FY03/2022 Financial Results Briefing Presentation

May 13, 2022 Dream Incubator Inc. (Stock Code: 4310)



1. FY03/2022 Financial Results Summary

2. Medium-Term Management Plan (FY03/2023~FY03/2025)

Performance Details

Performance overview

(Overall)

- Adjusted recurring profit stood at JPY1.65bn (above full-year target of JPY0.5–1.0bn) and net income came to JPY0.65bn.
 - Unadjusted recurring profit was JPY40mn and net income was JPY7mn

(Individual businesses)

- Business Production: New orders remained robust, propelling YoY sales growth. Profit rose on firm sales, which more than absorbed the cost increase from personnel enhancement and other efforts.
- Had expected significant gains from an IPO by an investee, but the Venture Capital: entity withdrew its listing application in Q4. The segment missed initial targets and recorded a loss.
- **Business Investment:** Overall results finished largely in line with initial targets.
 - **Profit increased on low loss ratio** - ipet (Pet Lifestyle):
 - Work Style Lab (HR Innovation): Continued investment toward growth and recorded a loss
 - Accelerated business revitalization efforts. Had success in - PEACS (Fan Marketing): enhancing corporate value but recorded a loss from incurring additional expenses

Accelerating structural reforms

- Allocation of resources to Business Production, and reexamination of Incubation (Venture **Capital and Business Investment)**, etc.
 - Planning to sell PEACS* and Work Style Lab during Q1 FY03/2023
- Completed sale of PEACS on April 28, 2022

| entage |
|--------|
| entage |
| 28.0% |
| 9.3% |
| - |
| - |
| - |
| |

| EV03/ | EV03/ | YoY change | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 2021 | 2022 | Amount | Percentage | |
| 27.77 | 35.56 | 7.79 | 28.0% | |
| 10.98 | 14.72 | 3.73 | 34.0% | |
| ▲0.95 | ▲0.16 | 0.78 | - | |
| ▲0.97 | 0.04 | 1.01 | - | |
| ▲2.10 | 0.007 | 2.11 | - | |
| | 27.77 10.98 ▲ 0.95 ▲ 0.97 | 2021 2022 27.77 35.56 10.98 14.72 ▲0.95 ▲0.16 ▲0.97 0.04 | FY03/ 2021 FY03/ 2022 Amount 27.777 35.56 7.79 10.98 14.72 3.73 ▲0.95 ▲0.16 0.78 ▲0.97 0.04 1.01 | |

Note: Figures affected by insurance item adjustments are shown in blue.

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| (JP | Ybn) | FY03/ 2021 | FY03/ 2022 | - |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------|---|
| | Unadjusted gross profit (consolidated) | 10.98 | 14.72 | |
| ſ | Adjustment related to ordinary underwriting reserves* | +0.02 | +0.72 | ٦ |
| | Catastrophe reserve provision** | +0.71 | +0.88 | |
| L | Total adjustments | +0.73 | + 1.61 | J |
| | Adjusted gross profit (consolidated) | 11.72 | 16.33 | |

Adjustment to revise the ordinary underwriting reserve calculation from the initial year balance method to the unearned premium method
 Excludes the impact of transferred provision amount (negative if reversed)

Supplemental Information on Insurance Item Adjustments

<u>1. Adjustment related to ordinary underwriting reserves</u>

- Non-life insurance companies are required under the Insurance Business Act to calculate ordinary underwriting reserves using two methods (unearned premium balance and first year balance) and record the larger of the two as a liability.
- Based on this, ipet Insurance uses the first year balance method for institutional accounting, but emphasizes profit and loss under the unearned premium method, which is equivalent to profit under accrual accounting.
- In addition, since there are no listed non-life insurance companies that use the first year balance method, we believe that the disclosure of profits and losses calculated using the unearned premium method is useful for investors in making investment decisions as it helps with making competitor comparisons.

