

**Non-consolidated Financial Results**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026**  
**(Under Japanese GAAP)**

Company name: Matsui Securities Co., Ltd.

Listing: Tokyo Stock Exchange

Securities code: 8628

URL: <https://www.matsui.co.jp/company/>

Representative: WARITA Akira, President & CEO

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Scheduled date of annual general meeting of shareholders: June 28, 2026

Scheduled date to commence dividend payments: June 29, 2026

Scheduled date to file annual securities report: June 22, 2026

Preparation of supplementary material on financial results: Yes

Holding of financial results briefing: Yes

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

1. Non-consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(1) Non-consolidated operating results

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Operating revenue		Net operating revenue		Operating profit		Ordinary profit	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Fiscal year ended								
March 31, 2026	52,660	34.3	49,087	32.2	23,462	50.1	23,813	55.7
March 31, 2025	39,204	6.5	37,135	5.4	15,636	3.1	15,292	1.6

	Profit		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share	Return on equity	Ratio of ordinary profit to total assets	Ratio of operating profit to operating revenue
	Millions of yen	%	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Fiscal year ended							
March 31, 2026	15,480	47.4	60.11	59.96	19.6	1.9	44.6
March 31, 2025	10,501	7.3	38.06	40.71	13.8	1.3	39.9

Reference: Share of profit (loss) of entities accounted for using equity method

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026: None

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025: None

(2) Non-consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity-to-asset ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As of				
March 31, 2026	1,354,059	82,347	6.1	318.39
March 31, 2025	1,121,828	76,600	6.8	296.48

Reference: Equity

As of March 31, 2026: 82,016 million yen

As of March 31, 2025: 76,328 million yen

(3) Non-consolidated cash flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Fiscal Year ended				
March 31, 2026	3,468	-6,317	2,880	81,748
March 31, 2025	-43,362	-4,373	53,202	81,716

## 2. Cash dividends

	Annual dividends per share					Total cash dividends (Total)	Payout ratio	Ratio of dividends to net assets
	First quarter-end	Second quarter-end	Third quarter-end	Fiscal year-end	Total			
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Yen —	Yen 22.00	Yen —	Yen 18.00	Yen 40.00	Millions of yen 10,297	% 98.0	% 13.5
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	—	25.00	—	25.00	50.00	12,878	83.2	16.3
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2027 (Forecast)	—	—	—	—	—		—	

Note: Forecast of the dividend for the fiscal year ends March 2027 is undecided at the time of filing of this financial results.

### \*Notes

- (1) Changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates, and restatement
  - 1) Changes in accounting policies due to revisions to accounting standards and other regulations: None
  - 2) Changes in accounting policies due to other reasons: None
  - 3) Changes in accounting estimates: None
  - 4) Restatement : None
- (2) Number of issued shares (common shares)
  - 1) Total number of issued shares at the end of the period (including treasury shares)
 

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2026	259,264,702 shares
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2025	259,264,702 shares
  - 2) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period
 

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2026	1,669,909 shares
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2025	1,819,109 shares
  - 3) Average number of shares outstanding during the period
 

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2026	257,523,635 shares
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2025	257,391,960 shares

\*Financial results reports are exempt from audit conducted by certified public accountants or an audit corporation.

### \*Proper use of earnings forecasts, and other special matters

The business results of securities brokerage companies depend on the market situation considerably, which makes it difficult to forecast the future business results. Accordingly, the Company does not issue such forecasts. However, we disclose on a monthly basis key operational figures that may have considerable impacts on financial results, such as the value of stock brokerage transactions, as well as major revenue items like brokerage commission income.

*Notice to Readers 1: This document is an English translation of summary information and financial statements with major notes presented in the original Japanese Financial Results ("Kessan Tanshin" dated April 27, 2026).*

*Notice to Readers 2: This English translation is prepared for reference purposes only and does not constitute any offer or sale of securities or other similar action whether inside or outside Japan. If any questions arise in this document, please refer to the original Japanese Financial Results.*

*Notice to Readers 3: The accompanying financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects from the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Japan.*

## Part 1. Overview of Business

### 1. Qualitative Information on Financial Results

#### (1) Status and analysis of results of operations

In the domestic stock market for the current fiscal year, the Nikkei Stock Average, which opened at the 35,900-yen level at the beginning of the fiscal year, declined sharply to 31,100-yen level on April 7 amid heightened concerns over a potential global economic downturn triggered by the U.S. tariff policy.

Subsequently, the index remained firm, supported by receding concerns over a global economic slowdown due to trade friction, the easing of the situation in the Middle East following the end of military conflicts between Israel and Iran, and expectations for interest rate cuts by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (FRB).

