

【For Investors New to eGuarantee】

Company Overview and Growth Potential

Leveraging proprietary big data, eGuarantee is a credit risk platform provider that transforms transaction risks into business opportunities. Committed to balancing growth and shareholder returns, the Company has raised its target dividend payout ratio to 100%.

eGuarantee, Inc. (TSE Prime: 8771)

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01

About eGuarantee

Profile of eGuarantee

eGuarantee

INNOVATION IN FINANCE

The only publicly listed company in Japan specializing in credit guarantee services, with the No.1 domestic market share. Leveraging a highly productive business model, the Company has achieved 24 consecutive years of revenue and profit growth. Beginning with the fiscal year ending March 2027, the Company has revised its shareholder return policy to target a dividend payout ratio of 100%.

Market Share in Japan for
Accounts Receivable
Guarantee Services

No.1

Japan's Only Listed Company
Dedicated Solely to Guarantee Services

Guarantee Obligation

2.6T yen

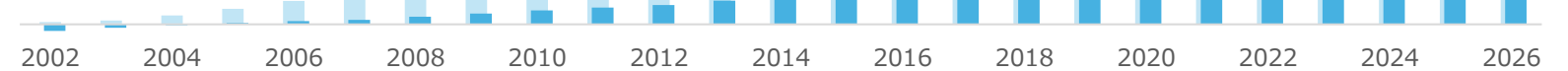
Number of Companies Covered by
eGuarantee's Services

580K companies

As of March 31, 2026

24 consecutive years of net sales and profit growth

3rd Among Companies Listed on the TSE ^{*1}



Average of past 3years
Operating profit
margin

c50%

15th Among TSE Prime Market Companies ^{*2}

Ordinary Profit per
Employee

c24M Yen

As of March 31, 2026

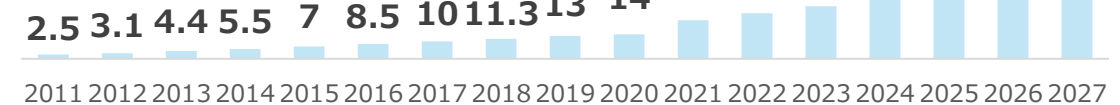
Interest-bearing
debt 0 yen

Debt-Free Management

Dividend Payout
Ratio Policy

100%

17 Consecutive Years of Dividend Increases



Ranked 4th in Dividend Yield Among Listed Companies with Six or More Consecutive Years of Dividend Increases ^{*3}

^{*1} Source: Diamond Zai Online, "Consecutive Revenue and Profit Growth Ranking [2026 Edition]: Pan Pacific International Holdings Ranked No.1 with 34 Consecutive Years — 45 Long-Term Stable Growth Stocks with Continued Revenue and Profit Growth" (published on February 23, 2026). ^{*2} Source: EDINET DB, "Operating Margin Ranking — Top 100 Listed Companies" (as of May 13, 2026). ^{*3} Source: Kabutan, "38 Consecutive Dividend Increase Stocks with Dividend Yields Above 3% (Part 2)," published on July 20, 2026. The list includes companies with market capitalizations of JPY 80 billion to JPY 250 billion as of July 16, 2026.

Vision

Visualize Credit and Driving The Economy

Guarantees have the power to significantly transform both business-to-business transactions and corporate lending.

If there is big data on transactions, it is quicker and easier to search for the better aspect of a company.

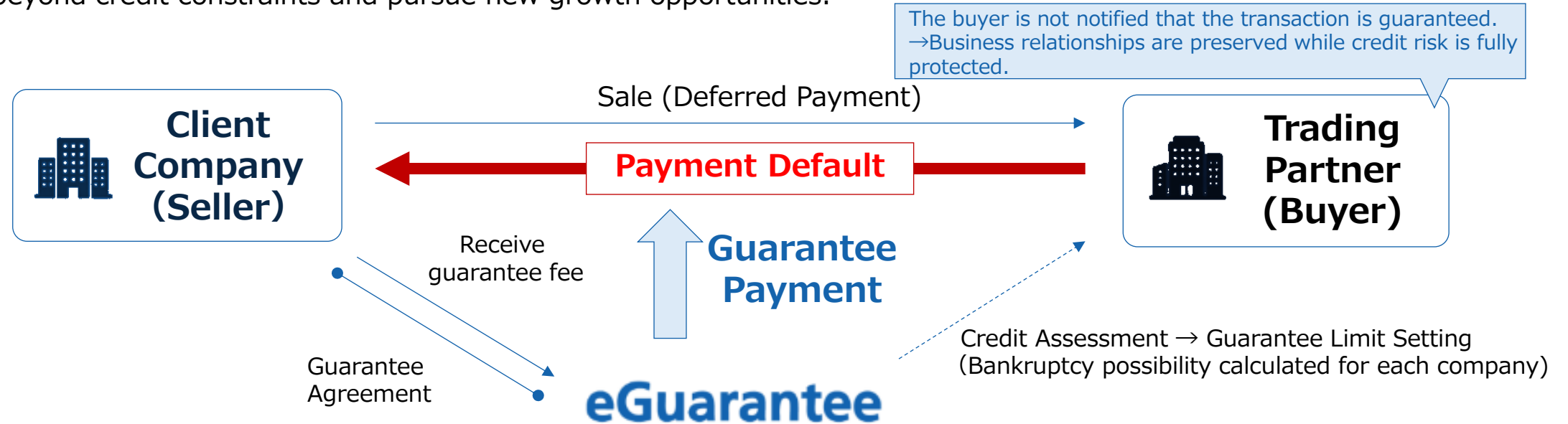
And if the risk is shared among all of us, we can underwrite large risks. Both large and small companies can take on more challenges without being tied down by more risks.

Guarantees will certainly become a major field of finance sector.

We have faith in this and we will continue to push forward.

How Our Credit Guarantee Service Works

Most business-to-business transactions are conducted on a post-payment basis, with payment typically received more than one month after a sale. By assuming the risk of non-collection of receivables during this period, we enable our clients to expand their business beyond credit constraints and pursue new growth opportunities.



Why Companies Use Credit Guarantees

- **Protection Against Payment Defaults**
Mitigating the risk of uncollected receivables.
- **Expanding Sales Opportunities**
Unlocking new business opportunities by overcoming credit limits.
- **Improving Operational Efficiency**
Streamlining credit management through outsourced credit checks, approvals, collections, and digital transformation.
- **Solving Credit Management Succession Issues**
Providing outsourced credit management expertise to support companies facing succession challenges.

Why Over 90% of Clients Continue Using Our Service

- Credit management workflows built around our guarantee service become embedded in clients' operations, making replacement of the entire process difficult.
- Our credit information and assessment data become essential infrastructure for clients' credit management operations.
- Rebuilding internal credit management capabilities after outsourcing creates significant costs and operational barriers.

etc.

A credit risk platform that converts transaction risks into investment opportunities.

We underwrite the 【risk associated with uncollectible sales credit】 held by companies, appropriately assess and diversify it, and convert it into 【risk from which profit can be earned】 for institutional investors and financial institutions to distribute. A mechanism that connects risk originators with risk takers. The source of our competitiveness is Japan's largest big data on corporate credit risk.

Underwrite credit risk

Convert it into investment opportunities

Securitize and diversify

The scope of underwriting is not limited to sales credit, but is expanding to the entire credit risk spectrum, including loan receivables.

Eliminate Credit Risk



Client Companies
(Risk Originators)

Risk Guarantee
Guarantee fee

Accounts Receivable Transactions

Trade Volume Expansion



Business Partners

Credit Assessment

eGuarantee



Score

Analyze and Quantify Credit Risk



Price

Pricing Guarantee Fees for Each Business Partner



Slice

Diversify Risk Through Smaller Exposures



Unique Big Data

Japan's largest corporate credit database.

