

ORIX CORP
Form 6-K
February 09, 2009
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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 February, 2009.

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)

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

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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

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Table of Documents Filed

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| 1. <u>ORIX's Third Quarter Consolidated Financial Results (April 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008) filed with the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Monday, February 9, 2009.</u> | |

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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: February 9, 2009

By /s/ Haruyuki Urata
Haruyuki Urata
Director
Deputy President & CFO
ORIX Corporation

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Consolidated Financial Results

April 1, 2008 December 31, 2008

February 9, 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 91.03 to \$1.00, the approximate exchange rate prevailing at December 31, 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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E-mail: nigel_simpson@orix.co.jp

Table of Contents**Consolidated Financial Results from April 1, 2008 to December 31, 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)

1. Performance Highlights for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 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 |
| December 31, 2008 | 799,955 | (4.2%) | 52,524 | (62.8%) | 15,405 | (91.4%) | 13,323 | (89.0%) |
| December 31, 2007 | 835,069 | (0.2%) | 141,281 | (36.3%) | 178,570 | (27.1%) | 120,928 | (19.9%) |
| | | | | | | | Basic Earnings Per Share | Diluted Earnings Per Share |
| December 31, 2008 | | | | | | | 149.87 | 146.59 |
| December 31, 2007 | | | | | | | 1,323.81 | 1,292.93 |

***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 |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| December 31, 2008 | 8,578,045 | 1,154,402 | 13.5% | 13,010.74 |
| March 31, 2008 | 8,994,970 | 1,267,917 | 14.1% | 14,010.62 |

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

| | Dividends Per Share |
|----------------|---------------------|
| March 31, 2008 | 260.00 |

3. Forecasts for the Year Ending March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)

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| Fiscal Year | Total Revenues | Year-on-Year Change | Income before Income Taxes | Year-on-Year Change | Net Income | Year-on-Year Change | Basic Earnings Per Share |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| March 31, 2009 | 1,075,000 | (6.7%) | 19,000 | (92.4%) | 15,000 | (91.2%) | 168.74 |

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)

1. The number of outstanding shares, including treasury shares, was 92,217,067 as of December 31, 2008, and 92,193,067 as of March 31, 2008.

2. The number of treasury shares was 3,490,165 as of December 31, 2008, and 1,696,204 as of March 31, 2008.

3. The average number of shares was 88,895,524 for the nine months ended December 31, 2008, and 91,348,315 for the nine months ended December 31, 2007.

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Financial Results for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2008**

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Income before Income Taxes* | ¥15,405 million (Down 91% year on year) |
| Net Income | ¥13,323 million (Down 89% year on year) |
| Earnings Per Share (Basic) | ¥149.87 (Down 89% year on year) |
| Earnings Per Share (Diluted) | ¥146.59 (Down 89% year on year) |
| Shareholders' Equity Per Share | ¥13,010.74 (Down 7% compared to March 31, 2008) |
| ROE (Annualized) | 1.5% (December 31, 2007: 13.1%) |
| ROA (Annualized) | 0.20% (December 31, 2007: 1.86%) |

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

Economic Environment

2008 was marked by an unprecedented global financial crisis. The subprime loan problem in the U.S. led to a worldwide financial crisis resulting in a series of bankruptcies and restructurings at major financial institutions, exemplified by Lehman Brothers' bankruptcy in September of 2008. The world's real economy started to rapidly decline during the second half of the year, and there is a high possibility that global financial and capital markets will remain in turmoil for the foreseeable future.

Despite financial bailouts adopted by the U.S. Congress in October and December 2008, the U.S. employment environment has deteriorated and consumer spending had been declining. The resulting decline in demand has had a major influence on both the economies of Japan and other major export-driven developing nations.

Japanese companies are facing increasingly severe funding problems, particularly in the construction and real estate sectors, and a post-war record-high number of listed companies have filed for bankruptcy. Japanese companies are also faced with widespread labor adjustment and growing surplus inventories in the manufacturing sector. In response to a deteriorating economy and the appreciated yen, the Bank of Japan has taken measures to increase financial liquidity such as lowering the policy rate, and purchasing commercial paper (CP) and corporate bonds. The efficacy of these policies is not yet clear and will need to be carefully monitored moving forward.

Overview of Business Performance (Nine Months Ended December 31, 2008)**Revenues: ¥799,955 million (Down 4% year on year)**

Revenues for the third period of fiscal 2009 decreased 4% to ¥799,955 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Although revenues decreased year on year from direct financing leases, interest on loans and investment securities, brokerage commissions and net gains (losses) on investment securities, life insurance premiums and related investment income and real estate sales, these decreases were partially offset by year on year increases in revenues from operating leases, gains on sales of real estate under operating leases and other operating revenues.

