 20 per share.
2. The amount of the dividend per share does not take into account the stock split on October 1, 2024, given the record date of September 30, 2024.

(2) Dividend with a record date that falls in the fiscal year but whose effective date falls in the next fiscal year (expectation)

Resolution	Share type	Total amount of dividend (JPY million)	Source	Dividend per share (JPY)	Record date	Effective date
Board Meeting of May 16, 2025	Common share	30,292	Retained earnings	(Note) 29.00	March 31, 2025	May 30, 2025

Note: The amount of the dividend per share includes a special dividend of JPY 10 per share.

IV. Notes Relating to Financial Instruments

1. Items relating to financial instruments

Although JPX Group is exposed to various financial risks such as credit risk and liquidity risk from financial instruments in the process of carrying out business activities, JPX Group works to avoid or reduce such risks by identifying and analyzing the risks, and carrying out integrated risk management by appropriate methods.

Major risks JPX Group is aware of are credit risk and liquidity risk from clearing operations of Japan Securities Clearing Corporation.

Although Japan Securities Clearing Corporation is exposed to credit risks of clearing participants on clearing business financial assets, which are receivables the corporation acquires by assuming obligations from transactions carried out by market participants, these risks are addressed through the maintenance of systems, such as a qualification system and a collateral system for clearing participants. In addition, in cases of settlement default by clearing participants, it may be necessary for Japan Securities Clearing Corporation to cover the shortfall in funds and complete settlement itself, thus exposing the corporation to liquidity risk on clearing business financial liabilities. Even so, the said risk is addressed through the maintenance of a system to secure sufficient liquidity by such means as entering into contracts with funds settlement banks regarding liquidity supply.

2. Items relating to fair value, etc. of financial instruments

Financial instruments held by JPX Group comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, clearing business financial assets, specified assets for deposits from clearing participants, specified assets for legal guarantee funds, specified assets for default compensation reserve funds, other financial assets, trade and other payables, bonds and loans payable, clearing business financial liabilities, deposits from clearing participants, legal guarantee funds and trading participant security money. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments are the same as or approximate their fair values.

3. Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" requires entities to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used to measure fair value.

The hierarchy of fair value used to measure fair value (fair value hierarchy) is defined as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Fair values that is calculated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Fair values that is calculated using unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

The level of the fair value hierarchy for financial instrument is determined based on the lowest level of significant inputs used in the measurement of fair value.

The fair value hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated statement of financial position according to the above definition is as follows:

(JPY million)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Clearing business financial assets	458,627	77,189,071	–
Other financial assets	–	–	3,400
Total	458,627	77,189,071	3,400
Clearing business financial liabilities	458,627	77,189,071	–
Total	458,627	77,189,071	–

The carrying amounts, fair values and fair value hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

(JPY million)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other financial assets	156,941	97	–
Total	156,941	97	–
Bonds and loans payable (non-current)	–	19,624	–
Total	–	19,624	–

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position, their carrying amounts reasonably approximate the fair values as such items are all short term. Accordingly, the fair values of the following items are not disclosed.

Cash and cash equivalents
Trade and other receivables
Specified assets for deposits from clearing participants
Specified assets for legal guarantee funds
Specified assets for default compensation reserve funds
Trade and other payables
Bonds and loans payable (current)
Deposits from clearing participants
Legal guarantee funds
Trading participant security money

4. Method for measuring fair value

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

(1) Clearing business financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of these instruments are estimated by each method in accordance with the following classification:

・ For futures transactions, option transactions and Over The Counter derivative transactions, fair value is estimated based on clearing prices at the end of the fiscal year.

・ For repo transactions, fair value is estimated by discounting amounts of delivery settlement as of the settlement date of transactions.

(2) Other financial assets

Fair values of marketable securities are estimated by using market prices, etc.

(3) Bonds and loans payable

For bonds and loans payable with long periods to maturity, fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows using the discount rate that reflects JPX Group's credit standing.

V. Notes Relating to Per Share Information

1. Equity attributable to owners of the parent company per share: JPY 327.57
2. Basic earnings per share: JPY 58.72

Notes: 1. The shares of the Company held by the stock-granting ESOP trust and by the trust related to the stock compensation plan for directors are treated as treasury shares.
2. The Company conducted a 2-for-1 stock split of its common shares with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Therefore, equity attributable to owners of the parent company per share and basic earnings per share have been calculated on the basis that the stock split occurred at the beginning of the fiscal year.