From September, the index rose due to expectations for the next administration following the resignation of Prime Minister Ishida and expectations for more expansionary fiscal and monetary policies following Prime Minister Takaishi's inauguration. As a result, the index exceeded the 50,000-yen level for the first time in history at the end of October.

Thereafter, the index temporarily fell below 50,000 yen due to a correction following the sharp advance and rising Japan-China tensions. However, from January forward, the index reached a record high of 58,583 yen at the end of February, driven by expectations for proactive fiscal policy ahead of anticipated dissolution of the House of Representatives, the LDP's historic landslide victory in the lower house election, and reduced expectations for an early interest rate hike by the Bank of Japan. In March, the market experienced high volatility due to escalating tensions in the Middle East following U.S.-Israeli attacks on Iran, soaring crude oil prices, and speculation regarding a ceasefire. The monthly decline was the largest on record, and the Nikkei Stock Average closed trading at the end of March at 51,063 yen.

Under these circumstances, the total stock etc. brokerage trading value on the two exchanges (the Tokyo and Nagoya stock exchanges) increased by 32% year on year. For individual investors, who are our main customer base, have expanded their trading in both phases that expectations for Japanese equities rose due to the steady rise of stock prices and that the stock market got volatile. Overall individual stock etc. trading value on the two exchanges increased 37% year on year. The proportion of individual stock etc. brokerage trading value in these two markets was 25%, the same as in the preceding fiscal year. The Company's stock etc. brokerage trading value increased by 35% year on year.

Under the above background, operating revenue and net operating revenue increased significantly to 52,660 million yen (34.3% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year) and to 49,087 million yen (32.2% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year) respectively. Also, operating profit, ordinary profit and net profit increased significantly to 23,462 million yen (50.1% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year), to 23,813 million yen (55.7% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year), and to 15,480 million yen (47.4% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year) respectively.

Revenue and expense items are as described below.

(Commissions received)

Commissions received was 25,963 million yen (30.0% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year). Of this figure, brokerage commission was 24,805 million yen (31.3% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year), mainly due to the increase in stocks etc. brokerage trading value.

(Net trading income)

Net trading income was 5,819 million yen (55.1% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year) mainly due to FX trading gains.

(Net financial revenue)

Net financial revenue derived from subtracting financial expenses from financial revenue was 17,305 million yen (29.0% increase from the same period of the preceding fiscal year). This was mainly due to an increase in profit distribution on segregated deposits against the backdrop of rising interest rate levels.

(Selling, general and administrative expenses)

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 19.2% compared to the same period of the preceding fiscal year to 25,625 million yen. This was mainly due to a 24.9% increase in trading related expenses due to an increase in advertising expenses, a 19.0% increase in office expenses due to an increase in outsourcing expenses, and a 24.6% increase in personnel expenses.

(Extraordinary income)

Cyber security insurance payments for expenses required to respond to unauthorized access to customer accounts and fraudulent transactions believed to have been caused by phishing scams and malware damage are recorded as insurance income.

(Extraordinary losses)

Compensation expenses for customers who suffered damage from fraudulent transactions is recorded.

Against above background, ROE (return on equity) for the current fiscal year was 19.6%. The Company has adopted the mid-term to long-term objective to achieve ROE which exceeds the cost of shareholders' equity (8%). The ROE for the current fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 increased from 13.8% for the preceding fiscal year, reflecting an increase in stock and other brokerage trading value and profit distribution on segregated deposits, as well as expansion of FX transactions. The Company will make efforts to improve capital efficiency going forward in the mid- to long-term.

## (2) Factors which have a material impact on results of operations

The main business of the Company is stocks etc. brokerage trading business targeting individual investors, and of the revenue items, commissions received and in particular brokerage commission relating to the trading of stocks etc. have a material impact on the business performance of the Company. Furthermore, financial revenue arising mainly from margin transactions is a factor having a material impact on the business performance of the Company. However, the level of such revenues is largely affected by the stock market environment.

## (3) Status and analysis of financial conditions

The main assets of the Company are customer-segregated fund trusts (included in segregated deposits) where deposits received and guarantee deposits received etc. from customers are entrusted to trust banks, and margin transaction assets mainly comprised of margin loans. On the other hand, funds are being procured through short-term borrowings etc. for the purpose of allocating to margin loans. The main liabilities of the Company are deposits received, guarantee deposits received and short-term borrowings.

As of the end of the accounting period, total assets was 1,354,059 million yen, a 20.7% increase from the end of the preceding fiscal year. This was mainly due to a 20.6% increase in segregated deposits to 749,012 million yen due to an increase in deposits received and guarantee deposits received, and a 27.1% increase in margin loans to 423,617 million yen.