2. Adjustment related to catastrophe reserves

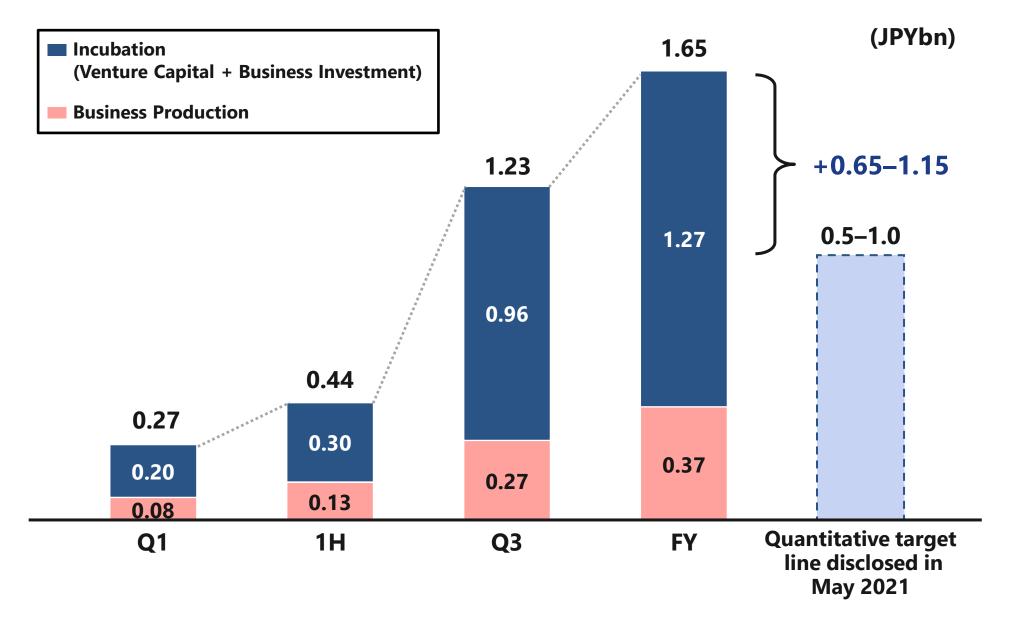
- A catastrophe reserve is a type of underwriting reserve required by law to be set aside to cover losses from catastrophic events.
- If the loss ratio exceeds the standard loss ratio specified by law, the amount equivalent to the excess of the loss ratio must be reversed (lowers expenses); if the loss ratio is lower, the amount equivalent to the shortage must be reserved.
 - The loss ratio at ipet Insurance is lower than the standard, so the amount of 3.2% multiplied by underwriting revenue must be reserved each fiscal year.
- We focus on the profit and loss excluding the effect of reversals and reserves as a measure of actual profit and loss.

FY03/2022 P&L by Segment

| (JPYb | n) | | FY03/ 2021 | FY03/ 2022 | YoY change | Notes | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Business Production | | Sales Bosurring | 2.31 | 2.83 | 22.3% | Sales grew as orders remained robust. Absorbed cost increases from personnel enhancement, etc. | |
| | | Recurring profit | 0.29 | 0.37 | 28.4% | and logged profit growth | |
| Venture Capital | | • Sales | 1.09 | 0.83 | -23.4% | Gains undershot expectations since an investee scheduled to go | |
| | | Recurring profit | -1.48 | -0.02 | _ | public withdrew its listing application | |
| | Pet Lifestyle | • Sales | 22.85 | 28.65 | 25.3% | Substantial profit increase due to continued growth in new order | |
| ment | | Recurring profit* | 0.97 (0.23) | 1.71 (0.09) | 75.4% | and lower-than-expected loss ratio | |
| Business Investment | HR Innovation Sales • Recurrin profit | • Sales | 1.10 | 1.32 | 20.4% | Sales expanded; also continued investment toward growth | |
| | | Recurring profit | -0.07 | -0.15 | _ | Business to be sold to LANCERS, Inc. in June 2022 | |
| | Fan Marketing | • Sales | 0.44** | 2.00 | 354.4% | Made progress in structural reform of PEACS with its Q4 earnings | |
| | | Recurring profit | 0.04** | -0.25 | - | finishing in the black Sold business to ADDIX, Inc. in | |
| * After insurance item adjustments (Figures in parentheses are before adjustment) April 2022 | | | | | | | |

 After insurance item adjustments (Figures in parentheses are before adjustment)
 ** Included in scope of consolidation from Q4 FY03/2021
 Note: Recurring profit was calculated as segment profit - companywide expenses ± non-operating profit/loss © DI 2022 – ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

FY03/2022 Cumulative Quarterly Results (adjusted recurring profit)