Revenues from direct financing leases decreased 13% to ¥49,997 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

The Japanese leasing industry has seen declines in business volume and as a result of the ORIX Group's prudent selection of leasing assets, choosing only those assets where the risk and return balance is felt to be appropriate, direct financing lease assets have declined through recent periods. Furthermore, in the field of automobile leases, new business volumes for direct financing leases in Japan have declined, with an increasing shift away from finance lease transactions to operating lease transactions. As a result, direct financing lease revenues in Japan decreased 15% year on year to ¥32,663 million, compared to ¥38,331 million in the same period of fiscal 2008.

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Overseas, direct financing lease operations across the Asian region are centered on automobile leasing. As a result of a more stringent selection of new transactions in response to the decline in the economic environment, both direct financing lease assets and new contracts have both turned to a declining trend starting this third quarter. In addition, direct financing lease assets in the U.S. have declined as a result of decreased leasing operations. Due to these factors, together with the foreign exchange effects of an appreciated yen, overseas direct financing lease revenues decreased 9% to ¥17,334 million compared to ¥18,968 million in the same period of fiscal 2008.

Revenues from operating leases were flat at ¥216,951 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

In Japan, operating lease revenues increased 6% to ¥166,225 million compared to ¥157,114 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due chiefly to an increase in real estate operating lease assets and an increase in automobile leasing operations assets resulting from increased demand.

Overseas, we engage in investment and sales of aircraft leases, constantly monitoring and responding to market trends. Overseas operating lease revenues were down 12% to ¥50,726 million compared to ¥57,746 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due to the absence of gains on sales of aircraft leases recorded in the same period of fiscal 2008, a decline in the number of new transactions, and the foreign exchange effects of an appreciated yen.

Revenues from interest on loans and investment securities decreased 10% to ¥152,887 million compared

to the same period of fiscal 2008.

In Japan, although we have been focusing on loans for corporate clients in the Corporate Financial Services and Investment Banking segments, we adopted a more cautious approach for new transactions from the latter half of fiscal 2008 due to the continuing turbulence in the markets. In addition, interest on loans and investment securities decreased 8% to ¥124,518 million compared to ¥135,199 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, in part because of a decline in revenues from the loan servicing (asset recovery) operations, where revenues are recognized under the cost recovery method, and a decline in commission revenues.

Overseas, revenues were down 18% to ¥28,369 million compared to ¥34,781 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to lower market interest rates in the U.S, a similar reduction in new transactions as in Japan, and the foreign exchange effects of an appreciated yen.

A loss of ¥8,160 million was recorded on brokerage commissions and net gains (losses) on investment securities compared to a gain of ¥20,026 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. Brokerage commissions decreased 27% year on year to ¥3,948 million, compared to ¥5,425 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. A loss on investment securities of ¥12,108 million was recorded compared to a gain of ¥14,601 million recognized in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to the further deterioration in the bond and securities markets in the U.S. since the second period of fiscal 2009 and losses in various private equity funds.

Life insurance premiums and related investment income were down 5% to ¥88,440 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Revenues from insurance premiums were down 2% to ¥84,293 million compared to ¥85,828 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. Operating revenues from insurance-related investments were down 44% to ¥4,147 million compared to ¥7,345 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due chiefly to a decline in investment securities-related operating revenues caused by the deterioration in the markets.

Revenue from Real estate sales decreased 20% to ¥46,943 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to an absence of gains in Oceania that had been recorded in the same period of fiscal 2008, despite the number of condominiums delivered in Japan being flat compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Residential condominiums developed through certain joint ventures and associated profits are increasing and are recorded under equity in net income (loss) of affiliates net of revenues and costs.

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Gains on sales of real estate under operating leases more than doubled to ¥18,562 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to an increase in gains on sales of office buildings and other real estate, that

are not classified under discontinued operations (refer to Note 1 below).

Other operating revenues increased 10% year on year to ¥234,335 million.

In Japan, revenues were up 17% to ¥195,641 million compared to ¥167,067 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to contributions since the beginning of fiscal 2009 from consolidated subsidiaries acquired in fiscal 2008, and an increase in revenues associated with real estate management operations including golf courses and training facilities.

Overseas, revenues were down 15% to ¥38,694 million compared to ¥45,413 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to the absence in contributions from ship finance-related revenues in Asia, which had been recorded in the same period of fiscal 2008, and the foreign exchange effects of an appreciated yen, despite an increase in revenues from advisory services in the U.S.

