



## Summary of Financial Results (Japanese GAAP) for the First Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2025 (Non-consolidated)

May 13, 2025

Name of the listed company: Cacco Inc. Stock exchange listings: Tokyo Stock Exchange  
 Code number: 4166 URL <https://cacco.co.jp>  
 Representative: (Title) Representative Director, President (Name) Hiroyuki Iwai  
 Person in charge of inquiries: (Title) Executive Officer in charge of business administration (Name) Yuta Nakazawa  
 TEL 03(6447)4534  
 Scheduled date of commencing dividend payments: –  
 Preparation of supplementary explanatory materials for financial results: Yes  
 Holding of financial results briefing: Yes (for institutional investors and analysts)

(Amounts less than one million yen have been omitted)

### 1. Results for the First Quarter (1Q) of FY2025 (January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025)

(1) Operating Results (% figures represent changes from the same quarter of the previous fiscal year)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
FY2025 1Q	190	14.0	-32	–	-32	–	-32	–
FY2024 1Q	166	-36.6	-77	–	-77	–	-77	–

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
FY2025 1Q	-11.93	–
FY2024 1Q	-28.99	–

(Note) Diluted net income per share for the first quarter of fiscal year ending December 31, 2025 is not stated because net loss per share was recorded for the period, although there are diluted shares.

### (2) Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Capital ratio
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%
FY2025 1Q	967	806	83.3
FY2024	1,025	832	81.2

(Reference) Equity capital: FY2025 1Q 806 million yen FY2024 832 million yen

### 2. Dividends

	Annual dividend				
	1Q-end	2Q-end	3Q-end	FY-end	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
FY2024	–	0.00	–	0.00	0.00
FY2025	–				
FY2025 (Forecast)		0.00	–	0.00	0.00

(Note) Revisions to the most recently announced dividend forecast: None

### 3. Financial Forecasts for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2025 (January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025)

(% figures represent changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Net income per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Full Year	781	6.5	-222	–	-225	–	-225	–	-82.94

(Note) Revisions to the most recently announced financial forecasts: None

\* Notes

(1) Application of special accounting methods for the preparation of quarterly financial statements: None

(2) Changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates, and restatement of prior period financial statements

- (i) Changes in accounting policies due to revision of accounting standards, etc. : None
- (ii) Changes in accounting policies other than (i) : None
- (iii) Changes in accounting estimates : None
- (iv) Restatements : None

(3) Number of shares issued (common stock)

(i) Number of issued shares at the end of the period (including treasury shares)	FY2025 1Q	2,722,655 shares	FY2024	2,722,655 shares
(ii) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period	FY2025 1Q	– shares	FY2024	– shares
(iii) Average number of shares during the period	FY2025 1Q	2,722,655 shares	FY2024 1Q	2,675,021 shares

\* Auditing of the attached quarterly financial statements by certified public accountants or auditing firms: Yes (optional)

\* Explanation regarding the appropriate use of financial forecasts and other special notes

(Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements, etc.)

The forward-looking statements, including business forecasts, etc., contained in this document are based on the information currently available to us and on certain assumptions deemed reasonable, and are not intended as a guarantee by the Company that they will be achieved. Actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts due to various factors. Please refer to “1. Qualitative Information on Financial Results for the First Quarter of FY2025 (3) Summary of Financial Forecasts and Other Forward-Looking Information” on page 3 of the attached documents for matters concerning financial forecasts.

(How to obtain supplementary explanatory materials and explanations of financial results)

The supplementary explanatory materials “Financial Results for the First Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2025” will be disclosed on TDnet on the same day and then posted on the Company’s website. In addition, we are scheduled to hold a briefing session for institutional investors and analysts on Tuesday, May 13, 2025. Video of this briefing session and the materials for the financial results briefing to be distributed on that day will be promptly posted on our website after the briefing.

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## 1. Qualitative Information on Financial Results for the First Quarter of FY2025

### (1) Summary of Operating Results

During the first quarter of the current fiscal year (January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025), the Japanese economy continued to recover, albeit at a moderate pace, as the employment and income environment improved and partly owing to the effect of various government policies. On the other hand, the downturn in overseas economies poses a risk of putting downward pressure on the Japanese economy due to factors such as continued high interest rate levels in Europe and the United States as well as continued stagnation of the real estate market in China, so the outlook remains uncertain.

According to the “FY2023 Report on Improvement of Digital Transaction Environment (Market Research on Electronic Commerce)” published by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the size of the business-to consumer EC (BtoC-EC) market as a whole in 2023 was 24.8 trillion yen (up 9.23% year on year), continuing to grow at a high growth rate. The BtoC-EC market continues to grow steadily, as shown by the increase of 0.25 percentage points to 9.38% of the EC ratio (the ratio of the size of the EC market to the size of the entire commerce market).

