

ORIX CORP  
Form 6-K  
August 14, 2008  
Table of Contents

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

## FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 OF

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE Act of 1934

For the month of August, 2008.

## ORIX Corporation

(Translation of Registrant's Name into English)

Mita NN Bldg., 4-1-23 Shiba, Minato-Ku,

Tokyo, JAPAN

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

## Edgar Filing: ORIX CORP - Form 6-K

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.)

Form 20-F  Form 40-F

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.)

Yes  No

**Table of Contents**

**Table of Documents Filed**

	<b>Page</b>
<u>1. ORIX's First Quarter Consolidated Financial Results (April 1, 2008 - June 30, 2008) filed with the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Thursday, August 14, 2008.</u>	

**Table of Contents**

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

**ORIX Corporation**

Date: August 14, 2008

By /s/ Tadao Tsuya  
Tadao Tsuya  
Executive Officer  
ORIX Corporation

Table of Contents

## Consolidated Financial Results

**April 1, 2008    June 30, 2008**

August 14, 2008

*In preparing its consolidated financial information, ORIX Corporation and its subsidiaries have complied with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, except as modified to account for stock splits in accordance with the usual practice in Japan.*

*U.S. Dollar amounts have been calculated at Yen 106.42 to \$1.00, the approximate exchange rate prevailing at June 30, 2008.*

*These documents may contain forward-looking statements about expected future events and financial results that involve risks and uncertainties. Such statements are based on our current expectations and are subject to uncertainties and risks that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, those described under "Risk Factors" in the Company's annual report on Form 20-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.*

*The Company believes that it will be considered a "passive foreign investment company" for United States Federal income tax purpose in the year to which these consolidated financial results relate and for the foreseeable future by reason of the composition of its assets and the nature of its income. A U.S. holder of the shares or ADSs of the Company is therefore subject to special rules generally intended to eliminate any benefits from the deferral of U.S. Federal income tax that a holder could derive from investing in a foreign corporation that does not distribute all of its earnings on a current basis. Investors should consult their tax advisors with respect to such rules, which are summarized in the Company's annual report.*

**For further information please contact:**

**Investor Relations**

**ORIX Corporation**

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**JAPAN**

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**Table of Contents****Consolidated Financial Results from April 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008**

(U.S. GAAP Financial Information for ORIX Corporation and its Subsidiaries)

Corporate Name: ORIX Corporation  
Listed Exchanges: Tokyo Stock Exchange (Securities No. 8591)  
Osaka Securities Exchange  
New York Stock Exchange (Trading Symbol : IX)  
Head Office: Tokyo JAPAN  
Tel: +81-3-5419-5102  
(URL [http://www.orix.co.jp/grp/ir\\_e/ir\\_index.htm](http://www.orix.co.jp/grp/ir_e/ir_index.htm))

**1. Performance Highlights for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and the Year Ended March 31, 2008****(1) Performance Highlights - Operating Results (Unaudited)**

	(millions of JPY)*1							
	Total Revenues	Year-on-Year Change	Operating Income	Year-on-Year Change	Income before Income Taxes*2	Year-on-Year Change	Net Income	Year-on-Year Change
June 30, 2008	272,301	(3.5)%	36,331	(33.2)%	50,736	(29.7)%	32,359	(29.3)%
June 30, 2007	282,088	5.8%	54,350	(20.8)%	72,211	(7.9)%	45,778	(2.8)%
							Basic Earnings Per Share	Diluted Earnings Per Share
June 30, 2008							362.96	356.09
June 30, 2007							501.27	488.19

**\*Note 1:** Unless otherwise stated, all amounts shown herein are in millions of Japanese yen or millions of U.S. dollars, except for Per Share amounts which are in single yen.

**\*Note 2:** Income before Income Taxes as used throughout the report represents Income before Income Taxes, Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries and Discontinued Operations.