FY03/2022 Consolidated Balance Sheet

March 31, 2021 March 31, 2022 (Total assets: JPY29.5bn) (Total assets: JPY33.5bn) **Cash and deposits** JPY4.3bn **Cash and deposits** JPY12.9bn **Decrease due to** unconsolidation of Liabilities Venture capital* Liabilities Japan venture fund JPY7.1bn JPY16.3bn JPY21.1bn DIMENSION **Venture capital** JPY6.1bn Breakdown of iPet investment change in net assets securities iPet investment JPY8.4bn Net income +JPY7mn securities **Non-controlling interests** -JPY1.27bn JPY3.0bn Valuation differences on available-for-sale securities +JPY0.42bn Net assets • Other comprehensive income Net assets JPY13.1bn +JPY0.10bn Other assets **Other assets** JPY12.4bn JPY11.4bn JPY9.6bn Total -JPY0.74bn Decrease due to policy of reducing **Includes non-controlling Includes non-controlling** risk assets interests of JPY3.9bn interests of JPY2.6bn

1. FY03/2022 Financial Results Summary

2. Medium-Term Management Plan (FY03/2023~FY03/2025)

Summary

Under the new management team taking up the baton from our founding members, we determined the challenges that need to be met in order to simultaneously fulfill our mission and grow profits, while expanding our impact and controlling volatility. And based on this undertaking, we steadfastly initiated structural reforms.

Going forward, we will seek to further achieve concrete results in these structural reforms, focusing on the following three priority themes, which we believe are essential for enhancing our corporate value in the medium to long term.

- (1) Build a foundation for sustainable growth by expanding Business Production
- (2) Reap appropriate harvest from Incubation (Venture Capital and Business Investment)
- (3) Maintain balance between growth investment toward enhancing corporate value, and shareholder returns

By doing so, we will propel transition to a business structure enabling sustainable earnings growth. Further, by carrying out our mission—"create businesses and change societies," we will contribute to resolving the major social challenge of creating new industries and businesses, and thereby seek to enhance our corporate value.

From structural reforms to the medium-term management plan

| | Initiated struct | ural reforms | As of the end of FY03/2022 |
|------------|--|--|--|
| | Issue identification | Scope of reforms | Status |
| Business | Skewed resource allocation due to heavy weighting of risk assets and stagnation of investment into Business Production, our biggest differentiating feature | Strengthen our ability to produce business, which is our core competency | Plan to double the staffing was on track Achieved YoY sales and profit growth thanks to steady flow of new orders |
| Production | Lack of mechanisms to leverage and expand the differentiating feature | Upscale Business Production by applying financial functions | Promoted collaboration with financial and government institutions such as by launching SIB [*] , etc. |
| Incubation | Mismatch between risk and time horizon due to investment volatility | Limit principal investment; expand fund scale | On top of limiting principal investment, revised our expansion policy |
| Governance | Governance system that supports and reviews business efforts and makes corrections as necessary | Strengthen the governance structure, which drives our reforms | Established Board with majority outside directors and made modal shift to a Board that monitors |

(1) Build a foundation for sustainable growth by expanding Business Production

The market for business creation at major corporations will expand progressively in the future.

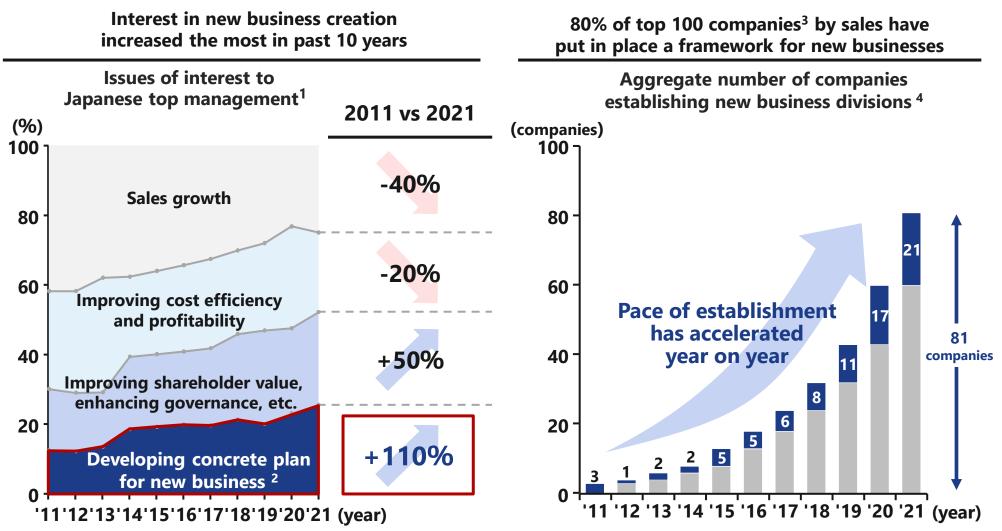
- With Japanese industries being entrenched in a third "lost decade," business creation has become the top agenda for major corporations.
- Apparent slowdown of existing businesses under the pandemic has accelerated the momentum for business creation.
- Although competitors are emerging, the DI brand substantially stands out in large company-wide business creation projects.