Diversify Risk and Maximize Returns



Investors and Financial Institutions
(Risk takers)

Securitize
Return (reinsurance fee)

Stability-Oriented
Low Risk, Low Return

Balanced
Medium Risk, Medium Return

Growth-Oriented
High Risk, High Return

Various Credit Data

Underwriting Decision Data

Corporate History

Founded in 2000 to become a “third alternative” beyond traditional financial institutions. Leveraging accumulated data and expanding our business, we have grown to ¥2.6 trillion in guarantee obligation and achieved 24 consecutive years of revenue and profit growth.

Social Challenges

Stagnant Japanese Economy

Founding Vision

- Increasing risk aversion among financial institutions and other lenders.
- Lack of players capable of taking on credit risk.
- Creating a “third form of finance” that assesses corporate creditworthiness based on actual business activities, rather than relying solely on financial statements or collateral.
- Aspiring to become a market platform that absorbs, diversifies, and distributes credit risk.

2000

Established as a financial subsidiary of Itochu Corporation. The company began its business with accounts receivable guarantees to accumulate data on corporate transactions, initially covering factoring receivables of a major bank’s subsidiary.

2007

Listed on the JASDAQ Market

2008

Launched risk securitization through funds, evolving from a “guarantee provider” into a “credit risk platform.”

2011

Transferred to TSE Second Section

2012

Transferred to TSE First Section. Acquired the business of a leading French credit insurance group.

2022

Transferred to TSE Prime Market

2025

Exceeded 100 business alliance partners in our sales network. Exceeded ¥2 trillion in guarantee obligation.

2026~

Expanded into scalable business models and the loan guarantee business, unlocking 25 years of accumulated credit data to become financial infrastructure that supports corporate growth and innovation.

02

Revenue Structure

Revenue Structure: A high-margin recurring revenue model built on accumulating guaranteed liabilities

A recurring revenue model where guarantee liabilities continue to accumulate steadily, driven by high contracts renewal rates. Achieved an average operating profit margin of 50% over the past three fiscal years.

Net Sales

Guarantee Liabilities

(Outstanding Receivables by Guaranteed Obligor)



Guarantee fee rate

Guarantee fee rate
1.24%

Trend of Guarantee Liabilities **911.3**
Billion Yen

Contract Renewal
rate over **90%**

→ recurring revenue model built on accumulating guaranteed liabilities

2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024 2026

Costs

Cost ratio ^{*1}
c24%

Cost of Risk securitization to External Parties

etc

Other expenses (referral fee etc.)

SG&A

SG&A margin ^{*1}
c26%

Personnel Expenses

etc

Other expenses (office rent, etc.)

Operating profit

Operating profit margin ^{*1}
c50%

^{*2}
15th Among TSE Prime Market Companies

Highly Recurring Revenue Structure: Net Sales Trends

Supported by a recurring revenue model backed by a contract renewal rate exceeding 90%, the Company has achieved highly stable revenue growth with limited exposure to economic fluctuations. Leveraging this strong earnings base, the Company has achieved 24 consecutive years of net sales and profit growth, one of the strongest track records among listed companies.



* Source: Diamond Zai Online, "Consecutive Revenue and Profit Growth Ranking [2026 Edition]: Pan Pacific International Holdings Ranked No.1 with 34 Consecutive Years — 45 Long-Term Stable Growth Stocks with Continued Revenue and Profit Growth" (published on February 23, 2026).

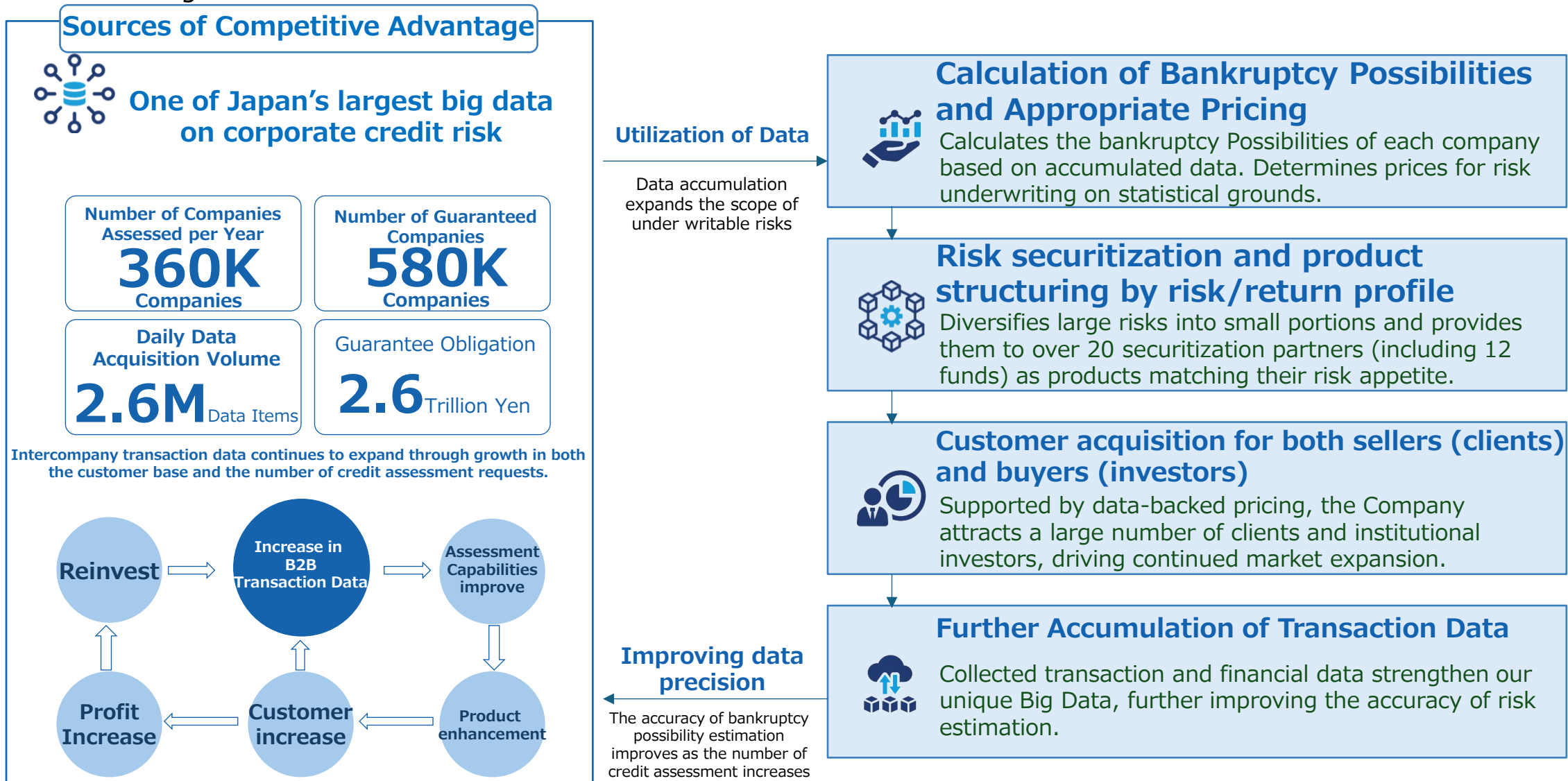
03

Sources of Competitive Advantage



Sources of Competitive Advantage : Unique Credit Big Data

Accumulated credit data on intercompany transactions supports pricing, securitization, and customer acquisition, creating entry barriers that strengthen as more risk is underwritten.



Examples of Proprietary Data

Instead of the traditional quantitative and static corporate credit assessments based on financial statements conducted by financial institutions, we perform qualitative and dynamic corporate credit assessments using big data, such as inter-company payment status. This expands the base of companies eligible for credit guarantees and supports the challenges of many enterprises.