**(2) Performance Highlights Financial Position (Unaudited)**

	Total Assets	Shareholders Equity	Shareholders Equity Ratio	Shareholders Equity Per Share
June 30, 2008	9,005,411	1,251,832	13.9%	14,111.43
March 31, 2008	8,994,970	1,267,917	14.1%	14,010.62

**2. Dividends for the Years Ended March 31, 2008 (Unaudited)**

March 31, 2008	<b>Dividends Per Share</b> 260.00
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### 3. Forecasts for the Year Ending March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Year-on-Year Change	Net Income	Year-on-Year Change	Basic Earnings Per Share
March 31, 2009	1,271,000	10.1%	175,000	3.2%	1,972.71

### 4. Other Information

- (1) **Changes in Significant Consolidated Subsidiaries** Yes ( ) No ( x )
- (2) **Adoption of Simplified Accounting Method** Yes ( ) No ( x )
- (3) **Changes in Accounting Principles, Procedures and Disclosures**
1. Changes due to adoptions of new accounting standards Yes ( x ) No ( )
2. Other than those above Yes ( ) No ( x )
- (4) **Number of Outstanding Shares (Ordinary Shares)**

- The number of outstanding shares, including treasury shares, was 92,204,867 as of June 30, 2008, and 92,193,067 as of March 31, 2008.
- The number of treasury shares was 3,494,336 as of June 30, 2008, and 1,696,204 as of March 31, 2008.
- The average number of shares was 89,153,072 for the three months ended June 30, 2008, and 91,323,034 for the three months ended June 30, 2007.

**Table of Contents****1. Qualitative Information Regarding Consolidated Financial Results  
Financial Results for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2008**

Income before Income Taxes*	¥50,736 million (Down 30% year on year)
Net Income	¥32,359 million (Down 29% year on year)
Earnings Per Share (Basic)	¥362.96 (Down 28% year on year)
Earnings Per Share (Diluted)	¥356.09 (Down 27% year on year)
Shareholders' Equity Per Share	¥14,111.43 (Up 1% compared to March 31, 2008)
ROE (Annualized)	10.3% (June 30, 2007: 15.0%)
ROA (Annualized)	1.44% (June 30, 2007: 2.16%)

\* Income before income taxes refers to income before income taxes, minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries and discontinued operations.

**Economic Environment**

The world economy during the first quarter has seen an increased slowdown due to increasing global inflationary pressures, instability in financial systems and a general tightening of the credit markets.

The U.S. has seen an increasing unemployment rate since the beginning of the year, growing fears concerning the direction and health of the economy, and signs of prolonged confusion across the financial sector. In Asia, despite certain countries displaying strong growth potential, fluctuations in the capital and foreign exchange markets and heightened risks of inflation have become concerning factors.

Severity is starting to show in the Japanese economy amid signs of a decline in capital expenditure, worsening business confidence and a downturn in consumer sentiment in addition to the decelerating trend from the second half of fiscal 2008 resulting from falling housing investment, increased energy and raw materials costs and an appreciated yen.

**Overview of Business Performance****Revenues: ¥272,301 million (Down 3% year on year)**

Revenues decreased 3% to ¥272,301 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Although revenues from direct financing leases, interest on loans and investment securities, brokerage commissions and net gains on investment securities and real estate sales decreased year on year, revenues from operating leases, life insurance premiums and related investment income, gains on sales of real estate under operating leases and other operating revenues were up year on year.

Revenues from direct financing leases decreased 6% to ¥17,526 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. In Japan, revenues from direct financing leases were down 5% to ¥11,526 million compared to ¥12,151 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to declines in investments in direct financing leases, as a result of securitizations made during fiscal 2008, and a more prudent stance in selecting new transactions in light of the present business environment. Overseas, Asian operations performed well, however, revenues were down 8% to ¥6,000 million compared to ¥6,523 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to a decline in investment in direct financing leases in the U.S., in addition to the effects of an appreciated yen.