VI. Notes on Significant Subsequent Events

Acquisition of Treasury Shares

The Company reached a resolution in its Board of Directors meeting, held on April 28, 2025, on matters regarding acquisition of treasury shares in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 459 of the Companies Act and its Articles of Incorporation.

1. Reasons for Acquiring Treasury Shares

In order to further improve capital efficiency and enhance shareholder returns based on the capital policy detailed in the Medium-Term Management Plan 2027.

2. Matters Pertaining to the Acquisition of Treasury Shares

(1) Classification of Shares to be Acquired:
Common shares

(2) Total Number of Shares to be Acquired:
40,000,000 shares (maximum)

(3) Total Value of Shares to be Acquired:
JPY 20 billion (maximum)

(4) Acquisition Period:
April 30, 2025 - October 28, 2025

(5) Acquisition Method:
Purchase on the market of Tokyo Stock Exchange

VII. Notes Relating to Revenue Recognition

1. Disaggregated revenue

"Operating revenue" is disaggregated as follows:

Trading services revenue	JPY 64,515 million
Clearing services revenue	JPY 34,445 million
Listing services revenue	JPY 17,309 million
Information services revenue	JPY 31,899 million
Other	JPY 14,060 million
Total	JPY 162,230 million

Trading services revenue is comprised of "trading fees" based on the value of securities traded and the volume of financial derivatives and commodity derivatives traded, "basic fees" based on the classification of the trading participant's trading qualification, "access fees" based on the number of orders placed, "trading system facility usage fees" based on the types of trading system facilities used and other fees.

Clearing services revenue is mainly comprised of clearing fees related to the financial instruments obligation assumption services carried out by Japan Securities Clearing Corporation.

Listing services revenue is comprised of "initial/additional listing fees" mainly consisting of fees received based on the issue amount when a company initially lists or when a listed company issues additional shares and "annual listing fees" mainly consisting of fees received from listed companies based on their market values.

Information services revenue is comprised of market information fees, which are revenue related to the provision of market information to information vendors, etc., as well as revenue related to the index business and others.

Trading services revenue or clearing services revenue is recognized primarily on the trade date when the performance obligation

is satisfied. Listing services revenue is recognized mainly in the period to which the relevant fee relates. Information services revenue is recognized primarily at the time of the provision of market information when the performance obligation is satisfied. Consideration for contracts with customers do not have significant financing components.

2. Contract balances

The closing balance of contract liabilities is stated below.

Unearned revenue	JPY 354 million

3. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

JPX Group did not recognize any significant transactions with original expected contract duration of more than one year and therefore has not disclosed information about its remaining performance obligations applying a practical expedient.

There was no significant consideration from contracts with customers that was not included in the transaction price.

Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(JPY million)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Share capital	Capital surplus		Retained earnings	
		Legal capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Other retained earnings	
				General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward
Balance at the beginning of current period	11,500	3,000	3,000	5,302	89,342
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends of surplus	–	–	–	–	(48,572)
Acquisitions of treasury shares	–	–	–	–	–
Net income	–	–	–	–	51,078
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	–	–	–	–	–
Total changes of items during the period	–	–	–	–	2,505
Balance at the end of current period	11,500	3,000	3,000	5,302	91,847

	Shareholders' equity			Valuation and translation adjustments		Total net assets
	Retained earnings Total retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total Shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance at the beginning of current period	94,644	(3,839)	105,305	(180)	(180)	105,125
Changes of items during the period						
Dividends of surplus	(48,572)	–	(48,572)	–	–	(48,572)
Acquisitions of treasury shares	–	(728)	(728)	–	–	(728)
Net income	51,078	–	51,078	–	–	51,078
Other	–	262	262	–	–	262
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	–	–	–	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total changes of items during the period	2,505	(465)	2,039	(0)	(0)	2,039
Balance at the end of current period	97,150	(4,305)	107,345	(180)	(180)	107,164

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

I. Accounting Policies

1. Standards and methods of asset valuation

   Securities

   (a) Shares of subsidiaries and associates: Cost determined by the moving-average method

   (b) Other securities:

   Equity securities, etc. without market values: Primarily stated at cost determined by the moving-average method

2. Methods of depreciation of non-current assets

   (1) Property and equipment:

   The straight-line method is used.