Example 1: Infrastructure and Transaction Data

Delays in payment of utility bills (electricity, gas, etc.)

Information on deteriorating cash flow across the industry

Change in payment method

Industry-Wide Deterioration in Funding Conditions

Requests for changes to payment terms (payment sites)

Industry reputation

Payment delays to other companies

Guarantee requests from multiple companies

Example 2: On-Site Survey Data

Types of Vehicles Parked in the Parking Lot

Perceived affluence and positivity of the environment.

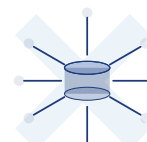
On-Site Images via Google Maps

Workplace Conditions(e.g., Broken Windows)



Daily Data Acquisition and Registration Volume

2.6M Data Items



Guarantee Obligation

2.6T Yen



Number of Companies Assessed per Year

360K

Companies

Example 3: Digital & Open Data

Changes in Online Ratings and Review Volumes

Executive Social Media Activity and Posting Frequency

Recruitment Information and Employee Reviews

Corporate Website Update Frequency and Advertising Activity

Number of YouTube Uploads and Views

Media and News Coverage

Example 4: Management & Organizational Data

CEO Age and Successor Availability

CEO-Successor Relationship

CEO Succession History

Value Chain and Company Strengths

Changes in Key Assets of the Representative

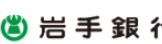
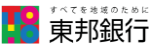
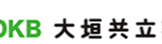
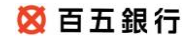
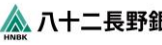
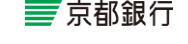
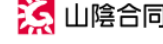
Customer Feedback on Products

List of Business Partners

(As of end of March 2026)

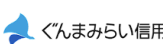
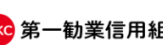
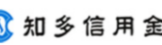
Local Banks

※Sorted by prefecture (and by bank code within the same prefecture)

 北海道銀行	 青森みちのく銀行	 北都銀行	 岩手銀行	 七十七銀行	 仙台銀行	 荘内銀行	 山形銀行
 きらやか銀行	 東邦銀行	 大東銀行	 常陽銀行	 足利銀行	 群馬銀行	 武蔵野銀行	 千葉銀行
 きらぼし銀行	 東日本銀行	 神奈川銀行	 山梨中央銀行	 大垣共立銀行	 静岡銀行	 あいち銀行	 名古屋銀行
 百五銀行	 第四北越銀行	 北陸銀行	 北國銀行	 八十二長野銀行	 福井銀行	 福邦銀行	 滋賀銀行
 京都銀行	 関西みらい銀行	 池田泉州銀行	 南都銀行	 紀陽銀行	 鳥取銀行	 山陰合同銀行	 BANK トマト銀行
 広島銀行	 山口銀行	 阿波銀行	 百十四銀行	 伊予銀行	 四国銀行	 西日本シティ銀行	 佐賀銀行
 十八親和銀行	 肥後銀行	 大分銀行	 宮崎銀行	 鹿児島銀行	 琉球銀行		

Shinkin banks (regional cooperative banks) and credit unions

※in Japanese syllabary order

 大阪商工信用金庫	 この街のホームドクター 大阪信用金庫	 岡崎信用金庫	 金沢信用金庫 ぎんしん	 亀有信用金庫	 ぐんまみらい信用組合	 さわやか信用金庫	 城北信用金庫	 SUGAMO SHINKIN 巣鴨信用金庫
 SEIBU 西武信用金庫	 12 瀬戸信用金庫	 OKC 第一勧業信用組合	 知多信用金庫	 東京シティ信用金庫	 東濃信用金庫	 浜松いわた信用金庫	 TRIbankHiratsuka 平塚信用金庫	 碧海信用金庫

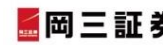
Other Banks

※in Japanese syllabary order

 商工中金	 SBI 新生銀行	 りそな銀行
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Securities companies

※in Japanese syllabary order

 いちよし証券	 SBI証券	 岡三証券	 大和証券 Daiwa Securities
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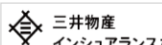
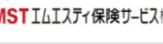
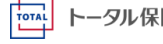
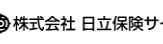
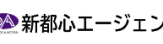
Leasing Companies

※in Japanese syllabary order

 JA三井リース	 昭和リース	 浜銀ファイナンス	 FUYO LEASE 芙蓉総合リース株式会社
 みずほ丸紅リース株式会社	 MIZUHO みずほリース	 りそなリース	

Insurance Agencies

※in Japanese syllabary order

 sojitz 双日インシュアランス株式会社	 豊通インシュアランスマネジメント	 HAB 株式会社阪和アルファビジネス	 Marubeni 丸紅セーフネット株式会社	 三井物産 インシュアランス株式会社
 MST エムエスティー保険サービス株式会社	 クボタ総合保険サービス株式会社	 三井トラスト保険サービス株式会社	 昭和電工グループ 昭光通商保険サービス株式会社	 Jaido ジェイアンドエス保険サービス
 TOTAL トータル保険	 NIPPON STEEL 日鉄保険サービス株式会社	 日本製紙グループ NIPPON PAPER GROUP 日本製紙総合開発リスクマネジメント	 株式会社 日立保険サービス	
 新都心エージェンシー	 PARTNER	 marble Co-ordinators of the safest, best suited package with marble		

Tax accountants and CPAs

 IDEA 総研税理士法人 IDEA ACCOUNTING & TAX CERTIFIED TAX CONSULTANTS & ACCOUNTANTS
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 Toma
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Others