Total liabilities was 1,271,712 million yen, a 21.7% increase from the end of the preceding fiscal year. This was mainly due to a 31.9% increase in guarantee deposits received to 369,701 million yen, a 17.3% increase in deposits received to 426,780 million yen, and an 18.1% increase in the total of loans payable for margin transactions and short-term borrowings to 370,801 million yen due to an increase in margin loans.

Total net assets was 82,347 million yen, a 7.5% increase from the end of the preceding fiscal year. In the current fiscal year, the total amount of the year-end dividends for the fiscal year ended March 2025 and the interim dividends for the fiscal year ended March 2026, which was 11,073 million yen, was recorded, and at the same time a profit of 15,480 million yen was recorded.

#### (4) Status and analysis of cash flows

The status of various cash flows for the current fiscal year, and their underlying factors are described below.

##### (Cash flows from operating activities)

Cash flows from operating activities were plus 3,468 million yen (minus 43,362 million yen for the preceding fiscal year). While there was a positive cash flow resulting from an increase in deposits received and guarantee deposits received, there was also a negative cash flow due to an increase in segregated deposits.

##### (Cash flows from investing activities)

Cash flows from investing activities were minus 6,317 million yen (minus 4,373 million yen for the preceding fiscal year). This was mainly due to the purchase of intangible assets and the purchase of investment securities.

##### (Cash flows from financing activities)

Cash flows from financing activities were plus 2,880 million yen (plus 53,202 million yen for the preceding fiscal year). This was mainly due to the net increase in short term borrowings, while there were dividend payments.

As a result of the above, the balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the current fiscal year was 81,748 million yen (81,716 million yen at the end of the preceding fiscal year).

#### (5) Analyses of sources of capital and liquidity of funds

The Company has positioned as its management strategy “Enhance lineup”, “Provide distinctive services,” and “Improvement of service quality.” Therefore, in each fiscal year, the Company continues to provide on-line securities trading services and continuously makes capital investments mainly in systems necessary for introduction of various new services and enhancement of capacity, and improvement of the trading system. On the other hand, cash on hand is also necessary for day-to-day business operations, and also the Company needs funds for margin loans which is its main business. The Company has secured sufficient levels of cash on hand to handle settlements of cash payments to customers in relation to stock brokerage transactions and securities lending and borrowing etc. However, the level is not necessarily stable depending on the status of day-to-day settlements etc.

The Company’s fund procurements are mainly conducted to correspond to the source of margin loans. Recurring margin loans are funded mainly by increase and decrease in short-term borrowings procured from financial institutions such as banks etc. In order to prepare for situations where margin loans increase significantly, the Company has made shelf registration so that it may flexibly procure funds through bond issues. However, as of the end of the current fiscal year, taking into account the levels of margin loans and internal

reserves, a major portion of funds procurement was conducted by short-term borrowings including call money.

Furthermore, the Company secures safety of procurement of funds by making overdraft agreement and commitment line agreement with multiple financial institutions.

The Company has adopted the mid- to long-term objective to achieve an ROE exceeding its cost of shareholders' equity and regarding return to shareholders, the Company's policy is to payout dividends for more than the amounts equivalent to the cost of shareholders' equity. The cost of shareholders' equity as of the end of the current fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 is assumed to be 8% based on the capital asset valuation model, and we will achieve ROE above 8% as a medium- to long-term management target, as well as the Company seeks to realize a dividend-on-equity (DOE) ratio of 8% or more for each fiscal year as a dividend policy, and the Company is targeting a dividend payout ratio for each fiscal year of 60% or higher. If internal reserves increase even after making returns to shareholders, it will use such funds effectively as sources for margin loans and for making capital investments.

In addition, the Company has changed its shareholder return policy effective from the next fiscal year. For more details, please refer to " 3. Basic policies on distribution of profits and dividends for the current fiscal year and the next fiscal year ".

## 2. Future outlook

As part of our management strategy, we will continue to focus our management resources on the online-based business. Going forward, we will work to strengthen our client base by developing and providing high value-added products and services that contribute to improving customer satisfaction. At the same time, we will focus on acquiring new client bases by actively expanding our online-based products and services.

The business results of securities brokerage companies depend on the market situation considerably, which makes it difficult to forecast the future business results. Accordingly, the Company does not issue such forecasts. However, we disclose on a monthly basis key operational figures that may have considerable impacts on financial results, such as the value of stock brokerage transactions, as well as major revenue items like brokerage commission income.