We will build a firm revenue base by focusing on our Business Production operations (business creation support) where we will seek to:

- Expand service lineup: Cultivate value chain centered on value added
- Expand our team: Step up recruitment and development of business producers
- Expand collaborations: Enhance revenue opportunities through partnerships with service providers, financial institutions, etc.
- Expand functions: Upscale by reorganizing and applying the capabilities honed in Venture Capital

Through these efforts, we plan to double Business Production sales to JPY 6.0bn (versus FY03/2022) and triple net income to JPY1.0bn by FY03/2025 with a view to achieving sustainable growth thereafter.

Business creation becoming the top agenda at an accelerated pace



Notes: 1 Compiled based on the "Survey on Current Corporate Management Issues" published annually by Japan Management Association. Each year, top leaders of approximately 500 large companies and SMEs choose the three issues they perceive as most significant.

2 Includes development of new products, services, and businesses, strategic investment in digital technology, etc.

3 Top 100 TSE Prime-listed companies in FY03/2021, ranked by sales

4 Number of independent divisions dedicated to the planning and promotion of new business. Limited to those dedicated to business creation; R&D and other divisions engaged in technological innovation/nascent business before commercialization are excluded.

Source: "Survey on Current Corporate Management Issues" by Japan Management Association; press releases/organizational charts of the companies

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DI's value added: Business Production (business creation support)

Support menu

Industry Production

• Positioning social issues as our starting point, we work together with government bodies to create new business concepts.

Business Production

• We formulate strategies to commercialize business concepts and upscale operations.

Global Sustainability Transformation (SX)

• We engage in business production overseas.

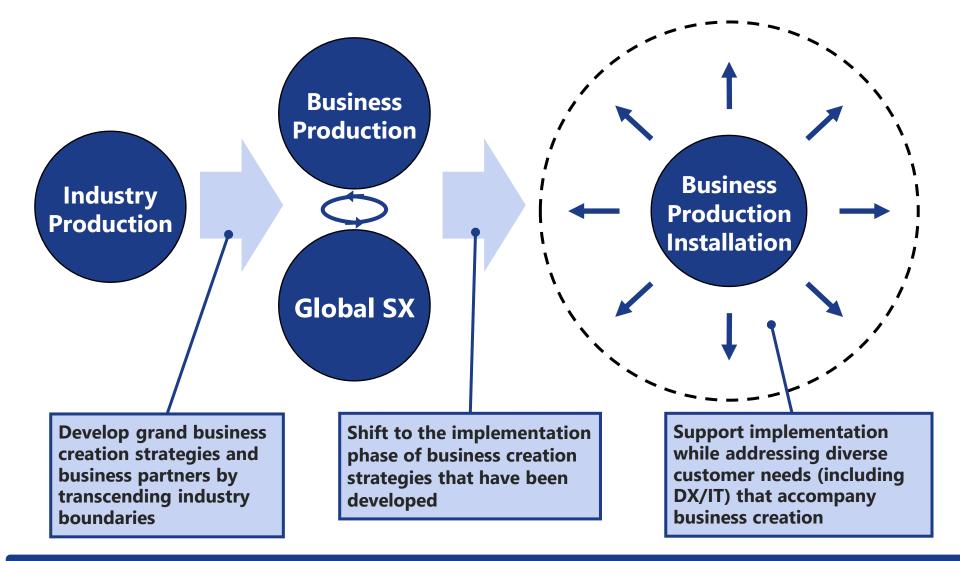
Business Production Installation

• We support our customers in executing business creation strategies and tackling accompanying issues (DX, etc.).