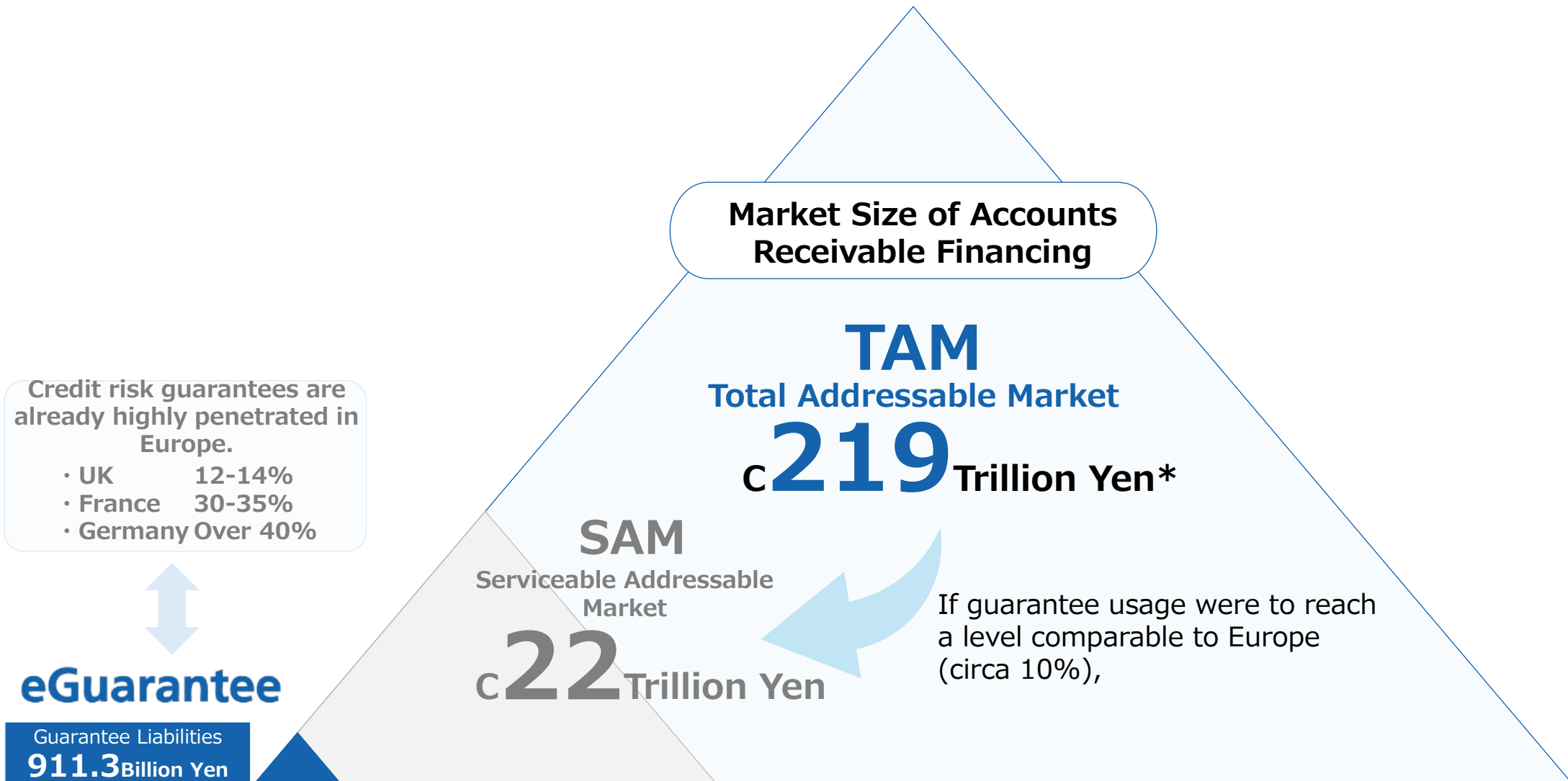
 ストライク

04

Market Environment and Growth Strategy

Market Size of Accounts Receivable Financing

The market size of accounts receivable transactions is approximately JPY 219 trillion. In comparison, the Company's Guarantee Liabilities of JPY 911.3 billion highlight the significant scale of the addressable market, indicating substantial room for growth through improved awareness and penetration of the service.



Market Environment: Corporate Bankruptcies

Corporate bankruptcies were contained during the COVID-19 pandemic due to government support measures such as interest-free, unsecured loans. However, bankruptcies have recently risen to a 10-year high, driven by higher costs, labor shortages, and increasing repayment burdens. The impact of inflation and rising interest rates will continue to require close monitoring.

Causes of Corporate Bankruptcies

1. Recession-related (declining sales, collection difficulties, etc.)
2. Owner's illness or death
3. Strategic planning failures
4. Poor financial management
5. Failed capital investments

Corporate bankruptcies due to accounts receivable collection difficulties reached the highest level in the past decade
(March 2026).

2025 Corporate Bankruptcy Report

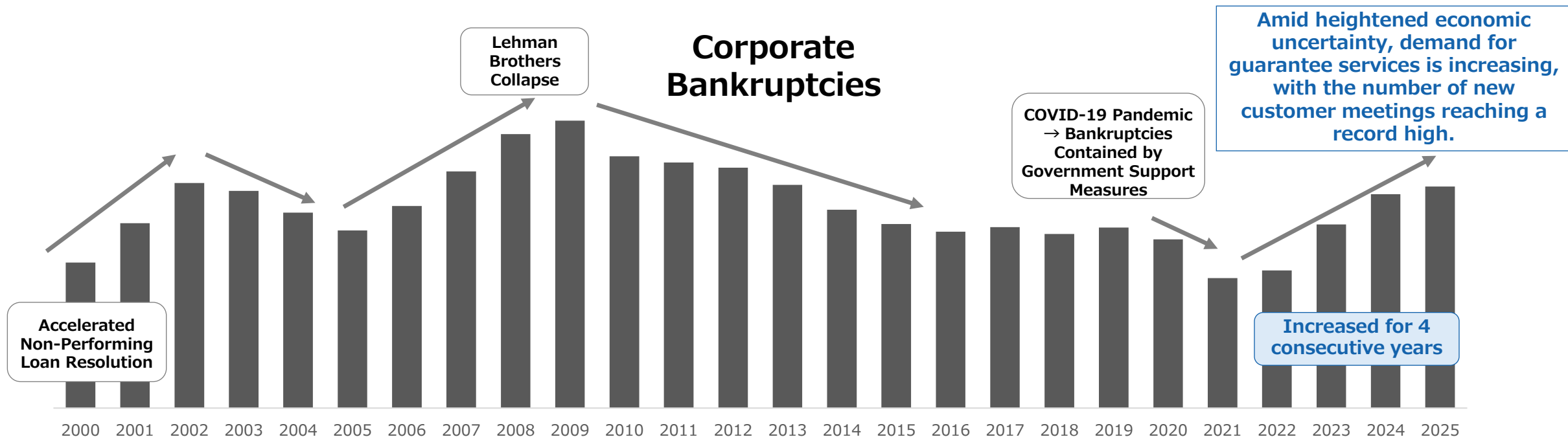
(Teikoku Databank: Japan's Business Failures during April 2025 to March 2026)

Increasing bankruptcies due to rising costs and labor shortages

Small businesses account for the majority of bankruptcies, reflecting the difficult conditions faced by SMEs struggling with deteriorating cash flows as they are unable to fully pass on rising costs, including inflation, higher labor costs, and increased interest expenses. The current environment remains challenging, with no clear signs of a significant decline in cost-related or labor shortage-related bankruptcies.