## 3. Basic policies on distribution of profits and dividends for the current fiscal year and the next fiscal year

The Company's capital policy focuses on harmonizing its three financial imperatives - maintaining an appropriate level of capital that strikes a balance between soundness and efficiency, making strategic investments that contribute to future growth, and returning profits to shareholders in a way that meets their expectations - and on pursuing growth in corporate value through these efforts. The Company's basic policy for returning profits to shareholders is to pay dividends every fiscal year in accordance with business performance. The level of dividends is determined based on a dividend payout ratio of 60% or more and a dividend on equity (DOE) ratio of 8% or more, after comprehensive consideration of factors such as the optimal level of equity capital to support the Company's core margin transaction business and the strategic investment environment.

As the current period paid an interim dividend of JPY 25 per share, including the year-end dividend of JPY 25 per share (scheduled), the annual dividend is scheduled to be JPY 50 per share. As a result, the payout ratio will be 83.2% and DOE will be 16.3%, which are in line with the basic policies.

The dividend for the next fiscal year has not yet been determined.

The Company revised the policy for returning profits to shareholders that will be applied from the fiscal year ending March 2027. As the Dividend Payout Ratio has largely exceeded 60% consistently, the Company revised the target of the Dividend Payout Ratio to 70% or

more to reflect our proactive stance on shareholder return. Additionally, the Company has decided to employ only the target of the Dividend Payout Ratio, abolishing DOE target.

## Part 2. Management Policy, Business Environment, and Issues to be Addressed, etc.

### 1. Basic management policy

Our corporate philosophy (MISSION) is “Supporting the prosperous lives of customers,” and our corporate goal (VISION) is “Delivering valuable financial products and services to retail investors.” In realizing our MISSION and VISION, we believe that providing superior customer experience value is of utmost importance.

By maintaining a strong financial base and providing a stable trading system and customer-oriented support system, we believe that responding to our customers' trust as a financial institution and maintaining and developing solid corporate activities will lead to “a sense of security in investing itself and in choosing a brokerage firm”, which we have defined as our first value to offer. In addition, we have defined “providing diverse ideas” regarding investment as our second value, in order to make investing itself fun, more accessible, and attractive, and to make it an intellectually stimulating experience that leads to discovery and growth in the lives of our customers. These ideas are expressed in our corporate slogan, “As a reliable securities broker, we make investment fun and interesting”.

To embody our corporate slogan, we aim to provide “a stable trading environment” that earns the trust of our customers, “a wide variety of products that meet various customer needs” which lower the hurdles to starting investments and deliver opportunities for discovery and growth to more customers, “products and services with low trial barriers,” “simple and easy-to-understand services,” and aiming to take online securities one step further, “personalized services” that provide detailed responses in line with each customer's needs.

Furthermore, the Company has maintained an efficient operational structure by concentrating its management resources on online-based business. With the expansion of online-centric communication, we believe that the superiority of online-based business will further increase, and we will maintain our policy of concentrating on online-based business models.

### 2. Business environment

Online stock brokerage services in Japan began in 1998. Since then, the proportion of customers of online brokerage firms within the total stock brokerage trading value by individual investors has continued to increase year-on-year, and currently makes up over 90%. On the other hand, the ratio of shareholdings of online brokerage firms' customers to total shareholdings held by individuals still remains at around 30%, even though such ratio is increasing year-on-year. The inflow of share assets from face-to-face brokerage firms to on-line brokerage firms is continuing, and we believe that there is still room going forward for increase of stock trading value by individuals through online brokerage firms.

In addition, individual investors are showing heightened interest in investments in equities, investment trusts, real estate, gold, and foreign currency-denominated assets for the purpose of asset preservation against the backdrop of entrenched inflation in Japan. The new NISA program, which commenced in 2024, has prompted a growing number of individuals to begin investing in equities and investment trusts for the first time, and the base of individual investors in the securities market is expected to expand further. We view this trend as a tailwind for the online securities industry.

In the online securities industry, with respect to stock trading value by individuals, an oligopoly by the five main brokerage firms (i.e., Matsui Securities, SBI Securities, Rakuten Securities, Mitsubishi UFJ eSmart Securities, Monex Securities) is continuing, and there was no significant change in the ranking of each company's market share, and a constant state of equilibrium prevailed. However, with the decision by SBI Securities and Rakuten