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: ¥747,431 million (Up 8% year on year)

Expenses increased 8% to ¥747,431 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Although interest expense, costs of operating leases, costs of real estate sales, other operating expenses, provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses, write-downs on long-lived assets and losses on investment securities were up compared to the same period of fiscal 2008, life insurance costs and selling, general and administrative expenses were down compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

Interest expense increased 3% compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 to ¥80,657 million. In Japan, interest expense increased 15% compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to an increase in average debt levels and a continuation of the shift from short-term to long-term funding. Overseas, interest expense was down 20% compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to lowered interest rates chiefly in the U.S. and the foreign exchange effects of an appreciated yen.

Costs of operating leases were up 7% to ¥147,371 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. In Japan, costs of operating leases increased 14% to ¥112,106 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 chiefly due to an increase in operating lease assets. Overseas, costs of operating leases decreased 11% to ¥35,265 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to the foreign exchange effects of an appreciated yen.

Life insurance costs were down 4% compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 to ¥77,470 million.

Costs of real estate sales increased 4% year on year to ¥53,621 million. The number of condominiums delivered in Japan was flat compared to the same period of fiscal 2008, however write-downs were recorded on a portion of condominium projects under developments.

Other operating expenses were up 13% compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 to ¥136,569 million chiefly resulting from the recognition of expenses since the beginning of fiscal 2009 from the domestic consolidated subsidiaries acquired in fiscal 2008, as previously mentioned in other operating revenues.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were down 3% to ¥190,171 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to the absence of one-off write-downs of intangible assets recorded in the first period of fiscal 2008, despite expenses associated with the consolidated subsidiaries in which we invested in fiscal 2008 that were recorded from the beginning of fiscal 2009. Employee salaries and other personnel expenses account for approximately 60% of selling, general and administrative expenses.

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Provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses more than doubled year on year to ¥50,328 million.

Provisions for direct financing leases were down 13% year on year to ¥5,831 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

Provisions on installment loans more than doubled to ¥44,497 million compared the same period of fiscal 2008 centered on the real estate-related sectors. As of December 31, 2008, ¥733,869 million, or 21% of all outstanding installment loans was to real estate companies. The loans to real estate companies have been collateralized mainly with real estate. Of this amount, ¥194,933 million has been individually evaluated for impairment and the allowance made has increased to ¥30,964 million from ¥2,714 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. This does not include non-recourse loans to SPCs.

Write-downs of long-lived assets increased to ¥1,596 million compared to ¥130 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 as a result of write-downs on rental properties in Japan.

Write-downs of securities almost doubled year on year to ¥10,443 million due primarily to market valuation losses recorded from equity investments both in Japan and overseas.

Net Income: ¥13,323 million (Down 89% year on year)

Operating income was down 63% year on year to ¥52,524 million due to the reasons noted above.

Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates recorded a loss of ¥32,240 million compared to a profit of ¥28,700 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. The loss was recorded due to a decline in profits as a result of the sale of overseas affiliates in fiscal 2008 and the effects of a deterioration of results of domestic-based equity method affiliates. In addition impairment losses were recorded, since it was judged that the downward stock price movements of a number of equity-method affiliates such as Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. (Fuji Fire) and DAIKYO INCORPORATED (DAIKYO) were other than temporary. Net income from residential condominiums developed through certain joint ventures in Japan increased to ¥9,861 million from ¥3,929 million in the same period of fiscal 2008.

Gains (losses) on sales of subsidiaries and affiliates, net resulted in a loss of ¥4,879 million, while a gain of ¥8,589 million was recognized in the same period of fiscal 2008, due chiefly to write-downs being necessary on the shareholding in Fuji Fire as a result of dilution as a consequence of the issuance and sale of shares to a third party.

As a result, income before income taxes, minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries, discontinued operations and extraordinary gain decreased 91% year on year to ¥15,405 million.

Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries, net decreased 68% year on year to ¥1,134 million.

Income from continuing operations decreased 98% year on year to ¥2,046 million.

Discontinued operations, net of applicable tax effect (refer to (Note 1) on page 3) decreased 36% to ¥11,277 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 89% year on year to ¥13,323 million.

Segment Information

With the aim of continuing medium- to long-term company growth, the ORIX Group has realigned, and presently operates under a reorganized structure to respond flexibly and swiftly to changes in market conditions. As of April 1, 2008, the 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 business segments are: Corporate Financial Services, Maintenance Leasing, Real Estate, Investment Banking, Retail and Overseas Business.