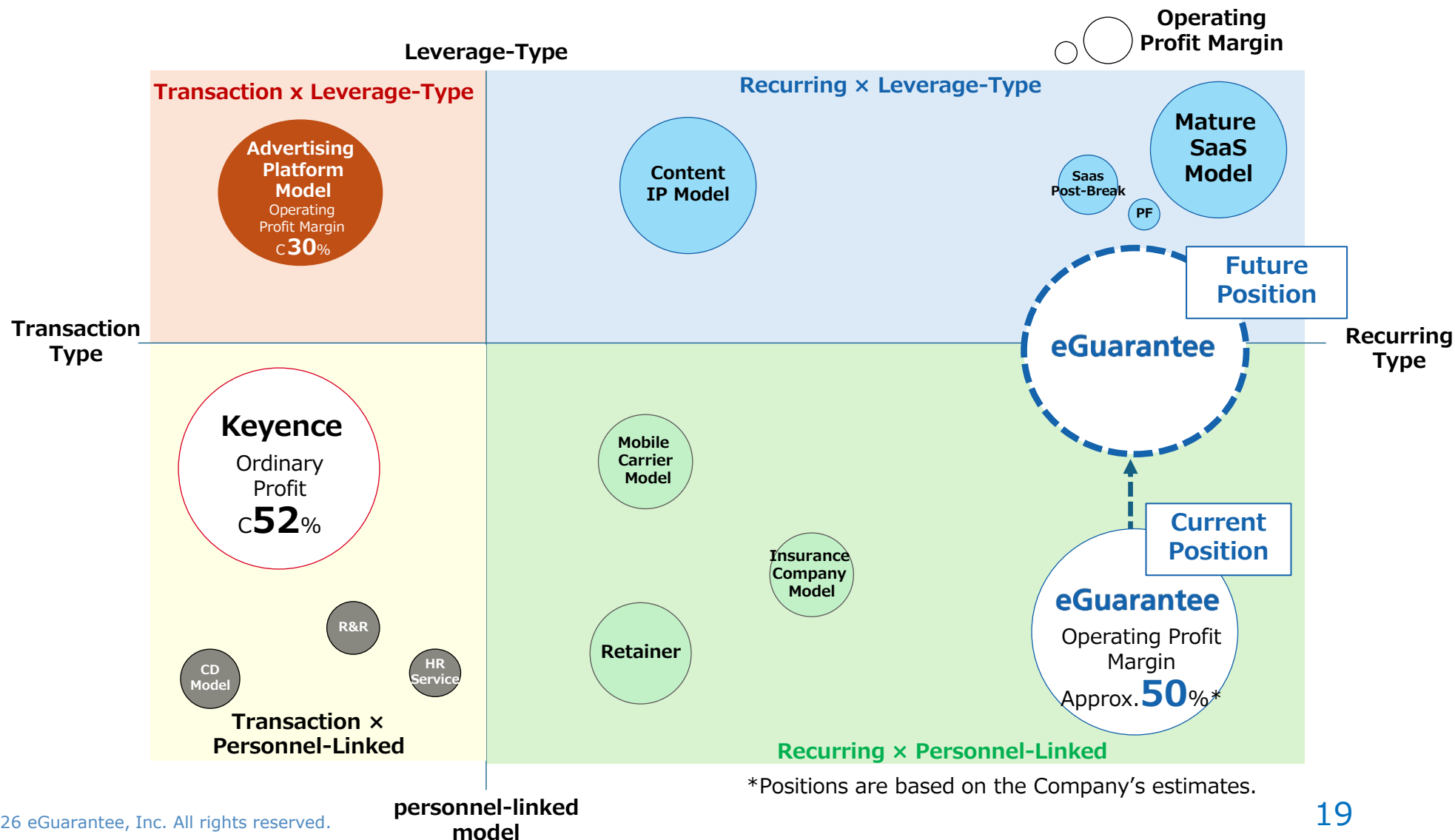
Key Risks Ahead

Rising crude oil prices are driving higher procurement costs across industries, increasing the risk of bankruptcies caused by supply chain disruptions and deteriorating cash flows. A widening gap in pricing power among companies is accelerating business polarization and could lead to a significant increase in bankruptcies.



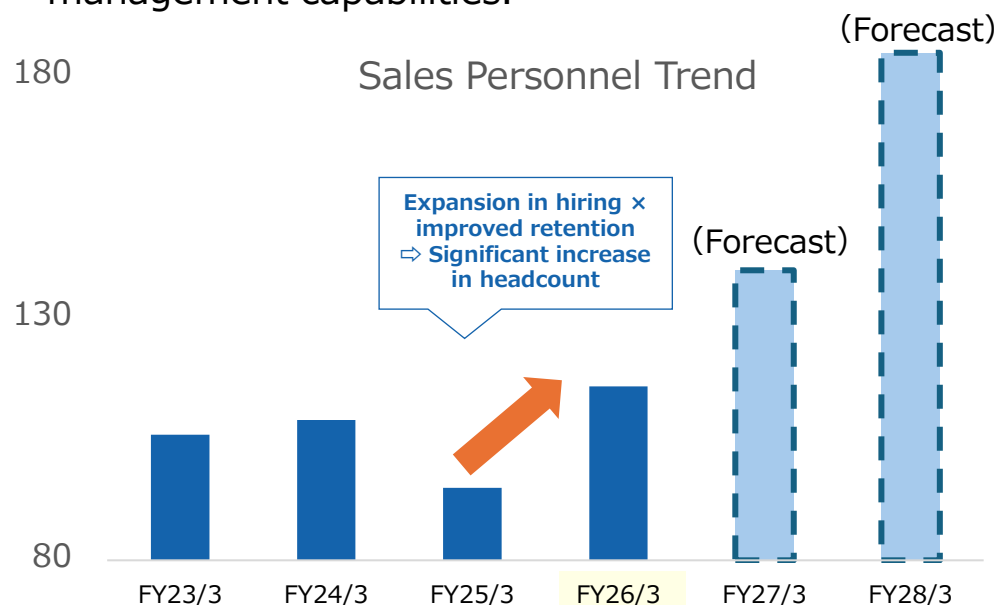
A one-of-a-kind market positioning

While leveraging our unique 'Personnel-Linked' model, in which highly productive human resources generate earnings combined with a recurring revenue (stock-based) structure, we are adding a 'leverage-type' engine utilizing our agent network and AI. These two growth drivers will accelerate the expansion of our earnings.



① Expansion of sales resources – continued increase in sales personnel and faster ramp-up –

Retention rates improved significantly, resulting in headcount growth progressing in line with plan. The Company will continue to expand its sales force while driving faster ramp-up through AI- and IT-enabled sales support. At the same time, it will strengthen its management capabilities.



Ordinary Profit
per employee

Approx. **24 Million yen**

(As of FY 26/3
ending March)

Recruitment as a catalyst for corporate growth

The hiring environment remains strong, with 7,000–8,000 applicants received annually and an acceptance rate of approximately 1%.

Faster ramp-up of new graduate employees
→ pricing remains the only remaining challenge.

Quotation request rate

2nd Year	3rd to 10th year employees.
26.3%	24.7%

Conversion Rate

2nd Year	3rd to 10th year employees.
15.6%	16.0%

Pricing

2nd Year	3rd to 10th year employees.
350K Yen	750K Yen

(As of April 2026)

Initiatives to accelerate employee ramp-up

Conversion of sales know-how
into AI-driven video content

The Company has transitioned from a training approach dependent on group sessions and manager support to a system that enables self-directed learning. A viewing and tracking management system has been established to ensure learning effectiveness across the organization. (ongoing from the previous fiscal year)

Proposal development
by the Assessment team to support
pricing improvements.

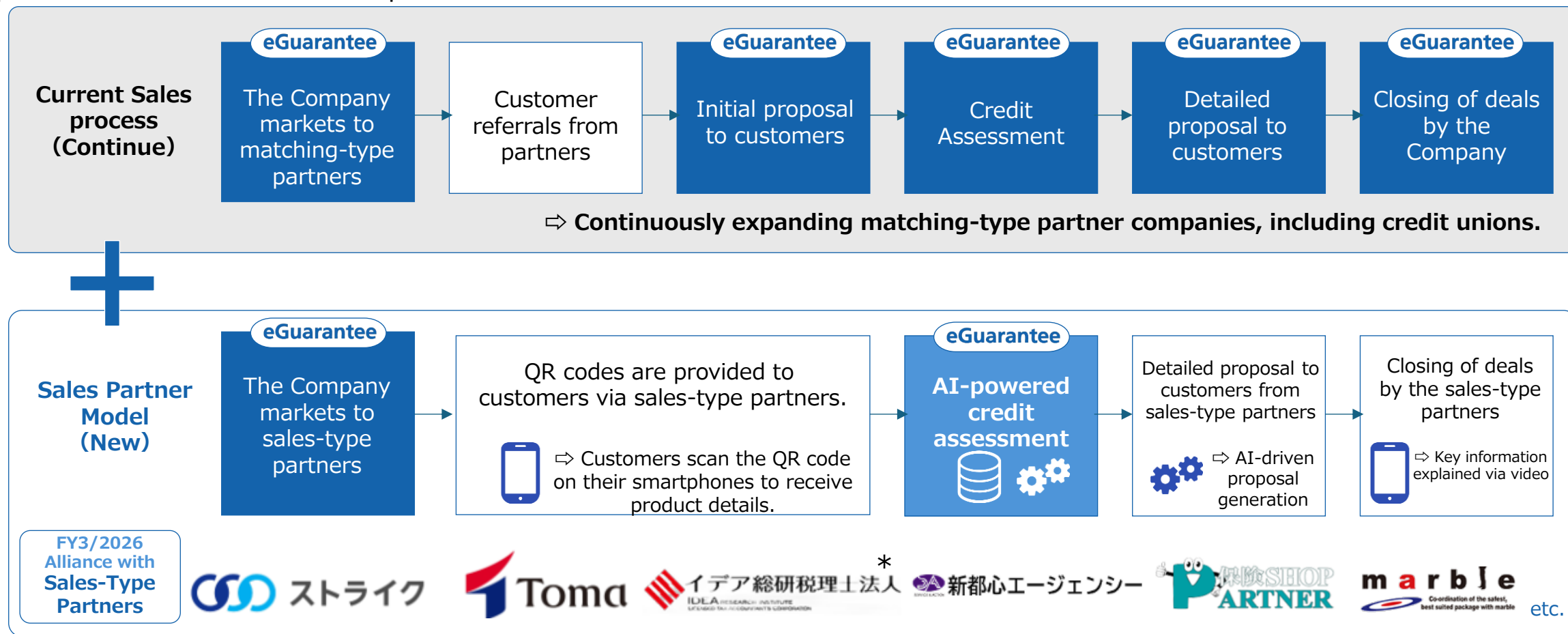
A cross-functional standardized training framework has been established. The Company will further enhance the assessment team's expertise and disseminate it across the entire sales force. (ongoing from the previous fiscal year)

Standardization of sales through AI-
generated rationales for credit
assessment outcomes.