Securities to waive brokerage commissions on stocks in 2023, these companies are diversifying their revenue sources by focusing on expanding business into margin trading, FX (foreign exchange margin trading), investment trusts, wholesale business, asset management, and crypto asset-related business, among others. All other major online securities firms are subsidiaries of conglomerates with customer bases exceeding 10 million, and are believed to be pursuing business expansion and scale growth by leveraging the customer bases and management resources across their group companies. We believe they are aiming for a long-tail business model, in which each customer's assets and transaction size are small, but revenue is generated by approaching a large number of customers. We, however, are the only independent firm among Japan's top five online securities companies. We operate our business targeting customers who enjoy investing and actively engage in investment activities as our core customer segment. We believe that the efficient acquisition of these core target customers, combined with a focus on products and services that meet their needs, is the only path to differentiate ourselves from competitors, establish a unique market positioning, and strengthen our industry presence. Thus, we believe that the zero-commission policy of some competitors has triggered an industry-wide review of profit structure and diversifying revenue sources, and as a result, the differences in business models and areas of focus among online securities firms have become clearer.

### 3. Management targets

We have established the following management objectives to achieve our corporate goals.

- (i) Provide high value-added services and receive appropriate compensation commensurate with the value.
- (ii) Aim to increase profits and shareholder value through effective utilization of management resources.
- (iii) Achieve ROE that exceeds the cost of shareholders' equity (currently 8%).

ROE for the current fiscal year was 19.6%, up from 13.8% in the previous fiscal year, reflecting an increase in stock and other brokerage trading value and profit distribution on segregated deposits, as well as expansion of FX transactions. We continue to achieve the above targets and will strive to improve capital efficiency over the medium to long term.

### 4. Medium- to Long-term Company Management Strategy

The Company has established the following five management strategies to achieve its management targets and is working to realize them.

- (i) “Build a strong brand” to be recognized as a major online securities company.
- (ii) “Enhance lineup” of financial products and services to be provided as an online securities company, and “Provide distinctive services” with an awareness of uniqueness.
- (iii) “Improvement of service quality” to continue to provide superior customer experience value.
- (iv) "Explore new businesses and diversify revenue sources" to create medium- to long-term growth opportunities.
- (v) “Realization of a diverse and autonomous organization” as the foundation to support the provision of these businesses and services.

### 5. Operational and financial issues to be addressed in priority

In executing the medium - to long-term management strategy based on the basic management policy and management targets described above, the Company's operational and financial issues to be addressed in priority are as follows.

## 1) Building a strong brand

We believe that promoting business development that combines "reliability as a financial institution" and "intellectual entertainment" will contribute to building a strong brand. In terms of improving "reliability as a financial institution," in order to be recognized by customers as a financial institution with which they can do business with a sense of security, we are striving to maintain and develop solid corporate activities by providing a solid financial base and stable transaction systems, strengthen compliance systems that contribute to maintaining and improving our reliability as a financial institution, and support systems that are close to our customers. In addition, "reliability as a financial institution" is established in part through recognition, and we will continuously work to strengthen recognition in order to maintain and expand our customer base over the long term.

During the fiscal year under review, we stepped up our efforts to raise awareness by broadcasting a new television commercial featuring Japanese actress Alice Hirose nationwide and entering into a sponsorship agreement with professional e-sports team "FENNEL." In addition, the number of subscribers to our official YouTube channel has exceeded 790,000 and the total number of views has exceeded 180 million, establishing the No. 1 brand among media operated by financial institutions and greatly contributing to raising awareness.

On the other hand, we will work on the point of promoting "intellectual entertainment" through the development of products and services, marketing activities, provision of investment information, and support at call centers.

In the fiscal year under review, we continued to release numerous video contents that convey the "fun and interesting" of investment. For the popular "Asset Management! MANABERU Lovely" series, we conducted the first LIVE broadcast in the series, and continued to provide new content such as "MATSUI DIALOG," which provides investment hints through dialogue between experts in various fields. In addition, we renewed "Money Satellite," our investment information media, and expanded our information dissemination tailored to investor needs, including the launch of text-based commentary articles in addition to the conventional video-based market information commentary, and strived to provide various ideas that lead to discovery and growth for customers. These videos have led to an increase in the number of people who learn about Matsui Securities and become interested in investing, contributing to the building of a strong brand.

In addition, IPO issues popular among individual investors, we strengthened our ties with venture capital firms to increase the number of underwritings, resulting in an underwriting participation rate of over 69%, ranking us second in the industry in terms of the number of IPO issues handled.

## 2) Enhance lineup and offer distinctive services

In order to become the online securities company of choice for our customers, it is essential for us to provide financial products and services that meet the diverse needs of individual investors, who differ in age, preferences, and asset status. Considering that more than 40% of our new account openers are investment novices in their 30s or younger, we need to further expand the gateway to investment by diversifying our financial products and services, as well as provide a standard range of financial products and services to eliminate "reasons for non-selection" when customers are selecting a securities firm.