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**Table of Contents**

The Japanese leasing industry has seen competition rise sharply in recent years, with interest rates being cut to attract new contracts, and declines in business volume across the board. The strategy of the group continues to be one of prudent selection, choosing only those assets where the risk and return balance is felt to be appropriate, and avoiding the strategy of acquiring new transactions simply through lowering rates. Furthermore, in the field of automobile leases, business volumes for direct financing leases in Japan have declined, with an increasing shift away from finance lease transactions to operating lease transactions. The overall overseas balance for investment in direct financing leases increased, in part due to an expansion of automobile leasing operations in Asia, where demand remains strong, and in part due to an appreciated yen. These factors more than offset a reduction in leasing operations in the U.S. However, the increases overseas were not enough to cover the decreases in Japan, and the balance of investment in direct financing leases decreased from levels as of March 31, 2008.

Revenues from operating leases increased 4% to ¥72,441 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. In Japan, revenues were up 8% year on year to ¥54,293 million, compared to ¥50,486 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to an increase in automobile, real estate operating leases, and precision measuring and other equipment rental operations. Overseas, revenues were down 4% to ¥18,148 million, compared to ¥18,914 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to the absence of gains on sales of aircraft leases which had been realized in the same period of fiscal 2008 and the effect of an appreciated yen.

Operating lease transactions have increased in recent years, with the focus being on automobile and real estate operations in Japan. In the automobile operations, the number of leased vehicles has increased, with a trend towards increases in operating lease transactions in response to client needs. In the real estate operations, the business model is to develop and invest in rental properties, including office buildings and logistics facilities, and to sell the properties within a set time frame after stabilizing rental revenues. During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, there has been an increase in new rental contracts. In the precision measuring and other equipment rental operations, we have been acquiring and selling rental assets, while carefully watching demand. We also engage in overseas investment in and sales of ship and aircraft leases in response to market trends.

Revenues from interest on loans and investment securities decreased 6% to ¥51,121 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. In Japan, interest on loans and investment securities decreased 1% to ¥42,535 million compared to ¥43,153 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to a decrease in revenues from the loan servicing (asset recovery) operations, where revenues are recognized under the cost recovery method. Overseas, revenues were down 24% to ¥8,586 million compared to ¥11,270 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to lower market interest rates and the effect of an appreciated yen, despite an expansion of loans to corporate clients mainly in the U.S.

Although we have been focusing on loans for corporate clients in the Corporate Financial Services, Investment Banking, and Overseas Business segments in recent years, we have adopted a more cautious approach for new transactions, given increasing uncertainty in the outlook for the economy from the beginning of the latter half of fiscal 2008.

As of June 30, 2008, ¥914,979 million, or 24%, of all outstanding installment loans were to real estate and construction companies. The loans have been collateralized mainly with real estate. Of this amount, ¥83,683 million has been individually evaluated and determined to be impaired and a related allowance of ¥10,673 million was recorded, with a trend towards increases compared with the same period of fiscal 2008.

A loss of ¥80 million recorded from brokerage commissions and net gains on investment securities was the result of uncertainty in the financial markets and a decline in securities-related transactions, compared to a gain of ¥7,999 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. Brokerage commissions decreased 34% year on year to ¥1,198 million, compared to ¥1,806 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. A loss on investment securities of ¥1,278 million was recorded due to losses on investments in private equity funds. A gain of ¥6,193 million was recognized in the same period of fiscal 2008.

Life insurance premiums and related investment income were up 1% to ¥32,982 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to an increase in life insurance premiums for medical care insurance products, although life insurance related investment income was flat year on year.

**Table of Contents**

Real estate sales decreased 46% year on year, to ¥9,430 million, due to an absence of gains from real estate sales in Oceania had been recorded in the same period of fiscal 2008, and a decrease in the number of condominiums sold in Japan compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Residential condominiums developed through certain joint ventures are increasing, but are recorded under equity in net income of affiliates net of revenues and costs.

Gains on sales of real estate under operating leases were up 20% year on year to ¥9,801 million due to an increase in gains on sales of office buildings and other real estate not classified under discontinued operations (refer to (Note 1) below).