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Management believes reorganizing its businesses into these six new segments addresses the significant changes in ORIX Group's operations and lines of business over the past four to five years.

Financial information about the 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. 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.

Segment information for the third period of fiscal 2009 follows as below.

Corporate Financial Services Segment

The operating environment has drastically changed since the latter half of fiscal 2008, a trend that is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. In the third period of fiscal 2009, financial institutions continued to maintain a very cautious and conservative stance in regards to their lending to the real estate sector, so real estate-related liquidity has been particularly limited, and corporate financing has seen deterioration especially in the real estate and construction industries. In collaboration with the Risk Management Headquarters, the segment has been placing heavy emphasis on increasing the speed of and maximizing the amount of loan recovery, scrutinizing the specific conditions of each client.

Segment revenues increased 2% to ¥104,584 million compared to ¥102,924 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due to revenues recorded from the beginning of the fiscal year from consolidated subsidiaries in which we invested in fiscal 2008, despite a decline in revenues in line with decreases in direct financing lease assets and installment loans due to the stringent criteria placed on new transactions. However, the segment recorded a loss of ¥2,058 million down from a profit of ¥25,691 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due to an increase in provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses chiefly for real estate-related loans and impairment losses of goodwill in consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates.

Segment assets decreased 13% to ¥1,741,297 million compared to March 31, 2008 due to the large reduction in new transactions due to strict controls placed on the selection of new transactions resulting in a reduction in direct financing lease assets and installment loans to corporate clients.

Maintenance Leasing Segment

The operating environment for the automobile leasing business has experienced a swift decline since last autumn brought about by the major turnaround in the automobile industry, and due to a falloff in leasing demand as a result of deterioration in the economy. Furthermore, the car rental operations have underperformed due to worsening consumer sentiment in addition to the sudden rise in gasoline prices. Similarly, the precision measuring and other equipment rental operations have seen a declining trend in its operating ratio.

Segment revenues were flat year on year at ¥176,464 million due to an increase in demand for operating leases in the auto leasing operations, which offset the underperformance of the precision measuring and other equipment rental operations. Segment profits were down 19% to ¥21,904 million compared to ¥27,208 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to an increase in operating expenses mainly from those related to depreciation and maintenance services.

Segment assets increased 4% to ¥673,168 million compared to the end of fiscal 2008 due to an increase in operating lease assets in the automobile leasing operations.

Real Estate Segment

The domestic real estate sector is facing a severe credit crunch as a result of the global economic crisis. Real estate transactions, particularly during the third quarter of fiscal 2009, have drastically declined severely impacting the sector as a whole. Due to the current overriding conditions, the focus will shift from an emphasis on asset turnover to prioritizing cash flow and enhancing the rental and management operations. Furthermore, the condominium market has severely deteriorated, however due to reductions in pricing and the expectation of reduced taxes on mortgages, an upswing in demand is expected, and so it will be necessary to keep watch on shifts in future demand trends.

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Under present market conditions, sales of real estate have been postponed since October, however gains on sales of real estate under operating leases (including income from discontinued operations) increased compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 due to contributions from sales from the second period of fiscal 2009. Profits from condominium operations have greatly declined due to a fall in revenues and write-downs on projects under development. Furthermore, the number of units delivered were 1,890 units for the third period compared to 1,960 units in the same period of fiscal 2008, and third period write-downs of projects under development were ¥8,869 million, resulting in a total of ¥14,091 million in write-downs since the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

As a result, segment revenues were flat at ¥200,209 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008, segment profits were down 13% to ¥40,848 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008, and segment assets increased 9% to ¥1,173,092 million compared to the end of fiscal 2008.

Investment Banking Segment

This segment is facing severe conditions due to the nature of its business portfolio being affected by the tightening of liquidity in the domestic real estate sector and deterioration in the capital and financial markets. New transactions are carefully selected and monitoring of existing transactions has been enhanced.

Real estate-related finance business has seen a decline in overall operating asset levels due to strict selection criteria on new transactions. Furthermore, revenues have also declined in the loan servicing (asset recovery) business, having been affected by the deterioration in business environment caused by the restricted liquidity being experienced in the real estate sector. In the principal investment business, revenues greatly decreased due to the deterioration in the financial and capital markets and the real estate sector. Particularly, in addition to the deterioration in the operating results of domestic equity method affiliates (Fuji Fire and DAIKYO), impairment losses were recorded since it was judged that the downward stock price movements of both companies were other than temporary. Revenues from private equity and alternative investments have also significantly decreased.