In the fiscal year under review, we launched a credit-card investment trusts accumulation service in collaboration with Japan Credit Bureau, Ltd. In addition, with regard to "MATSUI Bank," a banking service that makes securities trading more comfortable, against the backdrop of rising interest rates in recent years, we introduced the "Interest Rate Program Linked to Securities Balance" to provide customers with higher earning opportunities on their standby funds, achieving an industry-leading interest rate of up to 0.65% per annum. In the Forex business, we expanded the range of trading options by launching transactions in 10 currency pairs including NOK/SEK, which is suitable for a repeating auto-trade function, allowing transactions in a total of 32 currency pairs.

### 3) Improvement of quality of service

Since there is no significant difference in the financial products offered by online securities companies, we believe that we can be recognized as a beneficial brokerage firm for our customers by providing superior customer experience value, such as by enhancing our service level and continuously providing highly convenient trading and information tools. Although we maintain online-based business model, we believe that providing opportunities for human touch communication regarding customer inquiries and consultations enhance the customer experience value as well.

During the fiscal year under review, in our equities business, we improved convenience by making analysis functions based on "TSE Trading Breakdown Data," which is popular among active traders, available not only on an app but also on PC. In the Forex business, we worked on continuous functional improvements to the app in addition to improving trading conditions, such as narrowing the spread on USD/JPY through the introduction of a core time system and narrowing spreads on popular currencies. In the U.S. equities business, the Company realized a more comfortable trading environment by responding to pre-market transactions and providing an investment information tool.

In the area of customer support, we have worked to expand the capacity of our call centers to establish a call reception system that can always be reached by telephone. When the response rate temporarily declined due to the mandatory implementation of multi-factor authentication for security enhancement purposes, we promptly increased the number of operators and expanded holiday reception and reception hours to ensure a high level of customer service quality. In addition, "Share Trading Helpline" provides services that enable comfortable transactions by closely following the wishes of each client and their investment style, and supporting decision-making on matters such as stock searches and transaction timing. As a result, for the 15th consecutive year, we have received the highest rating of "three stars" in the 2025 Securities Industry Rating for Inquiry Desks, sponsored by the third party rating agency HDI-Japan (Help Desk Association). In addition, we received first place in the online securities category for the second consecutive year in the "J.D. Power 2025 Customer Center Support Satisfaction Study SM <Financial Services Industry>" conducted by J.D. Power Japan.

### 4) Explore new businesses and diversify revenue sources

We recognize that the exploration of new growth areas is essential for medium- to long-term enhancement of corporate value. While maintaining online-based business as our core, we are working on the exploring new businesses and diversifying revenue sources with the aim of providing optimal financial services that can respond to customer-oriented needs and challenges.

During the fiscal year under review, we entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with Agent IG Holdings Inc. In the insurance field, by leveraging the highly specialized financial planning services of its group and proposing optimal insurance products based on customers' life plans, we have made it possible to respond to various financial needs.

### 5) Strengthening of security

Ensuring security is the lifeline of an online securities company. We will strive to take measures against anticipated risks such as unauthorized access to accounts and cyber attacks so that customers can trade with peace of mind.

During the current fiscal year, we recognized issues in further strengthening its internal system and worked to improve it by responding to the Cybersecurity Self-Assessment of the Financial Services Agency and taking steps to comply with the Cybersecurity Guidelines issued by the Agency. In addition, the Company participated in various cyber security exercises and worked to review its internal management system and contingency plans based on the results.

In terms of customer services, we made multi-factor authentication mandatory for all customers at login in order to prevent the spread of unauthorized access. In addition, we introduced "passkey" (FIDO2 compliant) at login for all trading channels to further strengthen security.

### Part 3. Basic Approach to the Selection of Accounting Standards

As the Company is engaged in the securities business in Japan, the Company will adopt generally accepted accounting principles in Japan for the time being.