The Company has standardized the explanation of credit assessment rationales, which previously varied depending on individual sales skills, through the use of AI. This enables even junior employees to deliver proposals at an average quality level, contributing to improved pricing.

②Generating Net Sales Without Internal Sales Resources — Sales Partner Model —

While traditional sales processes were constrained by the number of sales personnel, limiting the scope of customer outreach, the Company is building a structure that enables sales-oriented partner companies to handle closing. This will be developed as a second pillar of a scalable customer acquisition model.

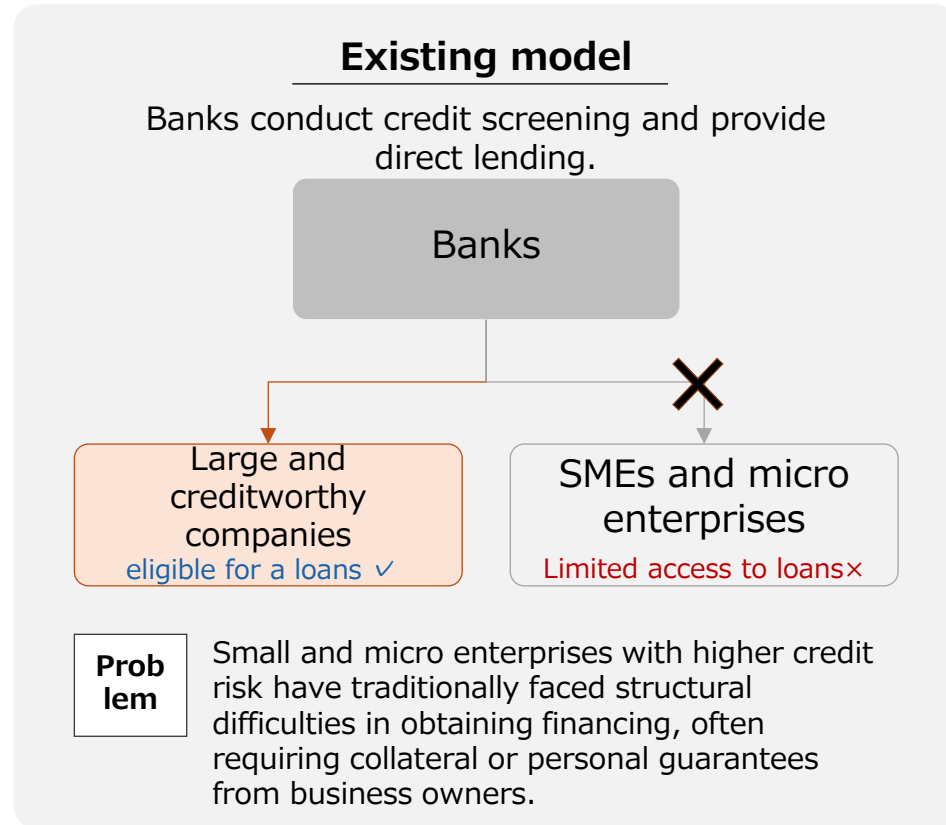


*A group company of Idea Soken Tax Accountant Corporation

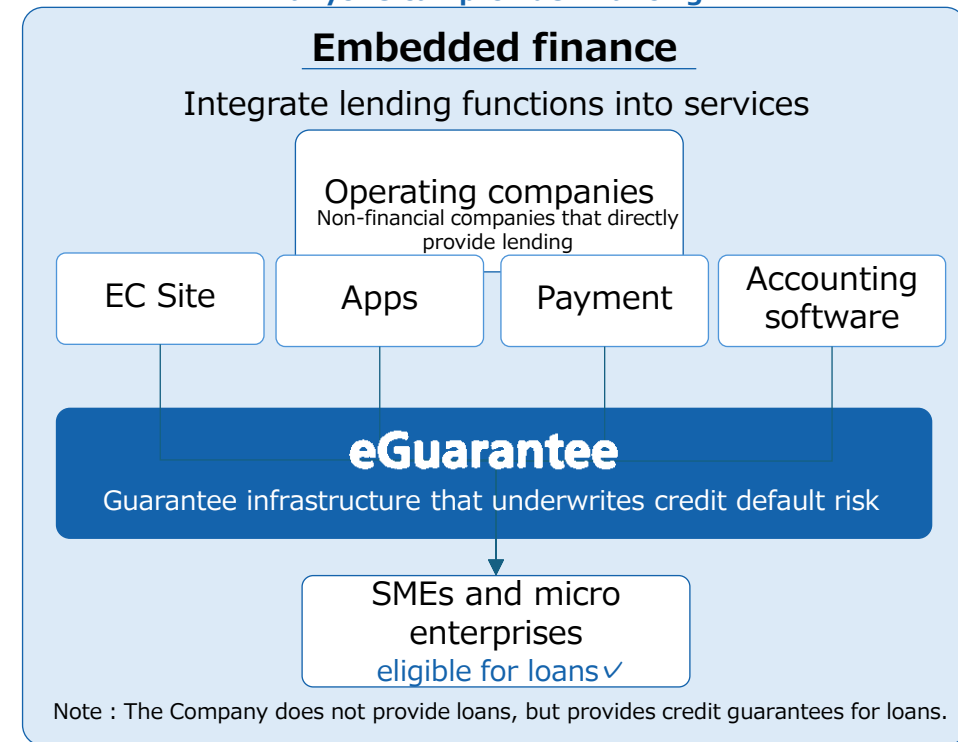
⇒ The model drives growth through a multiplication effect of the number of agents and customers per agent, resulting in higher scalability than direct sales.

Entry into the loan guarantee business

As embedded lending—where operating companies integrate lending functions into their own services—accelerates, the market is expanding beyond traditional bank lending, while also involving higher risks. The Company will enter this new market as a guarantee infrastructure provider equipped with proprietary credit data and underwriting systems.



Embedded finance inevitably faces the challenge of determining who bears the risk. By underwriting that risk, the Company enables an era in which anyone can provide financing.



Changes in the lending structure of financial institutions

- A system has been established that enables lending based on the overall value of a business, including intangible assets (enterprise value-based collateral), addressing key limitations of traditional lending practices and making it easier to obtain financing by focusing on business fundamentals and future potential.
- Various providers are offering services that enable loan applications via web channels without requiring financial statements.

As the government advances efforts to improve the lending environment for ^{*1}SMEs and startups, demand for credit guarantees that cannot be fully addressed by traditional credit assessment is expected to expand. The Company’s credit data platform is fully aligned with this policy direction, positioning it to capture resulting growth opportunities.

Policy^{*1} Background
The government is promoting a shift toward “business-based lending,” which does not rely on collateral or personal guarantees. By focusing on companies’ future potential and business value as key criteria in credit assessment, national policy aims to create an environment in which SMEs with strong technologies and business models can more easily access financing.

Promotion of business-based lending

The expansion of lending without collateral or personal guarantees is being advanced as a national policy. An environment is being developed in which the Company’s data and underwriting capabilities can be directly leveraged in assessing corporate future potential.