As a result, segment revenues were down 23% to ¥68,977 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008 and the segment recorded a loss of ¥47,301 million, down from a profit of ¥39,410 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. Segment assets decreased 18% to ¥1,397,081 million compared to the end of fiscal 2008.

Retail Segment

This segment consists of the card loan business, trust and banking, securities brokerage, and life insurance operations.

The card loan business, despite an increasing trend in provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses, achieved a reduction in expenses through cost-cutting programs. The trust and banking operations also saw a decline in profits due to an increase in provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses. Operating revenues from the life insurance business and commissions from the securities brokerage business have declined as a result of the turmoil in global financial and capital markets. In addition, profits from the life insurance business were pressured by an increase in provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses on installment loans.

As a result, segment revenues were down 4% to ¥138,688 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008, and segment profits were down 45% to ¥11,271 million compared to the same period of fiscal 2008.

Targeting future growth, the trust and banking business is planning to diversify from mortgage loans to individuals towards an expansion of the corporate finance function and increasing its deposit base. As a result, segment assets increased 5% to ¥1,528,198 million compared to the end of fiscal 2008.

Overseas Business Segment

The corporate financing market in the U.S. is experiencing the brunt of the credit crunch caused by the financial crisis. Moving forward, the strategy is to tighten criteria for new investments and improve monitoring and collection of the existing portfolio.

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The shockwaves emanating from the Lehman bankruptcy in September have extended to Asia and the Middle East, which had been comparatively sheltered from the effects of the decline in the global economy, causing a downturn in the region. Moving forward, existing operations will continue to be managed taking into careful consideration the overriding operating environments in the Asian and Middle Eastern regions. Additionally, in collaboration with our long-term local business partners, we will cautiously look for new revenue-generating opportunities centered on investments in distressed assets.

Segment profits declined due to losses caused by deterioration in the bond and equity markets in the U.S, a decline in installment loan revenues caused by the foreign exchange effects of an appreciated yen alongside a lowering of market interest rates and finally decreases in gains on sales of aircraft and ship-related revenues. Also, the segment recorded a decline in profits due to the absence of profits from Korea Life Insurance, which had greatly contributed to profits during the former half of fiscal 2008.

Under these conditions, segment revenues declined 25% to ¥125,529 million compared to ¥167,440 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 and segment profits declined 76% to ¥11,913 million compared ¥48,756 million in the same period of fiscal 2008. Segment assets declined 10% to ¥936,543 million compared to March 31, 2008.

Summary of Third Quarter (Three Months Ended December 31, 2008)

Segment Information

Corporate Financial Services Segment

In the third quarter, new transactions have been substantially curtailed as a result of stricter lending criteria in response to increased credit risks. The segment recorded a loss of ¥9,203 million down from a profit of ¥8,352 million in the same three-month period of fiscal 2008, due to an increase in provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses centered on installment loans to the real estate sector and impairment losses of goodwill in consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates. The focus continues to be on maximizing the speed and total amount of collections on a timely basis.

Maintenance Leasing Segment

In the third quarter, segment profits declined 20% to ¥7,152 million compared to the same quarter of fiscal 2008, due to increased depreciation expenses in line with increased operating lease asset levels, and a decline in operating revenues arising from a deterioration of demand for leases and rentals.

Real Estate Segment

In the third quarter, segment profits were down 85% to ¥737 million compared to the same quarter of fiscal 2008 due to a postponement on sales of real estate under operating leases and write-downs recorded on the property asset portfolio.

Investment Banking Segment

In the third quarter, revenues from principal investment decreased as a result of deterioration in the financial markets. Furthermore, the segment recorded a loss of ¥59,627 million, down from a profit of ¥9,136 million in the same quarter of fiscal 2008 as a result of losses incurred by domestic equity-method affiliates Fuji Fire and DAIKYO due to the deterioration of both companies' operating environments, and impairment losses recorded since it was judged that the downward stock price movements of both companies were other than temporary.

Retail Segment

Segment profits declined 56% to ¥3,049 million compared to the same quarter of fiscal 2008 due to an increase in provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses in the trust and banking operations, a decrease in operating revenue and increase in provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses in the life insurance business, and a decline in brokerage commissions and credit-related revenues in the securities brokerage business, despite a slight increase in profits from the card loan business.

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Overseas Business Segment

In the third quarter, the segment recorded a loss of ¥2,055 million down from a profit of ¥12,842 million in the same quarter of fiscal 2008 as a result of an increase in market valuation losses on bond investments in the U.S. due to the impact of turmoil in the capital markets caused by the financial crisis and a decrease in equity in net income of affiliates in Asia.