## Part 4. Financial Statements and Major Notes

### 1. Balance Sheet

	(Millions of yen)	
	Preceding fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and deposits	67,374	76,149
Segregated deposits	621,312	749,012
Money held in trust	14,342	5,599
Trading products	8,442	9,066
Trading securities and other	11	5
Derivatives	8,431	9,061
Trade date accrual	—	219
Margin transaction assets	338,636	427,332
Margin loans	333,359	423,617
Cash collateral provided for securities borrowed in margin transactions	5,277	3,715
Loans secured by securities	23,982	25,963
Cash collateral provided for securities borrowed	23,982	25,963
Advances paid	263	536
Advances paid for customers	97	134
Other advances paid	167	403
Deposits paid for underwritten offering, etc.	1,764	2,256
Short-term guarantee deposits	16,111	21,758
Advance payments	3	5
Prepaid expenses	382	556
Accounts receivable – other	287	171
Accrued revenue	7,582	8,758
Other	0	—
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(10)	(17)
Total current assets	1,100,470	1,327,362
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1,675	1,792
Buildings, net	364	315
Equipment	1,311	1,477
Intangible assets	8,838	9,462
Software	8,838	9,462
Other	0	0
Investments and other assets	10,844	15,443
Investment securities	7,698	11,044
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	—	953
Investments in capital	8	8
Long-term loans receivable	306	310
Guarantee deposits	954	955
Long-term prepaid expenses	188	190
Deferred tax assets	1,742	2,006
Long-term receivables	489	336
Other	84	83
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(626)	(443)
Total non-current assets	21,358	26,697
Total assets	1,121,828	1,354,059

	(Millions of yen)	
	Preceding fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trading products	504	1,278
Derivatives	504	1,278
Trade date accrual	430	—
Margin transaction liabilities	44,376	89,301
Margin borrowings	10,983	53,901
Cash received for securities sold in margin transactions	33,394	35,399
Borrowings secured by securities	40,538	47,840
Cash collateral received for securities lent	40,538	47,840
Deposits received	363,849	426,780
Deposits from customers	353,283	400,564
Deposits received for subscription	—	4
Other deposits received	10,567	26,212
Guarantee deposits received	280,349	369,701
Short-term borrowings	302,950	316,900
Unearned revenue	15	14
Accounts payable – other	554	1,196
Accrued expenses	4,002	6,474
Income taxes payable	2,407	4,841
Provision for bonuses	370	714
Other	163	479
Total current liabilities	1,040,508	1,265,517
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Other	334	335
Total non-current liabilities	334	335
<b>Reserves under special laws</b>		
Reserve for financial instruments transaction liabilities	4,385	5,859
Total reserves under special laws	4,385	5,859
Total liabilities	1,045,228	1,271,712
<b>Net assets</b>		
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>		
Share capital	11,945	11,945
Capital surplus		
Legal capital surplus	9,793	9,793
Other capital surplus	11	—
Total capital surplus	9,804	9,793
Retained earnings		
Legal retained earnings	159	159
Other retained earnings		
Retained earnings brought forward	54,937	59,342
Total retained earnings	55,095	59,500
Treasury shares	(1,375)	(1,262)
Total shareholders' equity	75,469	79,976
<b>Valuation and translation adjustments</b>		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	860	2,040
Total valuation and translation adjustments	860	2,040
Share acquisition rights	272	332
Total net assets	76,600	82,347
Total liabilities and net assets	1,121,828	1,354,059

## 2. Statement of Income

	(Millions of yen)	
	Preceding fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Operating revenue		
Commission received	19,969	25,963
Brokerage commission	18,892	24,805
Commission for underwriting, secondary distribution and solicitation for selling and others for professional investors	67	72
Fees for offering, secondary distribution and solicitation for selling and others for professional investors	0	0
Other commission received	1,011	1,085
Net trading income	3,752	5,819
Financial revenue	15,483	20,879
Total operating revenue	39,204	52,660
Financial expenses	2,069	3,573
Net operating revenue	37,135	49,087
Selling, general and administrative expenses		
Trading related expenses	6,752	8,448
Personnel expenses	3,955	4,926
Real estate expenses	1,112	1,240
Office expenses	5,348	6,366
Depreciation	3,638	3,741
Taxes and dues	467	605
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	11	10
Other	217	287
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	21,499	25,625
Operating profit	15,636	23,462
Non-operating income		
Dividend income	8	11
Gain on investments in investment partnerships	87	614
Other	17	46
Total non-operating income	112	672
Non-operating expenses		
Loss on investments in investment partnerships	435	321
Other	21	1
Total non-operating expenses	456	322
Ordinary profit	15,292	23,813
Extraordinary income		
Insurance income	—	212
Total extraordinary income	—	212
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sale and retirement of non-current assets	43	22
Provision of reserve for financial instruments transaction liabilities	252	1,474
Compensation expenses	—	375
Total extraordinary losses	295	1,871
Profit before income taxes	14,996	22,154
Income taxes – current	4,639	7,480
Income taxes – deferred	(144)	(807)
Total income taxes	4,495	6,674
Profit	10,501	15,480