Other operating revenues increased 8% year on year to ¥79,080 million. In Japan, revenues were up 15% to ¥66,113 million compared to ¥57,341 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to contributions from the beginning of fiscal 2009 from the consolidated subsidiaries which had been acquired in fiscal 2008, and also an increase in revenues associated with real estate management operations including golf courses and training facilities. Overseas, revenues were down 20% to ¥12,967 million compared to ¥16,203 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to a decrease in ship finance-related revenues in Asia and the effects of an appreciated yen.

Note 1: Subsidiaries, business units, and certain rental properties sold or to be disposed of by sale, are reported under continuing operations or discontinued operations, and are dependent on the existence of significant continuing involvements. In the absence of significant continuing involvements, they are reported under discontinued operations and the related amounts that had been previously reported have been reclassified retroactively.

**Expenses: ¥235,970 million (Up 4% year on year)**

Expenses increased 4% to ¥235,970 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Although interest expense, costs of operating leases, other operating expenses, provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses and write-downs of securities increased year on year, life insurance costs costs of real estate sales, and selling, general and administrative expenses were down year on year.

Interest expense was up 6% to ¥26,168 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to an increase in Japan despite a decrease overseas. In Japan, interest expense increased 21% year on year due to an increase in the average debt levels as well as higher interest rates. Overseas, although there were higher average debt levels, interest expense decreased 20% year on year due to lower interest rates and the effects of an appreciated yen.

Costs of operating leases were up 11% to ¥49,892 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008, mainly due to an increase in operating lease assets. In Japan, increased revenues were offset by larger increases in depreciation costs, resulting in a 15% increase to ¥36,810 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Overseas, due to the effect of an appreciated yen, costs of operating leases increased 1% to 13,082 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

Life insurance costs were down 2% year on year to ¥26,359 million due mainly to an increase in reversals of the provisions for future policy benefits, accompanying an increase in cancellation of savings-type insurance products compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

Costs of real estate sales were down 26% year on year to ¥11,623 million due to an absence of the cost of real estate sales in Oceania recorded in fiscal 2008, in addition to a decrease in the number of condominiums sold in Japan compared to the same period of fiscal 2008, despite recognition of write-downs resulting from an increase in development costs for certain units under development in the condominium operations. Costs of real estate sales include upfront costs associated with advertising and model rooms.

Other operating expenses were up 11% year on year to ¥45,164 million resulting from the recognition of expenses from the beginning of fiscal 2009 from the consolidated subsidiaries in which we invested in fiscal 2008, as previously mentioned in other operating revenues.

## **Table of Contents**

Selling, general and administrative expenses were down 2% to ¥64,153 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to an absence of one-off write-downs of intangible assets recorded in the same period of fiscal 2008, although expenses associated with the consolidated subsidiaries in which we invested in fiscal 2008 were recorded from the beginning of fiscal 2009. Employee salaries and other personnel expenses account for approximately half of selling, general and administrative expenses.

Provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses increased 46% to ¥10,398 million. Provisions for direct financing leases were flat compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Provisions for loans increased 62% compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 mainly due to an increase in the provision for real estate businesses.

Write-downs of securities were up 8% year on year to ¥1,915 million.

### **Net Income: ¥32,359 million (Down 29% year on year)**

Operating income was down 33% year on year to ¥36,331 million due to the reasons noted above.

Equity in net income of affiliates decreased 18% to ¥14,636 million due to a decrease in profits from equity in net income of affiliates accompanying the sales of overseas affiliates in fiscal 2008, despite an increase in profit from investments in residential condominiums developed through certain joint ventures in Japan.

Gains on sales of subsidiaries and affiliates, net resulted in a loss of ¥231 million, while a gain of ¥7 million was recognized in the same period of fiscal 2008.

As a result, income before income taxes, minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries and discontinued operations decreased 30% year on year to ¥50,736 million.

Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries, net decreased 28% year on year to ¥710 million.

Income from continuing operations decreased 30% year on year to ¥29,607 million.

Discontinued operations, net of applicable tax effect (refer to (Note 1) on page 3) decreased 24% to ¥2,752 million year on year due mainly to a decrease in gains on sales of real estate under operating leases in Japan.