   (2) Intangible assets:

   The straight-line method is used. The straight-line method based on the expected period of use (5 years) is used for software for internal use.

3. Standards for allowances and provision

   (1) Provision for bonuses:

   For payment of employee bonuses, allowance is provided for the portion of the total anticipated bonuses that is attributable to the fiscal year.

   (2) Provision for directors' bonuses:

   For payment of bonuses to directors and executive officers, allowance is provided for the portion of the total anticipated bonuses that is attributable to the fiscal year.

   (3) Provision for retirement benefits:

   This reserve is provided for payments of future retirement benefits to employees. It is recorded as the amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year based on the projected retirement benefit obligation and estimated value of plan assets at the end of the fiscal year.

   In the calculation of retirement benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used to attribute the projected retirement benefit to the period through the end of the fiscal year.

   Past service costs are expensed using the straight-line method over a fixed number of years (10 years), which is within the average remaining years of service of the employees, as these costs are incurred.

   Actuarial differences are expensed using the straight-line method over a fixed number of years (10 years), which is within the average remaining years of service of the employees, as these differences are incurred, from the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the respective actuarial differences are incurred.

   (4) Provision for stock benefits:

   This reserve is provided for delivery of shares of the Company to employees and directors in accordance with the share delivery regulations, and recorded based on the projected stock benefit obligation at the end of the fiscal year.

4. Standards for revenue

   (1) Revenue from contracts with customers

   JPX Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the five-step approach detailed below.

   Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

   Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

   Step 3: Determine the transaction price

   Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

   Step 5: Recognize revenue when satisfies a performance obligation

   The Company, as a financial instruments exchange holding company, is engaged in the management, administration, etc. of the financial instruments exchange holding company group to which it belongs, and its revenue consists mainly of management fee income for the rendering of services, and others. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the services are provided to customers, which is when the Company's performance obligations are deemed to be satisfied.

(2) Dividend

Dividends are recognized when the rights of shareholders receiving payments are confirmed.

5. Other significant matters which constitute the basis for preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements

(1) Translation of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities into Japanese yen

Foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen based on the exchange rate as of the closing date of the fiscal year.

(2) Application of group tax sharing system

The Company applies the group tax sharing system. In accordance with this application, the accounting treatment and disclosure of corporate tax, local tax and tax effect accounting are based on the "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System" (ASBJ PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021).

II. Accounting Estimates

The item, which is accounted for based on accounting estimate, recognized in the non-consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year and may have material impact on the non-consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year, is stated below.

Shares of subsidiaries and associates

1. Amounts recorded in the non-consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

Shares of subsidiaries and associates	JPY 124,872 million

2. Information of significant accounting estimate relating to identified item

When performing valuation on shares of subsidiaries and associates, the Company follows the standards and methods described in "I. Accounting Policies, 1. Standards and methods of asset valuation." If, under such valuation, the actual value decreased significantly due to the investee's financial results being affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, etc., valuation losses will be incurred.

III. Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Accumulated depreciation on property and equipment JPY 65 million

2. Monetary claims and monetary liabilities to affiliated companies (excluding those presented separately)
   Short-term monetary claims JPY 5,436 million
   Short-term monetary liabilities JPY 711 million

3. Guarantee:
   Guarantee for employee housing loans from financial institutions JPY 486 million

4. Loss compensation, etc.
   The Company has "Specified assets for default compensation reserve funds" recorded under assets in its balance sheet as reserve for compensation of loss suffered by Japan Securities Clearing Corporation concerning the clearing services.

IV. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Income

Transactions with affiliated companies
   Transaction from operating transactions
      Operating revenue JPY 59,851 million
      Operating expenses JPY 736 million
   Transaction from non-operating transactions JPY 243 million

V. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Type of treasury shares and number of shares at the end of the current fiscal year
   Common share 4,131,952 shares
   Note: Include the shares of the Company held by the stock-granting ESOP trust and by the trust related to the stock compensation plan for directors.