Examples of projects

- Carbon neutral × New business concept
- Declining birthrate and aging population × New business concept
- Infrastructure maintenance/disaster prevention × New business concept
- Healthcare/medical × Commercialization
- Energy management × Commercialization
- Mobility service × Commercialization
- Investment strategy centered on publicprivate partnerships in Asia
- Support local and Japanese startups that contribute to decarbonization in developing countries
- Promote realization of new business; handhold during the process
 - Introduce/implement technology
- Implement reforms that enable new business creation; establish new organizations
 - Install management methods

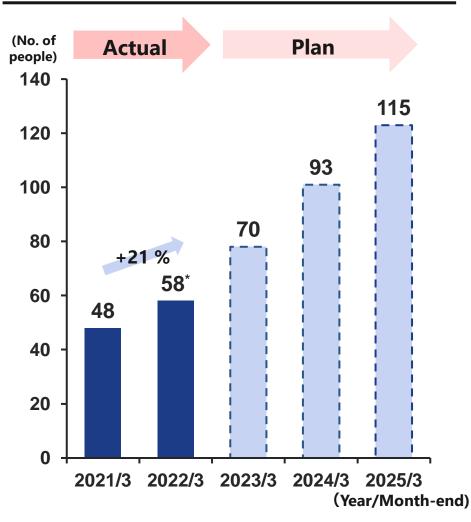
Expand the service lineup: Cultivate value chain centered on value added



We will acquire brand power and customers with Industry Production and Business Production, and expand our operations with Business Production Installation.

Expand our team: Step up recruitment and development of business producers

Personnel plan concerning business producers



DI's ability to attract talent

"Business Production" itself

- Mission: "Create businesses and change societies"
 - Drive creation of large businesses and industries by transcending industry boundaries and getting our government involved

Career path for highly motivated and talented individuals

Some voices of employees who chose DI:

"I want to become someone who can create industries so that there won't be a fourth lost decade in Japan."

"I want to join a team of professionals who work head-on on significant business creation strategies for leading Japanese corporations."

"DI's capabilities and network will allow me to create businesses on a scale not possible elsewhere."

Expand collaborations: Enhance revenue opportunities through partnerships

Sample collaborations with other types of businesses

| | Comprehensive solution provider | Financial institution | Government-affiliated institution |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | • Dentsu | Nippon Life Insurance | Japan International |
| Partners | | Development Bank of Japan | Cooperation Agency |
| | | • Yamaguchi Financial Group | |
| Project examples | "Real" Platformer Project Provide integrated support to brick-and- mortar stores in the areas of next- generation business strategy formulation, PMO, service and marketing, and store development | Social Impact Bond Adopts system where the private sector reduces the costs of long-term care, infrastructure maintenance, etc. on behalf of local governments and receives performance- based fees in return | Providing support to local and Japanese startups that contribute to solving social issues in developing countries Developing countries × Technology to lower carbon emission × Startup support Formulate impact investment strategies under public-private partnerships, etc. |

(2) Reap appropriate harvest from Incubation

It is by nature difficult for the Incubation businesses (Venture Capital and Business Investment) to be favorably evaluated by the stock market.

- The process from investment to recovery requires many years, with losses preceding in the first several years.
- Even during the recovery phase, factors such as the timing of IPO, stock price after listing, sale price, and timing of sale are uncontrollable, so earnings become unstable.
- Indicating unrealized gains using NAV^{*} does not bear results without being reflected in the P&L statement.

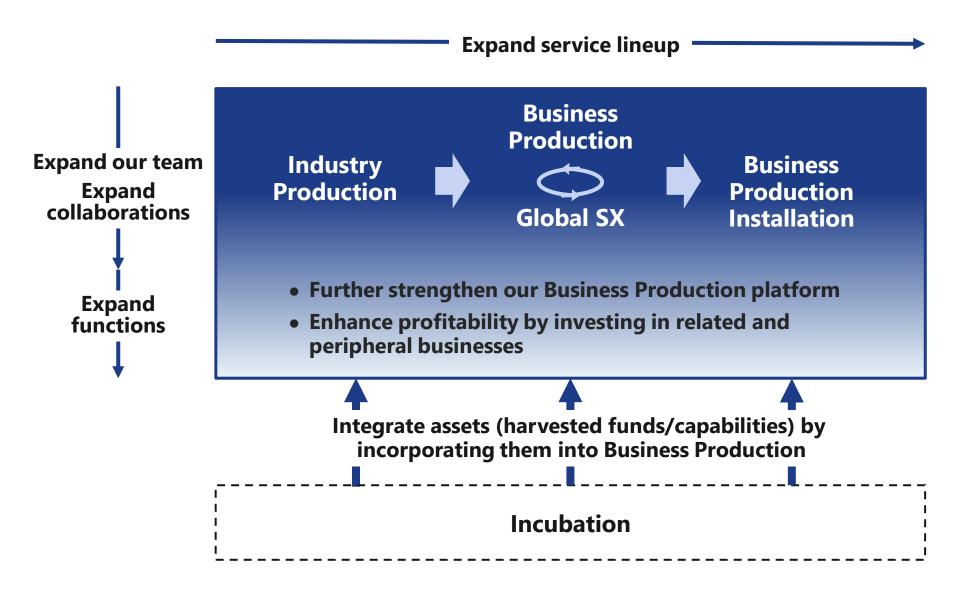
Meanwhile, our incubation capabilities bear the potential of serving to expand Business Production functions and enhance our profitability.