As a result of the foregoing changes, net income decreased 29% year on year to ¥32,359 million.

## **Segment Information**

With the aim of continuing medium- and long-term company growth, ORIX has realigned, and presently operates under a reorganized structure to respond flexibly and swiftly to changes in market conditions. As of April 1, 2008, ORIX Group implemented changes to its internal organization to reorganize its businesses into six segments to facilitate formulating strategy, allocating resources and determining portfolio balance at the segment level. These six new business segments are: Corporate Financial Services, Maintenance Leasing, Real Estate, Investment Banking, Retail and Overseas Business.

**Table of Contents**

Management believes reorganizing its businesses into these six new segments addresses the significant changes in the ORIX Group's operations and lines of business over the past four to five years. Each segment is organized as a large strategic unit that we believe will allow us to maximize our corporate value by identifying and building strategic advantages vis-à-vis anticipated competitors in each area and by helping ORIX Group obtain a competitive advantage.

Financial information about its operating segments reported below is information that is separately available and evaluated regularly by the management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

An overview of operations, operating environment and operating strategy for each of the six new segments follows below.

<b>Segment</b>	<b>Overview of Operations</b>	<b>Operating Strategy</b>
Corporate Financial Services	Loans, leases, fee businesses including the sale of financial products, environment-related business	The Corporate Financial Services segment is the foundation of the entire ORIX Group. By responding precisely, flexibly and swiftly, we help to improve competitiveness of SMEs, our core customer base. Furthermore, while securing profitability and financial stability by improving spreads and collateral appropriate for the risk, we are working to develop environment-related businesses and other new sources of earnings.
Maintenance Leasing	Automobile leasing and rentals, car sharing, precision measuring equipment rentals and IT-related equipment rentals and leases	By continually providing high-value-added services based on our unique expertise, the ORIX Group looks to ensure its leading position and maintain high profitability.
Real Estate	Condominium development, office building and logistics facilities development and rental, hotel, golf course and training facilities operation, senior housing development and management, integrated facilities management and related services, and REIT asset management	By managing our portfolio assets and developing our asset turnover-based real estate business model, and by implementing joint venture large scale projects, we look to build a unique position of being a developer with the characteristics of an investment bank.
Investment Banking	Real estate finance, securitization, principal investments, M&A advisory, loan servicing (asset recovery) operations and venture capital	While managing the risks of its investment strategy, the Investment Banking segment works to strengthen cooperation throughout the business investment value chain, enhance relationships with financial institutions, and expand transactions in securities markets.
Retail	Housing loans, life insurance operations, card loans, securities brokerage business	While increasing both efficiency and its unique expertise in niche markets, the Retail segment develops high value-added products and services, and pioneers new retail markets.
Overseas Business	Leases, loans, investment in bonds, investment banking, real estate-related operations, ship- and aircraft-related operations	The ORIX Group has cultivated over many years alliances with local partners and has operating bases worldwide. Utilizing these alliances and the business expertise gained from our years of experience in Japan and the United States, we aim to develop multinational and diverse operations in markets such as Asia where long-term growth is expected.

## **Table of Contents**

Segment information for the first quarter of fiscal 2009 follows below.

Segment profits (refer to (Note 2) below) declined year on year for the Corporate Financial Services,

Maintenance Leasing, Investment Banking, Retail, and Overseas segments; and increased for the Real Estate segments compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

Note 2: The Company evaluates the performance of its segments based on income before income taxes as well

as results of discontinued operations and minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries, before applicable tax effect. Tax expenses are not included in segment profits.

### **Corporate Financial Services Segment:**

The present business environment for the Corporate Financial Services segment has drastically changed since the latter half of fiscal 2008. In the first quarter of fiscal 2009, the real estate and construction industries especially have seen increased funding troubles and an increasing number of bankruptcies due to the effects of falling demand, higher material costs, a tightened funding environment, and a revised Building Standards Law. The Corporate Financial Services segment is in close contact with risk management units working to contain any future increase in the provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses through swift collection of loans and increased collateral requirements.