### 3. Statement of changes in equity

Preceding fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity						
	Share capital	Capital surplus			Retained earnings		
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other Retained earnings	Total retained earnings
					Retained earnings brought forward		
Balance at beginning of period	11,945	9,793	13	9,805	159	55,244	55,403
Changes during period							
Dividends of surplus						(10,809)	(10,809)
Profit						10,501	10,501
Disposal of treasury shares			(1)	(1)			
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity							
Total changes during period	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	(308)	(308)
Balance at end of period	11,945	9,793	11	9,804	159	54,937	55,095

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments		Share acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of period	(1,490)	75,663	391	391	271	76,326
Changes during period						
Dividends of surplus		(10,809)				(10,809)
Profit		10,501				10,501
Disposal of treasury shares	115	113				113
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity			469	469	0	469
Total changes during period	115	(195)	469	469	0	275
Balance at end of period	(1,375)	75,469	860	860	272	76,600

Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity						
	Share capital	Capital surplus			Retained earnings		
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other Retained earnings brought forward	Total retained earnings
Balance at beginning of period	11,945	9,793	11	9,804	159	54,937	55,095
Changes during period							
Dividends of surplus						(11,073)	(11,073)
Profit						15,480	15,480
Disposal of treasury shares			(14)	(14)			
Transfer of loss on disposal of treasury shares			2	2		(2)	(2)
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity							
Total changes during period	—	—	(11)	(11)	—	4,405	4,405
Balance at end of period	11,945	9,793	—	9,793	159	59,342	59,500

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments		Share acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of period	(1,375)	75,469	860	860	272	76,600
Changes during period						
Dividends of surplus		(11,073)				(11,073)
Profit		15,480				15,480
Disposal of treasury shares	113	99				99
Transfer of loss on disposal of treasury shares		—				—
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity			1,180	1,180	60	1,240
Total changes during period	113	4,507	1,180	1,180	60	5,747
Balance at end of period	(1,262)	75,469	2,040	860	332	82,347

## 4. Statement of Cash Flows

	(Millions of yen)	
	Preceding fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit (loss) before income taxes	14,996	22,154
Depreciation	3,638	3,741
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	(272)	(176)
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	46	344
Increase (decrease) in reserve for financial instruments transaction liabilities	252	1,474
Interest and dividend income	(15,357)	(20,728)
Interest expenses	2,001	3,513
Loss (gain) on sale and retirement of non-current assets	43	22
Decrease (increase) in segregated deposits	78,900	(127,700)
Decrease (increase) in trading products - assets (liabilities)	(4,303)	150
Decrease (increase) in trade date accrual	450	(649)
Decrease/increase in margin transaction assets/liabilities	(67,898)	(43,772)
Decrease (increase) in loans secured by securities	4,236	(1,981)
Decrease/increase in advance paid/deposits received	(62,179)	62,658
Increase (decrease) in borrowings secured by securities	2,432	7,302
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	(4,948)	62,037
Decrease (increase) in short-term guarantee deposits	(4,526)	21,667
Other, net	1,751	1,594
Subtotal	(50,738)	(8,350)
Interest and dividends received	14,490	20,361
Interest paid	(1,922)	(3,384)
Income taxes paid	(5,192)	(5,159)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(43,362)	3,468
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(430)	(432)
Purchase of intangible assets	(3,236)	(3,599)
Purchase of investment securities	(1,044)	(1,663)
Proceeds from acquisition of shares of subsidiaries and associates	—	(953)
Other, net	337	328
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(4,373)	(6,317)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	64,100	14,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(100)	(50)
Proceeds from exercise of employee share options	0	0
Dividends paid	(10,798)	(11,070)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	53,202	2,880
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	1	0
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,467	31
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	76,249	81,716
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	81,716	81,748

## 5. Notes on Financial Statements

### 1) (Notes - Uncertainties of entity's ability to continue as going concern)

Not applicable.

### 2) (Notes - Segment information)

Disclosures on segment information are omitted since the Company is a provider of on-line securities trading service comprising a single segment.

### 3) (Notes - Equity in earnings of associated companies)

The information is not provided due to low materiality.

### 4) (Notes - Per share information)

Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	
Net assets per share	318.39 Yen
Basic earnings per share	60.11 Yen
Diluted earnings per share	59.96 Yen

\*Note: Calculation basis

Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share

Items	Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Basic earnings per share	
Profit (Millions of yen)	15,480
Profit not attributed to common stock (Millions of yen)	—
Profit attributed to common stock (Millions of yen)	15,480
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding (Shares)	257,523,635
Diluted earnings per share	
Increase of common stock (Shares)	645,140
(Of the above, subscription right to shares (Shares))	(645,140)
Outline of share acquisition rights or others without dilution effects which are not considered in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	—

### 5) (Notes - Significant events after reporting period)

Not applicable.