2. Qualitative Information Regarding Consolidated Financial Condition

Operating Assets: ¥6,781,367 million (Down 6% on March 31, 2008)

Investment in operating leases increased compared to March 31, 2008. Conversely, investment in direct financing leases, installment loans, investment in securities and other operating assets decreased due to continued caution toward new transactions. As a result, operating assets were down 6% to 6,781,367 million compared to March 31 2008.

Summary of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents increased by ¥67,785 million compared to March 31, 2008, and increased by ¥69,730 million compared to September 30, 2008, to ¥388,440 million in line with the policy of increasing liquidity on hand.

Cash flows from operating activities provided ¥185,355 million in the third period of fiscal 2008, having provided ¥30,994 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 operating activities provided ¥59,461 million in the three months ended December 31, 2008, due chiefly to decrease in trading securities .

Cash flows from investing activities used ¥16,158 million in the third period of fiscal 2008, having used ¥839,536 million in the same period of fiscal 2008 due to a decrease in purchases of lease equipment , a decrease in purchases of available-for-sale securities and 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 towards new transactions, despite a decrease in proceeds from sales of investment in affiliates compared to the same period of fiscal 2008. Cash flows from investing activities provided ¥95,964 million in the three months ended December 31, 2008, due to a decrease in installment loans made to customers which was less than principal collected on installment loans.

Cash flows from financing activities used ¥94,151 million in the third period of fiscal 2008, having provided ¥841,796 million in the same period of fiscal 2008, due to decreased levels of commercial paper to reduce interest-bearing debt. Cash flows from financing activities used ¥77,736 million in the three months ended December 31, 2008, due to repayment of debts which was more than proceeds from debts.

3. Qualitative Information Regarding Forecasts for Consolidated Financial Results

The turmoil in international financial and capital markets has evolved into an unprecedented financial crisis, swiftly affecting the real economy after Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy. The Japanese economy has seen a decrease in export levels, due to a slowdown in the global economy and the foreign exchange effects of an appreciated yen, in addition to a drop in domestic demand as consumer sentiment deteriorates. The Japanese real estate market, having seen rapid expansion during recent years as a result of an inflow of direct foreign investment founded upon global excesses in liquidity, has been subject to a sudden tightening of available credit with a series of major bankruptcies sending tremors throughout the sector.

The ORIX Group was quick to recognize the volatility in the operating environment during the latter half of the previous fiscal year. Corporate strategy was adapted to one that prioritizes soundness over growth, profit forecasts were revised, and Enterprise Risk Management functions centered on appropriate control of the balance sheet were enhanced. However, due to the dramatic worsening of the financial crisis which had a rapid adverse effect on the real economy since October of 2008, profit forecasts and business plans have had to be revised.

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Under these conditions, the Group has enacted stricter criteria for direct financing leases and installment loans, resulting in decreases in the volume of new transactions and total revenues. The business environment has deteriorated significantly since the Lehman bankruptcy and the Group now faces conditions where rising provisions for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses, declines in profits on investment securities, and hard to forecast gains on sales of assets, particularly real estate, are becoming prevalent. Concerning the investment in equity-method affiliates DAIKYO and Fuji Fire, which are presently experiencing a deterioration in their operating results, in addition to recording the losses as incorporated in November's downward revision, it was judged that the recent negative trends of the stock prices were other than temporary and required recognition of impairment losses.

Due to these factors, total revenues for the fiscal year have been revised downward from the previously forecast ¥1,120,000 million to ¥1,075,000 million (6.7% decrease year on year), and net income for the fiscal year has been revised downward from ¥105,000 million to ¥15,000 million (91.2% decrease year on year). Income before income taxes is forecast at ¥19,000 million (92.4% decrease year on year). The forecast for income before income taxes does not reflect reclassification of gains from discontinued operations.

Instability in the financial and real estate sectors is expected to continue. Moving forward, based on the perception that the depth of the macro economic conditions are becoming clearer, the management policy will be one of strengthening the corporate structure and operational realignment in order to improve adaptability to the drastic changes in the economic environment and effects of the credit crunch.

Although deposits will be increased, a reduction of total interest-bearing debt is planned. In addition, a further improvement of our financial position is planned by reducing CP levels due to the dysfunctional capital markets thereby increasing the long-term debt ratio. The goal of these measures is to target a lowered debt-equity ratio.