On the other hand, there has been a sharp increase in damage caused in recent years by the theft and unauthorized use of credit card numbers and other information. In response to this trend, the Revised Installment Sales Act mandates that necessary measures be taken to prevent the fraudulent use of credit card numbers and the like. In addition, the “Credit Card Security Guidelines Version 6.0 (Credit Card Transaction Security Council),” which serve as practical guidelines for such responses, now mandate that EC merchants implement EMV 3-D Secure and measures against unauthorized login, and additionally require measures to protect card information and prevent fraudulent use. As such, social demands for anti-fraud measures have been increasing more than ever.

In this current business environment, we have been offering a business that engages in the provision of SaaS-type algorithms to support companies in solving problems and coping with challenges by developing and providing algorithms and software based on our security payment data science technology and know-how in a way that aligns with our management vision of “Shaping the ‘Let’s Do It’ mentality into the next game changer.”

As for our fraud detection services, we have shifted our strategy from the conventional sales strategy of standalone products such as O-PLUX and O-MOTION to providing fraud countermeasure solutions optimized for each domain, such as the EC and financial markets. We have strengthened provision of comprehensive fraud countermeasure solutions that combine fraudulent order detection and unauthorized login detection products, primarily addressing market needs in the EC and financial domains. Furthermore, to reduce the burden of implementation, we are expanding system integration with EC packages and shopping cart business operators, while promoting reasonably priced services such as Fraud Checker for small-scale business operators.

As a result, for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the amount of recurring revenue from fraud detection services (the total revenue from the monthly fee, which is a fixed fee, and from the screening fee, which is a pay-per-use fee based on the number of screenings) was 151,019 thousand yen (up 25.7% year on year).

In our Payment Consulting Services, we worked to secure orders for system development and maintenance projects, and in the Data Science Services, we endeavored to secure orders for data analysis projects.

As a result of the above, net sales for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were 190,097 thousand yen (up 14.0% year on year), operating loss was 32,923 thousand yen (compared with operating loss of 77,194 thousand yen for the previous fiscal year), ordinary loss was 32,356 thousand yen (compared with ordinary loss of 77,415 thousand yen for the previous fiscal year), and net loss was 32,489 thousand yen (compared with net loss of 77,548 thousand yen for the previous fiscal year).

Segment information is omitted because the Company has a single segment involved with the provision of SaaS-type algorithms.

### (2) Summary of Financial Position

#### (Assets)

Current assets at the end of the first quarter of the current fiscal year were 803,506 thousand yen, a decrease of 59,855 thousand yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to a decrease of 49,685 thousand yen in cash and deposits. Non-current assets were 164,328 thousand yen, an increase of 2,415 thousand yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to an increase of 9,770 thousand yen in investments and other assets.

As a result, total assets amounted to 967,834 thousand yen, a decrease of 57,440 thousand yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

#### (Liabilities)

Current liabilities at the end of the first quarter of the current fiscal year were 95,128 thousand yen, a decrease of 30,013 thousand yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to a decrease of 22,500 thousand yen in accounts payable-trade. Non-current liabilities were 66,206 thousand yen, a decrease of 1,755 thousand yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to a decrease of 4,764 thousand yen in long-term borrowings.

As a result, total liabilities amounted to 161,334 thousand yen, a decrease of 31,768 thousand yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

#### (Net assets)

Total net assets at the end of the first quarter of the current fiscal year were 806,499 thousand yen, a decrease of 25,671 thousand yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to a decrease of 32,489 thousand yen in retained earnings as a result of the recording of quarterly net loss.

As a result, the capital ratio was 83.3% (81.2% at the end of the previous fiscal year).

(3) Summary of Financial Forecasts and Other Forward-Looking Information

There are no revisions to the full-year financial forecasts for the FY2025 announced on February 14, 2025 in the Summary of Financial Results for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024.