VI. Note Relating to Tax Effect Accounting

The cause of deferred tax assets mainly consisted of provision for bonuses.

VII. Note Relating to Transactions with Related Parties

Subsidiaries

Type of company	Name of company, etc.	Percentage of voting rights, etc. held (held by others)	Business relationship	Type of transaction	Value of transactions (JPY million)	Accounting classification	Balance at end of period (JPY million)
Subsidiaries	Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.	Directly held 100.0%	Borrowing of funds	Borrowing of funds (Note 1)	30,000	Short-term loans payable to subsidiaries and associates	30,000
			Employee secondment	Payment for secondment (Note 2)	1,890	Accrued expenses	179
			Concurrent positions of directors	Payment received for secondment (Note 3)	955	Accounts receivable - other	8
	Osaka Exchange, Inc.	Directly held 100.0%	Borrowing of funds Concurrent positions of directors	Borrowing of funds (Note 1)	12,000	Short-term loans payable to subsidiaries and associates	12,000
	Tokyo Commodity Exchange, Inc.	Directly held 100.0%	Borrowing of funds Concurrent positions of directors	Borrowing of funds (Note 1)	5,000	Short-term loans payable to subsidiaries and associates	5,000
	JPX Market Innovation & Research, Inc.	Directly held 100.0%	Lending of funds	Lending of funds (Note 4)	5,000	Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates	5,000
			System usage Concurrent positions of directors	Payment of system usage fees (Note 5)	1,292	Operating accounts payable	111
	Japan Exchange Regulation	Directly held 100.0%	Borrowing of funds	Borrowing of funds (Note 1)	2,500	Short-term loans payable to subsidiaries and associates	2,500

Transaction-related conditions and policies for determining such conditions, etc.

(Note 1) Interest rates for borrowed funds are determined in consideration of market rates, etc.

(Note 2) The amount for secondment is determined in consideration of personnel expenses for secondment to the Company.

(Note 3) The amount for secondment is determined in consideration of personnel expenses for secondees from the Company.

(Note 4) Interest rates for lent funds are determined in consideration of market rates, etc.

(Note 5) System usage fees is determined taking into account the costs associated with the relevant work.

VIII. Notes Relating to Per Share Information

1. Net assets per share: JPY 103.00
2. Net income per share: JPY 49.09

(Note 1) The shares of the Company held by the stock-granting ESOP trust and by the trust related to the stock compensation plan for directors are treated as treasury shares.

(Note 2) The Company conducted a 2-for-1 stock split of its common shares with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Therefore, net assets per share and net income per share have been calculated on the basis that the stock split occurred at the beginning of the fiscal year.

IX. Notes on Significant Subsequent Events

Acquisition of Treasury Shares

The Company reached a resolution in its Board of Directors meeting, held on April 28, 2025, on matters regarding acquisition of treasury shares in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 459 of the Companies Act and its Articles of Incorporation.

1. Reasons for Acquiring Treasury Shares

In order to further improve capital efficiency and enhance shareholder returns based on the capital policy detailed in the Medium-Term Management Plan 2027.

2. Matters Pertaining to the Acquisition of Treasury Shares

(1) Classification of Shares to be Acquired:

Common shares

(2) Total Number of Shares to be Acquired:

40,000,000 shares (maximum)

(3) Total Value of Shares to be Acquired:

JPY 20 billion (maximum)

(4) Acquisition Period:

April 30, 2025 - October 28, 2025

(5) Acquisition Method:

Purchase on the market of Tokyo Stock Exchange

Reference: Independence Standards for Independent Directors

The Company verifies the status of outside directors to the extent reasonably possible and judges that an outside director is independent if they satisfy all of Items 1 through 13 below.