Segment revenues were up 15% year on year to ¥35,799 million compared to ¥31,219 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to contributions from the beginning of fiscal 2009 from companies in which we invested in fiscal 2008, in addition to an increase in revenues from interest on installment loans resulting from an increased average balance of investments in loans, despite a decrease in direct financing lease revenues.

Segment profits decreased 21% to ¥5,746 million compared to ¥7,253 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due to expenses recorded from the beginning of fiscal 2009 from the consolidated subsidiaries in which we invested in fiscal 2008, in addition to an increase in provisions specifically for loans to real estate businesses, as well as an increase in interest expense, despite an increase in segment revenues.

Segment assets decreased 2% to ¥1,949,418 million compared to March 31, 2008 due to decreases in investment in direct financing leases and loans to corporate clients, as a result of our increased prudence in the selection of new transactions in response to increased credit risks from the changing environment.

### **Maintenance Leasing Segment:**

Segment revenues increased 5% year on year to ¥58,863 million compared to ¥56,190 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to an increase in revenues from operating leases in the automobile leasing and rental operations.

Segment profits decreased 13% to ¥7,506 million compared to ¥8,667 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due to an increase in operating expenses, including depreciation costs, in line with an increase in operating assets, and an increase in automobile maintenance service expenses, due to rising crude oil prices, in addition to an increase in interest expense.

Segment assets were flat at ¥652,602 million compared to March 31, 2008 due to a decrease in investment in direct financing leases, despite an expansion of operating lease assets.

## **Table of Contents**

### **Real Estate Segment:**

The domestic real estate operating environment is experiencing severe conditions, particularly in the area of residential condominiums, and real estate sales are on a decreasing trend due to the cautious stance of financial institutions in lending to the real estate sector. Plans for units under development in the condominium operations continue to be reviewed with the focus on profitability. However, the sale of large-scale condominiums developed through certain joint ventures and rental real estate assets for the first quarter of fiscal 2009 performed within expectations. Moving forward, we will continue our policy of proactively approaching rental real estate considered to project sufficient profitability from a medium-term standpoint and promoting asset turnover.

Furthermore, this segment incorporates the international real estate businesses, centered on Asia and the Middle East, in addition to the original domestic real estate businesses.

Segment revenues decreased 11% to ¥60,755 million compared to ¥68,408 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to the absence of real estate sales recorded in Oceania in the same period of fiscal 2008, in addition to a decrease in the number of condominiums sold recognized under real estate sales. These factors more than offset an increase in gains on sales of real estate under operating leases, and an increase in revenues associated with the real estate rental operations including office buildings, and management operations including golf courses and training facilities.

Segment profits increased 8% to ¥21,089 million compared to ¥19,598 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to an increase in the contribution from condominiums developed through certain joint ventures which were accounted for under the equity method, in addition to an increase in gains on sales of real estate under operating leases. These factors more than offset a decrease in operating profit and the recognition of a write-down due to an increase in development costs for certain condominiums under development, in addition to an increase in interest expenses. Furthermore, the total number of condominiums sold, including those developed through certain joint ventures which were accounted for under the equity method, was 739 units in the first period of fiscal 2009, compared to 830 units in the same period of fiscal 2008.

Segment assets increased 2% to ¥1,093,912 million compared to March 31, 2008, due mainly to an increase in operating assets, including operating lease assets.

### **Investment Banking Segment:**

This segment consists of operations that are susceptible to the trends and directions of the financial markets. As a result of the effects of the global credit crunch, triggered by the subprime loan problem, and the effects of financial system instability, confusion continues in the financial markets and the securities-related business environment continues to be severe.

Segment revenues decreased 22% to ¥23,336 million compared to ¥29,998 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to the recognition of losses from investments in private equity funds, and a decrease in revenues from interest on installment loans resulting from a decrease in revenues in the loan servicing (asset recovery) operations, despite increased interest from securities due to an increase in specified bonds, which are equivalent to non-recourse loans.

Segment profits decreased 59% to ¥7,257 million compared to ¥17,855 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to a decrease in segment revenues and a decrease in profits from equity method affiliates in Japan, along with an increase in interest expenses.