• Utilization of investment structuring skills honed in our Incubation businesses, business management skills developed through PMI^{**}, etc.

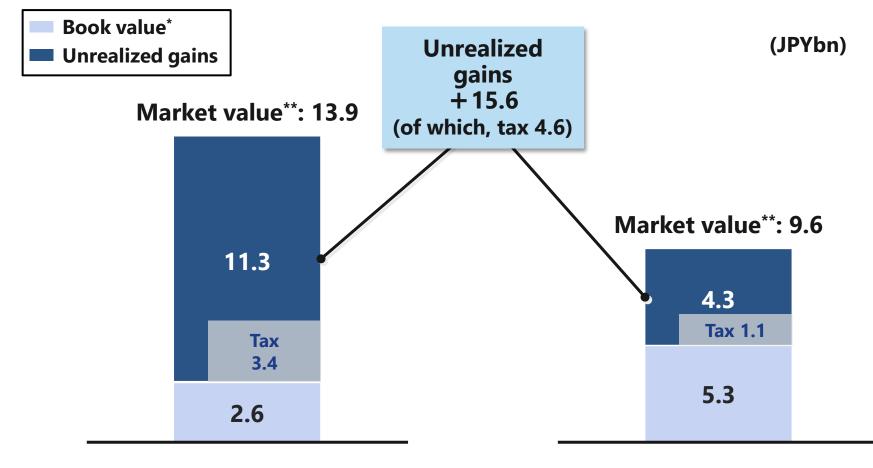
Based on the above, going forward, we plan to appropriately harvest from invested capital once the recovery phase arrives, and integrate the resulting assets (capabilities and harvested funds) into Business Production.

• Use funds to expand Business Production functions, etc., assuming a certain amount of ROIC can be secured

Incorporate investment assets to further strengthen Business Production



Status of investment as of end-FY03/2022



Business Investment

Venture Capital

- * Fund investments include DI's interests only.
- ** Listed companies: Market capitalization at period-end × DI's interests
 Unlisted companies: Book value of investment at period-end ± mark-to-market valuation difference (recent financing prices and third party transaction prices)
 When these prices are unavailable, book value is used without revaluation.

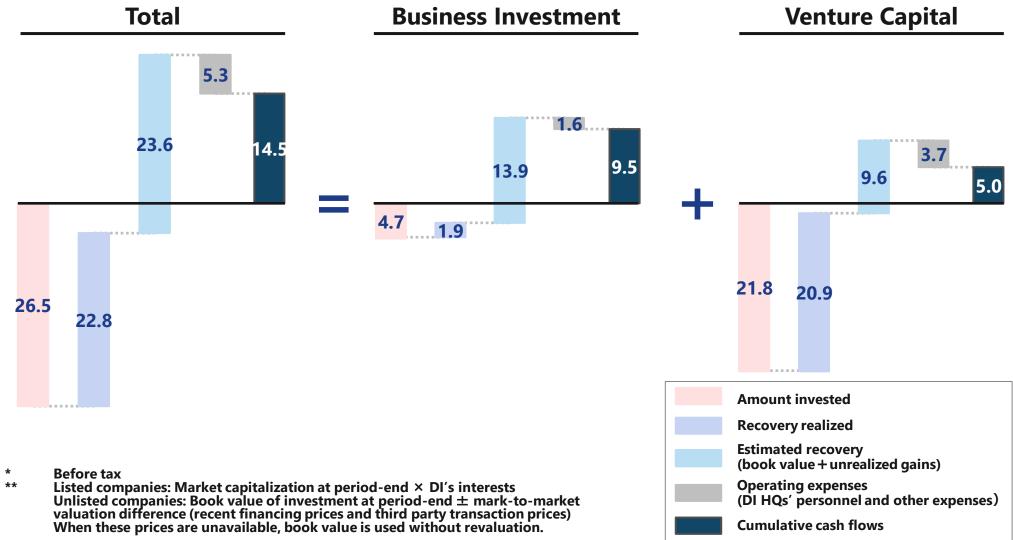
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Incubation business performance