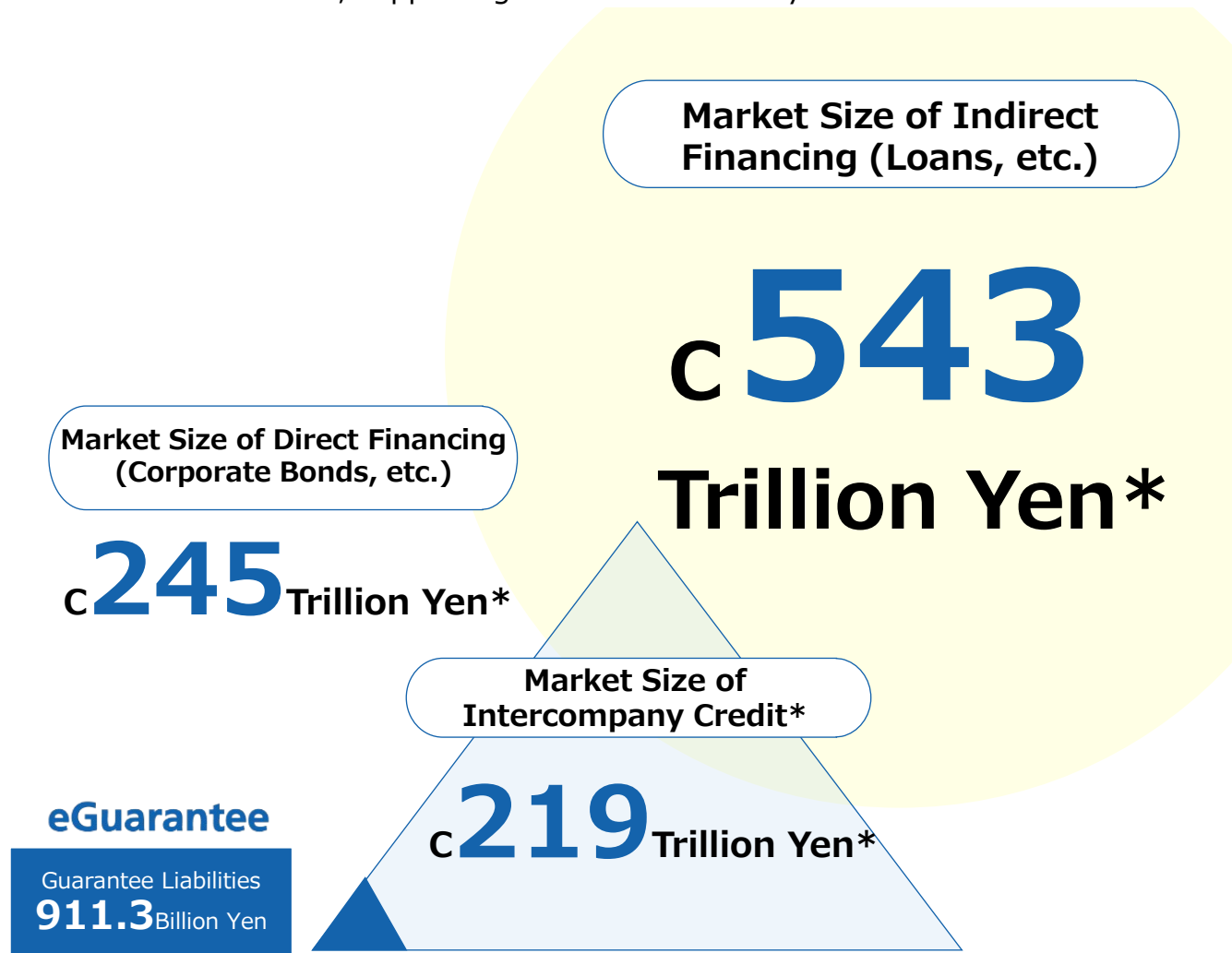
Support for digital transformation of SMEs

Digitalization of order and procurement processes is being promoted to improve operational efficiency among SMEs. The introduction of guarantee services enables the digital transformation of credit management operations.

	Government’s recognition of challenges	The government’s vision	What The Company can do
Lending structure	Government reliance on real estate collateral and personal guarantees has been a dominant feature of financing structures.	A shift away from collateral dependence toward asset-based lending and business-based credit assessment is being promoted.	We provide a credit platform based on qualitative and dynamic information without relying on personal guarantees from managers or collateral value and establish a lending environment involving entities other than financial institutions.
Entrepreneurial / personal guarantees	77% of aspiring entrepreneurs cite debt and personal guarantees as a key failure risk, and 47% of founders currently provide personal guarantees at the time of business launch. ^{*2}	Policy measures, including the Startup Promotion Guarantee Program (launched in March 2023), are advancing the removal of personal guarantees.	
Startup support	Small company size and limited assets often prevent firms from obtaining financing even when strong business potential exists.	The Startup Development Five-Year Plan (approved in November 2022) aims to expand investment more than tenfold over five years, fostering a new wave of entrepreneurship.	
Credit infrastructure	A financing framework not dependent on collateral or personal guarantees based on business value assessment is still underdeveloped.	Policy explicitly promotes initiatives such as the creation of “business value-based security rights” and increased startup lending by financial institutions.	
Digitalization	Digital transformation within financial institutions and credit guarantee systems remains limited, particularly in predictive risk management.	Policy promotes IT modernization and enhanced early-warning systems to identify companies requiring turnaround support and integrate them into structured assistance processes.	

TAM of the Loan Guarantee Market

With the proliferation of embedded lending, the market opportunity addressable by the Company (TAM) is expected to expand significantly beyond the traditional accounts receivable guarantee market. The Company's credit data and guarantee platform will serve as core infrastructure for this emerging market environment, supporting an era in which anyone can become a lender.



Our Initiatives

• Guarantees for Lending-Based Crowdfunding Platforms

As entities other than banks enter the lending market, the credit risk of borrower companies tends to be a barrier to investment decisions for investors. By underwriting credit risk behind lending-type funds, the Company establishes an environment where investors can secure stable profit, thereby contributing to the sound expansion of new fundraising and investment markets.

• Guarantees for Advance Payment Services for Real Estate Companies

In the real estate renovation business, there is a structural challenge where the cash flow of real estate companies tends to be strained because payments to contractors precede the sale of properties. By underwriting credit risk behind advance payment schemes provided by financial institutions, the Company supports the business continuity of real estate companies that face difficulties in obtaining credit, thereby contributing to the revitalization of the renovation market.

• Guarantees for factoring for the construction industry

In the construction industry, supporting the cash flow of subcontractors is a key challenge. By performing a guarantee function behind lending schemes provided by financial institutions, the Company enables the early provision of funds to small and medium-sized secondary and tertiary subcontractors that find it difficult to obtain credit enhancement on their own. Through this, we support the circulation of funds across the entire supply chain and contribute to the sound business continuity of the construction industry.

Development of Financial Services in
Collaboration with Various Companies



オリックス銀行



05

Capital Allocation and Shareholder Returns

Capital Allocation Policy

We achieve stable growth in operating cash flow on an annual basis. Due to the nature of our business model, which requires only modest capital expenditures to support growth, cash accumulates on our balance sheet. While making growth investments for the future, we aim to enhance corporate value through a high level of shareholder returns.