In realigning the corporate structure, capital will be appropriately allocated through consideration of whether the operations are asset efficient, have sufficient market size and growth potential, competitive edge, and are risk controllable, while at the same time managing the portfolio by limiting risk to within the limits of shareholders' equity. Furthermore, the strategy is one of reducing asset levels, particularly real estate related assets and investment in market-related instruments, in addition to reducing orthodox corporate loans in the corporate financial services segment and promoting the provision of services capitalizing on Group expertise. In addition, the Trust and Banking operation will continue to promote mortgages while at the same time expand its corporate finance function. The entire Group will pursue cost reduction programs, and aim for an organic recovery with a targeted income before income taxes in the range of ¥50,000 million to ¥60,000 million for the next fiscal year. The forecast for income before income taxes does not include reclassification of gains from discontinued operations.

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. Therefore, readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these figures.

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.

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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).

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 during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

The Company reduced the legal reserve and reclassified to retained earnings for ¥2,220 million, for the purpose of simplifying the presentation of shareholders' equity, during the second quarter of fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents**(1) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(As of December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2008)

(Unaudited)

| | (millions of JPY, millions of US\$) | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | December 31, 2008 | March 31, 2008 | U.S. dollars December 31, 2008 |
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 388,440 | 320,655 | 4,267 |
| Restricted Cash | 129,086 | 143,883 | 1,418 |
| Time Deposits | 985 | 511 | 11 |
| Investment in Direct Financing Leases | 968,133 | 1,098,128 | 10,635 |
| Installment Loans | 3,456,198 | 3,766,310 | 37,968 |
| Allowance for Doubtful Receivables on Direct Financing Leases and Probable Loan Losses | (137,374) | (102,007) | (1,509) |
| Investment in Operating Leases | 1,166,262 | 1,019,956 | 12,812 |
| Investment in Securities | 996,630 | 1,121,784 | 10,948 |
| Other Operating Assets | 194,144 | 197,295 | 2,133 |
| Investment in Affiliates | 255,630 | 327,763 | 2,808 |
| Other Receivables | 261,770 | 284,286 | 2,876 |
| Inventories | 206,907 | 232,850 | 2,273 |
| Prepaid Expenses | 51,920 | 47,657 | 570 |
| Office Facilities | 87,523 | 89,533 | 961 |
| Other Assets | 551,791 | 446,366 | 6,062 |
| Total Assets | 8,578,045 | 8,994,970 | 94,233 |
| Liabilities and Shareholders Equity | | | |
| Short-Term Debt | 951,207 | 1,330,147 | 10,449 |
| Deposits | 597,972 | 470,683 | 6,569 |
| Trade Notes, Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities | 355,090 | 392,346 | 3,901 |
| Accrued Expenses | 80,739 | 112,461 | 887 |
| Policy Liabilities | 455,438 | 486,379 | 5,003 |
| Current and Deferred Income Taxes | 193,895 | 267,692 | 2,130 |
| Security Deposits | 166,528 | 163,872 | 1,829 |
| Long-Term Debt | 4,582,136 | 4,462,187 | 50,337 |
| Total Liabilities | 7,383,005 | 7,685,767 | 81,105 |
| Minority Interests | 40,638 | 41,286 | 446 |
| Commitments and Contingent Liabilities | | | |
| Common Stock | 102,216 | 102,107 | 1,123 |
| Additional Paid-in Capital | 136,629 | 135,159 | 1,501 |
| Retained Earnings: | | | |
| Legal reserve | | 2,220 | |

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| | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Retained earnings | 1,073,233 | 1,081,219 | 11,790 |
| Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss) | (94,975) | (19,295) | (1,043) |
| Treasury Stock, at Cost | (62,701) | (33,493) | (689) |
| Total Shareholders Equity | 1,154,402 | 1,267,917 | 12,682 |
| Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity | 8,578,045 | 8,994,970 | 94,233 |

| | December 31, 2008 | March 31, 2008 | U.S. dollars December 31, 2008 |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Note: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss) | | | |
| Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment in securities | (9,365) | 36,286 | (103) |
| Defined benefit pension plans | (4,352) | (4,123) | (48) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | (83,313) | (53,802) | (915) |
| Net unrealized gains on derivative instruments | 2,055 | 2,344 | 23 |
| | (94,975) | (19,295) | (1,043) |

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Table of Contents**(2) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income**

(For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007 and 2008)

(Unaudited)