## 2. Quarterly Financial Statements and Significant Notes Thereto

## (1) Quarterly Balance Sheet

(Unit: thousand yen)

	FY2024 (As of December 31, 2024)	FY2025 1Q (As of March 31, 2025)
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	734,621	684,936
Accounts receivable – trade	102,868	78,495
Work in process	—	2,384
Income taxes refund receivable	804	804
Other	25,067	37,017
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	-132
Total current assets	863,362	803,506
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3,321	4,645
Intangible assets		
Software	67,514	58,835
Total intangible assets	67,514	58,835
Investments and other assets		
Other	110,579	120,350
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-19,503	-19,503
Total investments and other assets	91,076	100,846
Total non-current assets	161,912	164,328
Total assets	1,025,275	967,834
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable – trade	35,248	12,748
Current portion of long-term borrowings	14,292	14,292
Income taxes payable	3,051	1,372
Provision for bonuses	15,028	11,541
Other	57,521	55,174
Total current liabilities	125,141	95,128
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	67,843	63,079
Deferred tax liabilities	118	3,127
Total non-current liabilities	67,961	66,206
Total liabilities	193,103	161,334
<b>Net assets</b>		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	384,165	384,165
Capital surplus	560,377	560,377
Retained earnings	-110,718	-143,208
Total shareholders' equity	833,823	801,334
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	-1,652	5,165
Total valuation and translation adjustments	-1,652	5,165
Total net assets	832,171	806,499
Total liabilities and net assets	1,025,275	967,834

(2) Quarterly Statement of Income  
(The first quarter of FY2025)

(Unit: thousand yen)

	The first quarter of FY2024 (From January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024)	The first quarter of FY2025 (From January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025)
Net sales	166,768	190,097
Cost of sales	64,974	59,857
Gross profit	101,793	130,239
Selling, general and administrative expenses	178,987	163,162
Operating loss (-)	-77,194	-32,923
Non-operating income		
Interest and dividend income	4	353
Other	294	361
Total non-operating income	298	714
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	135	148
Other	383	—
Total non-operating expenses	519	148
Ordinary loss (-)	-77,415	-32,356
Loss (-) before income taxes	-77,415	-32,356
Income taxes – current	132	132
Total income taxes	132	132
Net loss (-)	-77,548	-32,489

## (3) Notes to the Quarterly Financial Statements

(Notes on going concern assumption)

Not applicable

(Notes in the event of significant changes in the amount of shareholders' equity)

Not applicable

(Notes to the quarterly cash flow statement)

A quarterly cash flow statement has yet to be prepared for the cumulative period through the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Depreciation (including amortization related to intangible assets) for the cumulative period through the first quarter is as follows:

	The first quarter of FY2024 (From January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024)	The first quarter of FY2025 (From January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025)
Depreciation and amortization	9,300 thousand yen	9,093 thousand yen

(Notes to segment information, etc.)

[Segment information]

I. For the first quarter of FY2024 (From January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024)

Segment information is omitted because the Company has a single segment involved with the provision of SaaS-type algorithms.

II. For the first quarter of FY2025 (From January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025)

Segment information is omitted because the Company has a single segment involved with the provision of SaaS-type algorithms.



(Significant subsequent events)

(Reduction of the amount of share capital and disposition of surplus)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 26, 2025, the Company resolved to propose a reduction of the amount of share capital and disposition of surplus to the 14th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled to be held on March 27, 2025. This was approved and resolved at said General Meeting of Shareholders and became effective on May 1, 2025.

1. Purpose of the reduction of the amount of share capital and disposition of surplus

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Company recorded a deficit of 110,718 thousand yen in retained earnings brought forward. The purposes of reducing the amount of share capital and disposing of surplus are to eliminate this deficit and improve the soundness of the Company's financial structure, to ensure flexibility and agility in future capital policies, and to maintain financial soundness through the application of appropriate tax systems. Specifically, pursuant to Article 447, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the amount of share capital will be reduced and transferred to other capital surplus, and pursuant to Article 452 of the Companies Act, the increased other capital surplus will be transferred to retained earnings brought forward to be appropriated to eliminate the deficit.

2. Details of the reduction of the amount of share capital

(1) Amount of share capital to be reduced

The amount of share capital as of December 31, 2024, which is 384,165 thousand yen, will be reduced by 374,165 thousand yen. Of this amount, 263,446 thousand yen will be transferred to legal capital surplus, while the remaining 110,718 thousand yen will be transferred to other capital surplus. As a result, the amount of share capital after the reduction will be 10,000 thousand yen.

Furthermore, if, by the effective date of the capital reduction, the Company issues shares, or share acquisition rights are exercised against the Company, the amount of share capital after the reduction will change.

(2) Method of reducing the amount of share capital

The total number of issued shares will not be changed. The entire amount of the reduced share capital will be transferred to legal capital surplus and other capital surplus.

3. Details of the disposition of surplus

Conditional upon the reduction of the amount of share capital becoming effective, 110,718 thousand yen of other capital surplus will be transferred to retained earnings brought forward and appropriated to eliminate the deficit.

(1) Item and amount of surplus to be reduced

Other capital surplus: 110,718 thousand yen

(2) Item and amount of surplus to be increased

Retained earnings brought forward: 110,718 thousand yen

Independent Auditors' Interim Review Report on Quarterly Financial Statements

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May 13, 2025

Cacco Inc.