Achieve both growth and capital allocation simultaneously

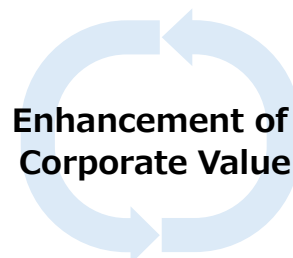
**Capital Required
for Growth
Investment**

**Capital
Required as a
Risk Buffer**

(Guarantee Liabilities—
Amounts re-insured by
financial institutions,
etc.)
×8~12%

^{*1}
Operating Cash Flow
c4Billion Yen/Year

+
Cash on Hand
c12Billion Yen



Growth Investment

Human Capital Investment
AI Investment
Peripheral Businesses
Loan Guarantee Business

Shareholder Return

Target Payout Ratio 100%

Progressive Dividend

18th Consecutive Year of Dividend
Increase (Expected)

Buy Backs

Remaining capacity:
approx. ¥4.0 billion (Cumulative ¥10.0
billion acquired for FY2026–FY2028)

Forecast for FY27/3
**Approx. 5%
Dividend Yield**^{*2}

Fundamental Policy

- Positioning profit distribution to shareholders as one of its key management priorities while making forward-looking growth investments, the Company is continuously working to strengthen shareholder returns.
- Implementing dividends aiming for a dividend payout ratio of approximately 100%, taking into account the amounts required for growth investments and as a provision against risks in the credit risk guarantee business.

Financial Targets

ROE 20%

ROIC 20%

**Continuous Improvement
of DOE**

Dividend Policy

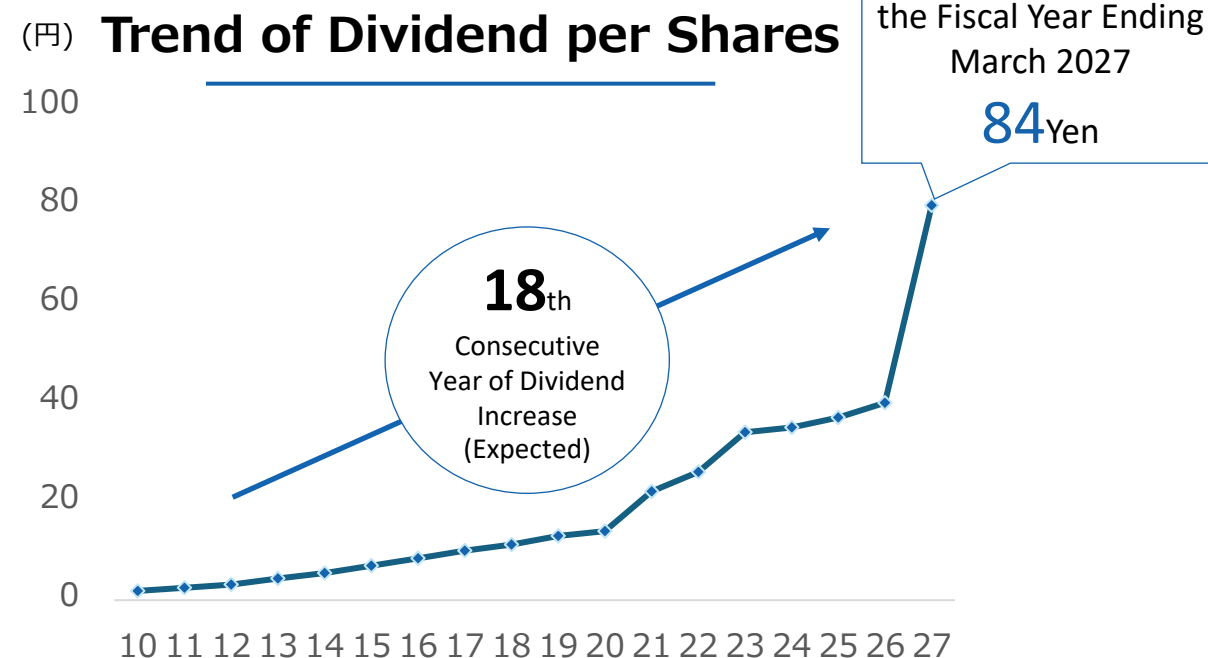
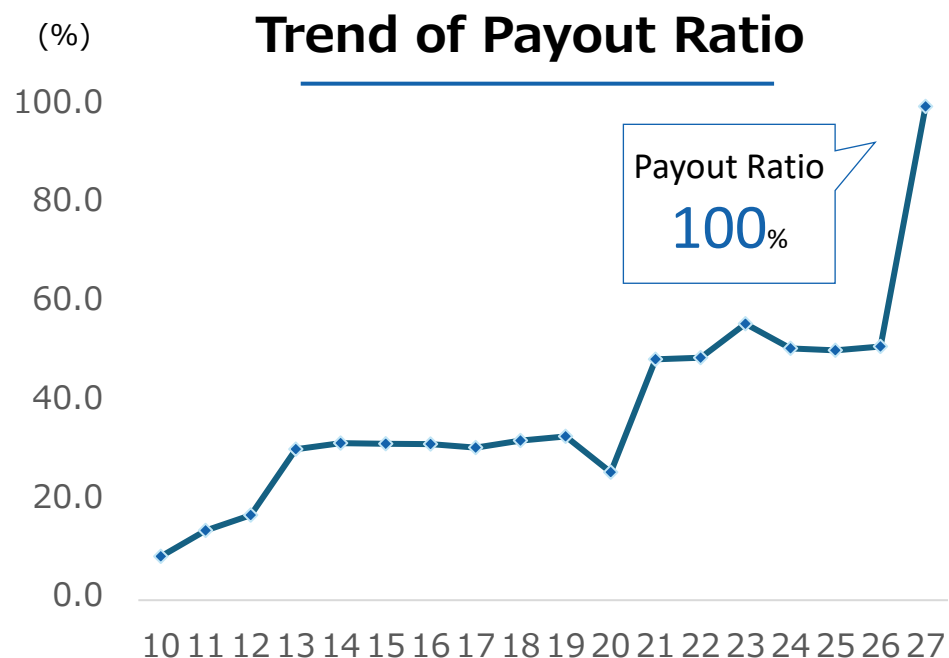
Recognizing that it is currently possible to provide further returns to shareholders, we will implement dividends with a target payout ratio of 100%. In order to enhance opportunities for shareholder returns, we will change our dividend frequency from once a year to twice a year.

Shareholder Return Policy

Payout ratio Over **50%** ▶ **100%**

Shareholder Return Policy

Progressive dividends (no dividend cuts)



(For dividends prior to the fiscal year ended March 2018, amounts are stated on a post-stock split basis.)

Dividend Once a Year ➔ Twice a Year

06

Key Performance Indicators and Financial Performance

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024				Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025				Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
sales personnel	109				95				113			
Guarantee Liabilities (Billion yen)	699.3	731.8	769.9	751.8	780.2	791.7	808.6	826.0	847.6	869.0	889.8	911.3
Guarantee fee rate	1.27%			1.26%	1.26%			1.32%	-	1.30%	-	1.24%
Net sales (Million yen)	2,240	4,501	6,821	9,165	2,406	4,878	7,493	10,224	2,741	5,488	8,253	11,029
Gross profit (Million yen)	1,855	3,688	5,601	7,368	1,849	3,761	5,838	7,818	2,031	3,979	6,030	8,072
Gross Profit Margin	82.81%	81.95%	82.13%	80.39%	76.82%	77.10%	77.91%	76.47%	74.10%	72.51%	73.06%	73.19%
SG&A (Million yen)	▲704	▲1,340	▲1,970	▲2,518	▲681	▲1,381	▲2,096	▲2,715	▲768	▲1,467	▲2,157	▲2,871
Operating profits (Million yen)	1,150	2,348	3,631	4,850	1,168	2,380	3,741	5,103	1,262	2,512	3,872	5,201
Operating profit margin	51.38%	52.18%	53.24%	52.92%	48.53%	48.78%	49.93%	49.92%	46.07%	45.78%	46.92%	47.16%
Ordinary profit (Million Yen)	1,169	2,360	3,652	4,902	1,187	2,438	3,812	5,203	1,294	2,568	3,984	5,302
EPS (yen)	68				73				77			

Important Notice Regarding This Document

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This document contains forward-looking statements, including forecasts, plans, and targets related to the Company. These statements are based on information currently available to the Company and assumptions deemed reasonable at the time of preparation.

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