Cumulative cash flows^{*} from FY03/2000 to FY03/2022 (including amount of estimated recovery)

(JPYbn)

Reference



Incubation business performance (cont'd)

| Business Investment | | Business | Investment | Sale | Unrealized/ realized gain or loss ¹ |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------|---|
| | | | (Mo/Yr) | (Mo/Yr) | (JPYbn) |
| Investment in progress | ipet Holdings | Health insurance for pets | Sep 2011 | — | +11.0 ² |
| | Boardwalk | Events E-tickets | Sep 2015 | — | Undisclosed ³ |
| Sale progr | Work Style Lab | Matching platform for freelance consultants | Aug 2018 | Jun 2022 | -0.22 |
| Sale completed | PEACS | IPs related to hobbies (magazines/ digital media) | Feb 2021 | Apr 2022 | +0.34 |
| | | Market research in Asia | Jul 2014 | Oct 2019 | -0.26 |
| | ReValue | Asset liquidation | Jul 2010 | Jan 2016 | -0.70 |
| | TGC (Japan IP Fund 1 ⁴) | Trademark rights to Tokyo Girls Collection | Feb 2012 | Jul 2015 | +0.24 |

- Lists unrealized gain/loss for "Investment in progress" and realized gain/loss for "Sale in progress" and "Sale completed." Figures are based on pre-tax cash flows, excluding amounts reflected in consolidated P&L. Based on closing price on March 31, 2022 In principle, unrealized gains from investments in progress are not disclosed (excluding cases where the investee is listed) Takes form of a fund but effectively evaluated as business investment
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DI's interests

Incubation business performance (cont'd)

Performance of funds for which DI serves as the GP (DI's interests only)

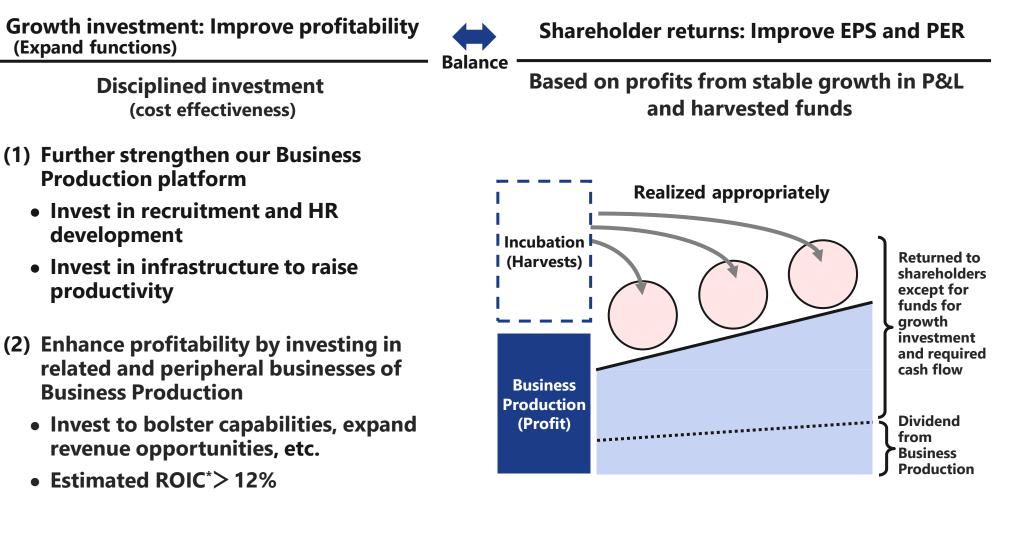
| | | Established | Termination/ maturity | Fund size | | Paid-in capital | Realized/ unrealized gain or loss* |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | (Mo/Yr) | (Mo/Yr) | (JPYbn) | (JPYbn) | (JPYbn) | (JPYbn) |
| Under manage- ment | India Digital Fund | Apr 2018 | Mar 2029 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.86 | +0.66 |
| Liquidated | Asia Industrial Fund | Jun 2010 | Jan 2022 | 5.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | -0.34 |
| Sold | DIMENSIO N | Sep 2019 | | | old in Sep 202 tinue investm | | |