Segment assets were flat at ¥1,708,800 million compared to March 31, 2008.

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## **Table of Contents**

### **Retail Segment:**

Segment revenues were slightly down to ¥49,650 million compared to ¥49,816 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to a decrease in revenues from brokerage commissions on investment securities in the securities brokerage business, despite increases in revenues in the housing loan operations and life insurance premiums in the life insurance operations due to a contribution from medical care insurance products.

Segment profits decreased 9% to ¥7,258 million compared to ¥7,950 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, mainly due to the above-mentioned decrease in revenues from brokerage commissions on investment securities in the securities brokerage business.

Segment assets were up 2% to ¥1,485,175 million compared to March 31, 2008.

### **Overseas Business Segment:**

The U.S. corporate finance sector continues to be affected by the credit crunch and financial system instability. Due to these factors, ORIX Group's strategy for new investments continues to be one of prudence, taking advantage of investment opportunities when judged appropriate.

In economically strong Asian regions, we are developing principal investment and non-performing loan investment businesses based on long-standing relationships with local business partners, capitalizing on our capabilities and expertise accumulated in Japan and the U.S.

Segment revenues decreased 17% to ¥46,360 million compared to ¥56,141 million in the same period

of fiscal 2008, due to a decrease in ship-related revenues and a decrease in revenues from interest on installment loans resulting from lower market rates, despite an increase in corporate loans in the U.S., losses on trading securities resulting from the worsening of the securities market, a decrease in aircraft sales revenues, in addition to the effects of an appreciated yen compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

Segment profits decreased 66% to ¥5,750 million compared to ¥16,964 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 accompanying a decrease in segment revenues, a decrease in profits from the equity method investments as a result of sales of affiliates in Asia, and an absence of a reversal of provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses in the U.S. recorded during the same period of fiscal 2008.

Segment assets increased 8% to ¥1,115,611 million compared to March 31, 2008.

## **2. Qualitative Information Regarding Consolidated Financial Condition** **Operating Assets: ¥7,310,437 million (Up 1% on March 31, 2008)**

Operating assets were up 1% on to ¥7,310,437 million compared to March 31, 2008. As a result of our continuing selectiveness of transactions, investment in direct financing leases and installment loans were flat compared to March 31, 2008, while investment in operating leases, investment in securities and other operating assets increased.

### **Summary of Cash Flows**

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by ¥81,388 million to ¥239,267 million compared to March 31, 2008.

Cash flows from operating activities used ¥26,740 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to ¥74,086 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 resulting from a decrease in volume of new investments in real estate for sale such as residential condominiums, and the adjustments of net income such as depreciation and amortization and provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses, in addition to a decrease in net income compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

Cash flows from investing activities used ¥85,605 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 and used ¥395,447 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due to a decrease in installment loans made to customers, which was less than principal collected on installment loans, resulting from the implementation of a more prudent stance for new transactions, and increases in proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities and proceeds from redemption of available-for-securities compared to the same period of fiscal 2008, despite an increase in volume of new investments in securities.

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Cash flows from financing activities provided ¥29,024 million in the first quarter in fiscal 2009 and provided ¥442,426 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due to a decrease in proceeds from debts and an increase in repayment of debts.



**Table of Contents**

**3. Qualitative Information Regarding Forecast for Consolidated Financial Results**

With the aim of continuing medium- and long-term company growth, ORIX has realigned, and presently operates under a reorganized structure to respond flexibly and swiftly to changes in market conditions. In terms of the business environment for fiscal 2009, there is an increasing slowdown of the world economy as an effect of instability in the financial system and the credit crunch caused by the U.S. subprime loan problem. Furthermore, the Japanese economy is moving toward a slowdown due to increases in energy and raw material prices, an appreciated yen, the real estate market slump, and a worsening economic environment for SMEs, our dominant client base.