1. Not being an executive director, etc. (Note 1) or employee of JPX Group (Note 2) in the last ten years;
2. Not being an officer executing business or employee of the Company's current major shareholders (Note 3) group or a company in which the Company is a current major shareholder in the last five years;
3. Not being an officer executing business or employee of a major business partner (Note 4) of JPX Group in the last fiscal year or during any of the three fiscal years prior to the last fiscal year;
4. Not being an officer executing business or employee of an organization that receives a donation or subsidy exceeding the specified amount (Note 5) from JPX Group;
5. Not being an officer executing business of a corporate group that has appointed an executive director, etc. of JPX Group as an outside director;
6. Not being an officer executing business or employee of a group company of a major creditor, etc. (Note 6) of JPX Group in the last three years;
7. Not being a member, partner, or employee of the accounting auditor of JPX Group;
8. Not being a member, partner, or employee of the current accounting auditor of JPX Group who engaged in actual audit work of JPX Group (except for secondary involvement) in the last three years;
9. Not being an attorney-at-law, certified public accountant, certified public tax accountant, or other consultant who receives money and other economic benefits in an amount exceeding the specified amount (Note 7) other than compensation for directors, auditors, or executive officers from JPX Group;
10. Not being a member, partner, associate, or employee of a law firm, audit firm, tax accounting firm, consulting firm, or other professional advisory firm for which JPX Group is a major client (Note 8);
11. Not being the spouse, a relative within the second degree of kinship, or a relative residing in the same household of a person falling under any of the following items:
    (i) An officer executing business or significant employee (Note 9) of JPX Group in the last five years;
    (ii) A director, auditor, or executive officer of a company that is the Company's current major shareholder or of which the Company is a current major shareholder in the last five years;
    (iii) An officer executing business or significant employee of a major business partner of JPX Group in the last fiscal year or during any of the three fiscal years prior to the last fiscal year;
    (iv) An officer executing business or significant employee of an organization that receives from JPX Group a donation or subsidy exceeding the specified amount;
    (v) An officer executing business or significant employee of a group company of a major creditor, etc., of JPX Group in the last three years;
    (vi) A member, partner, or employee of the current accounting auditor of JPX Group in the last three years who engaged in actual audit work of JPX Group (except for secondary involvement) during said period;
    (vii) An attorney-at-law, certified public accountant, certified public tax accountant, or other consultant who receives money and other economic benefits in an amount exceeding the specified amount from JPX Group; or
    (viii) A member, partner, or associate of a law firm, audit firm, tax accounting firm, consulting firm, or other professional advisory firm for which JPX Group is a major client and who is directly engaged in services for JPX Group;
12. A person who has served as an outside director of the Company for a period that does not exceed eight years in total (including tenure as an outside director, Outside Company Auditor, Outside Governor, etc. of a JPX Group company);
13. Notwithstanding each of the preceding items, a person who is not likely to have constant and substantial conflict of interest with the Company's general shareholders;
14. Even if a person does not satisfy any of the above Items 2 to 11, the person may be appointed as an Independent Director of the Company on the condition that (1) the person satisfies the requirements of outside directors under the Companies Act and (2) the Company explains to external parties the reason why the person is considered appropriate as its Independent Director.

Note 1: "Executive director, etc." refers to an executive director, executive officer (*shikkōyaku* or *shikkōyakuin*), president (*rijichō*), or standing governor (*jōninriji*).

Note 2: "JPX Group" refers to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Note 3: "Major shareholder" refers to a shareholder that holds 10% or more of the voting rights of the Company.

Note 4: "Major business partner" refers to a party for which JPX Group was a major client (a party that received payment from JPX Group accounting for 2% or more of the amount equivalent to its consolidated annual gross sales for the last fiscal year), a party that was a major client of JPX Group (a party that made a payment to the Company accounting for 2% or more of the amount equivalent to the consolidated annual gross sales of the Company for the last fiscal year among the fiscal years included), its parent company, or significant subsidiary.

Note 5: "The specified amount" in Items 4 and 11 (iv) refers to JPY 10 million per year on average over the past three fiscal years or 30% of the average annual total expenses of the organization, whichever is greater.

Note 6: "Major creditor, etc." refers to a financial institution or other major creditor that is essential for the Company's financing, which the Company is dependent on to the extent that it cannot be replaced with another party.

Note 7: "The specified amount" in Items 9 and 11 (vii) refers to JPY 10 million or more per year on average over the past three fiscal years (excluding compensation for directors, auditors, or executive officers).

Note 8: "Firm for which JPX Group is a major client" refers to a firm that received payment from JPX Group accounting for 2% or more on average over the past three fiscal years of its consolidated annual gross sales.

Note 9: "Significant employee" refers to a person who executes business in a position of department/section director or higher in JPX Group or any person who is objectively and reasonably considered to be of equivalent significance.