Notes: Excludes Social Impact Bonds (SIBs), which fall under Business Production Excludes DI1 Fund (established 2004) since it is effectively principal investment

Excludes management and performance fees © DI 2022 - ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

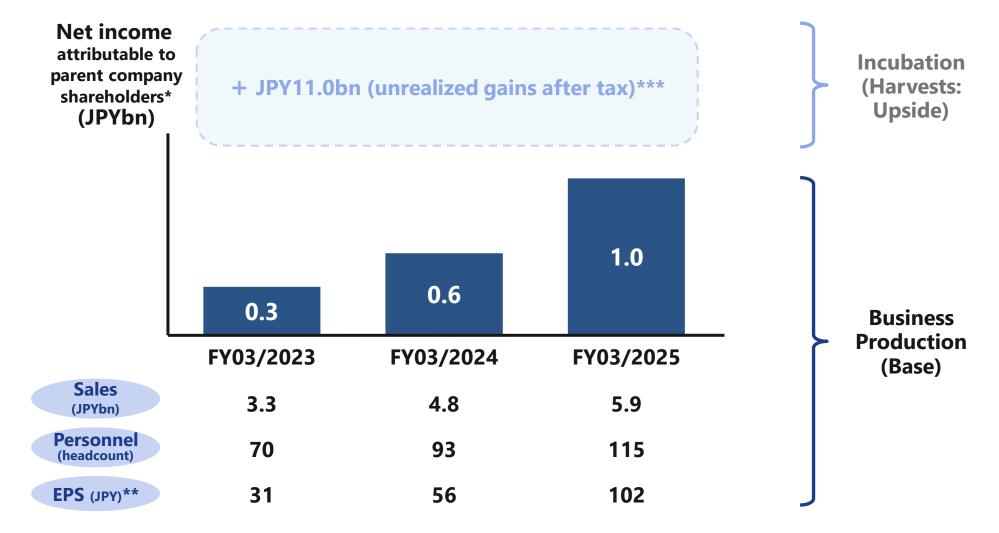
(3) Maintain balance between growth investment toward enhancing corporate value, and shareholder returns

As we transition from NAV-based to P&L-based management, we will be resuming shareholder returns.



Medium-term profit plan (FY03/2023–FY03/2025)

Net income from Business Production + Potential upside of harvests from Incubation



Simplified calculation of recurring profit × tax rate of 30% Calculation assumes number of shares outstanding as of end-March 2022

As of end-March 2022

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Board of Directors

Board composition

- Majority of outside directors
 - 4 outside directors / 3 inside directors
- Enhanced diversity
 - Seek to achieve composition in line with strategic themes and ensure diversity in terms of experience, expertise, gender, etc.

Transition to a monitoring model

• The Board mainly focuses on deliberating on management strategies, etc. by delegating matters concerning business execution to the inside directors' meeting

Strengthen effectiveness of the nomination and compensation committee

- Committee chaired by an outside director, with deliberations mainly conducted by outside directors
 - Achieve highly objective management of executive remuneration; establish selection/ dismissal criteria and succession plans

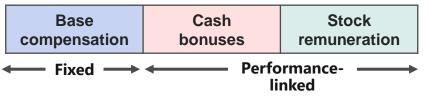
Executive remuneration

We seek to establish a remuneration system aligned with the simultaneous realization of our mission ("create businesses and change societies") and corporate value enhancement.

- Competitive remuneration levels to attract and retain top talent as directors
- Remuneration system that motivates sustainable growth in corporate value

To further raise awareness of the need to contribute to corporate value enhancement, cash bonuses are linked to single-year earnings, and stock remuneration is linked to the results of initiatives for improving our stock price over the medium to long term.

For remuneration of representative directors, we aim to ensure that the base compensation, cash bonuses, and stock remuneration are approximately equal, in a ratio of 1:1:1*



* Executive officers receive 20% and senior managers 10% of their total remuneration in stock (ESOP trust [BIP trust for directors]). Since stock remuneration is managed by a point system until the recipient retires, the number of underlying shares is not disclosed as individual shareholding.

DI = The Business Producing Company

Mission: Create Businesses and Change Societies

Vision: Become the First Choice of Challengers

Value: Advance Beyond Boundaries.

- Envision **Beyond Boundaries** of Areas



- Partner **Beyond Boundaries** of Organizations
- Challenge Beyond Boundaries of Ourselves

Dream Incubator Inc.

The Business Producing Company