While the ORIX Group's medium- and long-term growth path has not fundamentally changed, we revised our strategy in the second half of fiscal 2008 to prioritize soundness, and take a prudent approach towards credit risk. However, we aim to increase profits by using our accumulated solid operating base and financial strength to take advantage of new business opportunities presented by the changing economic environment.

Under the above-mentioned economic environment and management policies, we are forecasting, for fiscal 2009, total revenues of ¥1,271,000 million (up 10.1% compared to fiscal 2008), and net income of ¥175,000 million (up 3.2%) and we will not revise this forecast at the present time.

Although forward-looking statements in this document such as forecasts are attributable to current information available to the Company as well as on assumptions deemed rational, actual financial results may differ materially due to various factors.

The ORIX Group has been diversifying its business expansion into areas centering on its financial service operations, including real estate-related and investment-related operations. Due to the characteristics of these operations, which are affected by changes in economic conditions in Japan and overseas, our operating environment, as well as market trends, it has become difficult to estimate figures, such as earnings forecasts. For this reason, we do not give interim forecast guidance or make interim dividend payments.

Therefore, readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these figures as they may differ materially from the actual financial results.

Various factors causing these figures to differ materially are discussed, but not limited to, those described under "Risk Factors" in the Form 20-F submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

**Table of Contents**

**4. Significant Accounting Policies**  
**Recently Adopted Accounting Standards**

The Company and its subsidiaries adopted FASB Statement No. 157 ( Fair Value Measurements ) as of April 1, 2008. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Adoption of this Statement did not have a significant effect on the Company and its subsidiaries' results of operations or financial position.

The Company and its subsidiaries adopted FASB Statement No. 159 ( The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 ) as of April 1, 2008. This Statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and amends FASB Statement No. 115 ( Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities ). Adoption of this Statement did not have a significant effect on the Company and its subsidiaries' results of operations or financial position.

**5. Shareholders' Equity**

The Company acquired 1,800 thousand shares of treasury stocks for ¥29,290 million in the stock market to implement a flexible capital policy, including allocation for share swaps in future merger and acquisition transactions.

**Table of Contents****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(As of June 30, 2008 and March 31, 2008)

(Unaudited)

(millions of JPY, millions of US\$)

	June 30, 2008	March 31, 2008	U.S. dollars June 30, 2008
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	239,267	320,655	2,248
Restricted Cash	158,414	143,883	1,488
Time Deposits	1,031	511	10
Investment in Direct Financing Leases	1,103,498	1,098,128	10,369
Installment Loans	3,757,992	3,766,310	35,313
Allowance for Doubtful Receivables on Direct Financing Leases and Probable Loan Losses	(108,920)	(102,007)	(1,023)
Investment in Operating Leases	1,059,904	1,019,956	9,960
Investment in Securities	1,189,199	1,121,784	11,174
Other Operating Assets	199,844	197,295	1,878
Investment in Affiliates	309,399	327,763	2,907
Other Receivables	260,191	284,286	2,445
Inventories	238,516	232,850	2,241
Prepaid Expenses	56,297	47,657	529
Office Facilities	88,950	89,533	836
Other Assets	451,829	446,366	4,246
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>9,005,411</b>	<b>8,994,970</b>	<b>84,621</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders Equity</b>			
Short-Term Debt	1,388,529	1,330,147	13,048
Deposits	506,990	470,683	4,764
Trade Notes, Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities	368,379	392,346	3,461
Accrued Expenses	80,664	112,461	758
Policy Liabilities	477,461	486,379	4,486
Current and Deferred Income Taxes	225,156	267,692	2,116
Security Deposits	174,074	163,872	1,636
Long-Term Debt	4,487,955	4,462,187	42,172
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>7,709,208</b>	<b>7,685,767</b>	<b>72,441</b>
<b>Minority Interests</b>	<b>44,371</b>	<b>41,286</b>	<b>417</b>
<b>Commitments and Contingent Liabilities</b>			
Common Stock	102,167	102,107	960
Additional Paid-in Capital	135,795	135,159	1,276
Retained Earnings:			
Legal reserve	2,220	2,220	21
Retained earnings	1,090,067	1,081,219	10,243
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	(15,648)		