To the Board of Directors

Gyosei & Co.

Tokyo Office

Designated Employee  
Business Executive

Certified Public  
Accountant

Akira Mishima

Designated Employee  
Business Executive

Certified Public  
Accountant

Takao Miki

#### Auditors' Conclusion

We have conducted an interim audit of the quarterly financial statements consisting of the quarterly balance sheet, the quarterly income statement, and the notes for the first quarter accounting period (January 1, 2025, to March 31, 2025) and the cumulative period through the first quarter (January 1, 2025, to March 31, 2025) of Cacco Inc.'s 15th fiscal year from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, which are set out in the appendix to the summary of the quarterly financial results.

In the interim review conducted by our audit firm, we found no matters that would lead us to believe that the above quarterly financial statements were insufficient in any material respect under Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements established by Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. and the accounting standards for quarterly financial statements generally accepted in Japan (provided, however, that the practice of omitting descriptions as provided in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the above standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements is applied).

#### Basis for the Auditors' Conclusion

Our audit firm conducted an interim review under the standards for interim reviews generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under these standards are described in "Auditors' Responsibilities in Interim Review of Quarterly Financial Statements." Our audit firm is independent of Cacco Inc. under the rules of professional ethics in Japan and fulfills other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We have obtained the evidence necessary to form a basis for expressing our conclusion.

#### Responsibilities of the Management and Audit and Supervisory Committee for Quarterly Financial Statements

Management's responsibility is to prepare quarterly financial statements under Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements established by Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. and the accounting standards for quarterly financial statements generally accepted in Japan (provided, however, that the practice of omitting descriptions as provided in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the above standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements is applied). This includes establishing and operating internal controls that management deems necessary to prepare quarterly financial statements free of material misstatements due to fraud or errors.

In preparing quarterly financial statements, management is responsible for evaluating whether it is appropriate to prepare quarterly financial statements based on the assumption of going concern. If management needs to disclose matters related to going concern under Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements established by Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (provided, however, that the practice of omitting descriptions as provided in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the above standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements is applied), management is responsible for disclosing such matters.

The Audit and Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing directors' performance of their duties in establishing and operating the financial reporting process.

#### Auditors' Responsibility in the Interim Review of Quarterly Financial Statements

The auditors' responsibility is to express an independent conclusion on the quarterly financial statements in an interim review report based on an interim review conducted by the auditors.

Auditors shall, under the standards for interim reviews generally accepted in Japan, exercise their professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the interim review process and shall comply with the following.

- Auditors shall inquire primarily about management and the persons responsible for financial and accounting items, perform analytical procedures, and perform other interim review procedures. The interim review procedures are more limited than those for audits of annual financial statements conducted under the auditing standards generally accepted in Japan.
- If auditors determine that there is significant uncertainty regarding events or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on matters related to the assumption of going concern, they shall conclude, based on the evidence obtained, whether there are any matters that lead the auditors to believe that the quarterly financial statements have not been prepared under Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements established by Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (provided, however, that the practice of omitting descriptions as provided in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the above standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements is applied). In addition, if significant uncertainties regarding the assumption of going concern are identified, auditors are required to provide a warning in the notes to the quarterly financial statements in the interim review report, or if the notes to the quarterly financial statements regarding significant uncertainty are not appropriate, auditors are required to express a qualified or negative conclusion regarding the quarterly financial statements. Although the auditors' conclusion is based on evidence obtained up to the date of the interim review report, future events or circumstances may prevent entities from continuing as going concerns.
- Auditors shall evaluate whether any matters lead auditors to believe that the presentation of the quarterly financial statements and the notes have not been prepared under Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements established by Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. and the accounting standards for quarterly financial statements generally accepted in Japan (provided, however, that the practice of omitting descriptions as provided in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the above standard for preparation of quarterly financial statements is applied).

Auditors shall report to the Audit and Supervisory Committee on the planned scope of the interim review, its timing, and any significant findings from the interim review.

Auditors shall report to the Audit and Supervisory Committee on compliance with Japan's professional ethics regulations regarding independence, as well as on any matters that may be reasonably considered to affect auditors' independence and on any measures taken to remove impediments to independence or safeguards applied to reduce the impediments to an acceptable level.

#### Conflicts of Interest

There are no conflicts of interest between the company and the audit firm or its executive employees that must be disclosed according to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act.

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#### (Notes)

1. The originals of the above interim review reports are kept separately by the Company (the company that submits the summary of quarterly financial results).
2. XBRL and HTML data are not subject to the interim review.