(millions of JPY, millions of US\$)

| | Nine Months ended December 31, 2007 | Period -over- period (%) | Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 | Period -over- period (%) | U.S. dollars Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Total Revenues : | 835,069 | 100 | 799,955 | 96 | 8,788 |
| Direct financing leases | 57,299 | 84 | 49,997 | 87 | 549 |
| Operating leases | 214,860 | 117 | 216,951 | 101 | 2,383 |
| Interest on loans and investment securities | 169,980 | 116 | 152,887 | 90 | 1,680 |
| Brokerage commissions and net gains (losses) on investment securities | 20,026 | 35 | (8,160) | | (90) |
| Life insurance premiums and related investment income | 93,173 | 99 | 88,440 | 95 | 972 |
| Real estate sales | 58,338 | 74 | 46,943 | 80 | 516 |
| Gains on sales of real estate under operating leases | 8,913 | 51 | 18,562 | 208 | 204 |
| Other operating revenues | 212,480 | 112 | 234,335 | 110 | 2,574 |
| Total Expenses : | 693,788 | 113 | 747,431 | 108 | 8,211 |
| Interest expense | 78,589 | 135 | 80,657 | 103 | 886 |
| Costs of operating leases | 138,043 | 117 | 147,371 | 107 | 1,619 |
| Life insurance costs | 80,927 | 99 | 77,470 | 96 | 851 |
| Costs of real estate sales | 51,549 | 79 | 53,621 | 104 | 589 |
| Other operating expenses | 120,634 | 122 | 136,569 | 113 | 1,500 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 195,473 | 109 | 190,171 | 97 | 2,089 |
| Provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses | 22,757 | 243 | 50,328 | 221 | 553 |
| Write-downs of long-lived assets | 130 | 32 | 1,596 | | 18 |
| Write-downs of securities | 5,347 | 132 | 10,443 | 195 | 115 |
| Foreign currency transaction loss (gain), net | 339 | 285 | (795) | | (9) |
| Operating Income | 141,281 | 64 | 52,524 | 37 | 577 |
| Equity in Net Income (loss) of Affiliates | 28,700 | 131 | (32,240) | | (354) |
| Gains (losses) on Sales of Subsidiaries and Affiliates, Net | 8,589 | 739 | (4,879) | | (54) |
| Income before Income Taxes, Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries and Discontinued Operations | 178,570 | 73 | 15,405 | 9 | 169 |
| Provision for Income Taxes | 71,802 | 71 | 12,225 | 17 | 134 |
| Income before Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries and Discontinued Operations | 106,768 | 74 | 3,180 | 3 | 35 |
| Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries, Net | 3,500 | 104 | 1,134 | 32 | 13 |
| Income from Continuing Operations | 103,268 | 73 | 2,046 | 2 | 22 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Discontinued Operations: | | | | | |
| Income from discontinued operations, net | 30,165 | | 19,073 | | 210 |
| Provision for income taxes | (12,505) | | (7,796) | | (86) |
| Discontinued operations, net of applicable tax effect | 17,660 | 181 | 11,277 | 64 | 124 |
| Net Income | 120,928 | 80 | 13,323 | 11 | 146 |

Note: Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 144 (Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets), the results of operations which meet the criteria for discontinued operations are reported as a separate component of income, and those related amounts that had been previously reported are reclassified.

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Table of Contents**(3) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income**

(For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2007 and 2008)

(Unaudited)

(millions of JPY, millions of US\$)

| | Three Months ended December 31, 2007 | Period -over- period (%) | Three Months ended December 31, 2008 | Period -over- period (%) | U.S. dollars Three Months ended December 31, 2008 |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Total Revenues: | 272,028 | 93 | 247,423 | 91 | 2,718 |
| Direct financing leases | 19,360 | 89 | 15,246 | 79 | 167 |
| Operating leases | 71,805 | 114 | 69,989 | 97 | 769 |
| Interest on loans and investment securities | 57,482 | 112 | 49,143 | 85 | 540 |
| Brokerage commissions and net gains (losses) on investment securities | 4,979 | 13 | (7,042) | | (77) |
| Life insurance premiums and related investment income | 29,024 | 95 | 25,477 | 88 | 280 |
| Real estate sales | 17,746 | 156 | 18,246 | 103 | 200 |
| Gains on sales of real estate under operating leases | 762 | 14 | | | |
| Other operating revenues | 70,870 | 102 | 76,364 | 108 | 839 |
| Total Expenses: | 230,411 | 113 | 252,119 | 109 | 2,770 |
| Interest expense | 27,179 | 129 | 27,347 | 101 | 300 |
| Costs of operating leases | 46,823 | 110 | 48,638 | 104 | 534 |
| Life insurance costs | 25,092 | 103 | 22,784 | 91 | 250 |
| Costs of real estate sales | 14,902 | 149 | 16,818 | 113 | 185 |
| Other operating expenses | 41,081 | 112 | 45,275 | 110 | 497 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 64,638 | 103 | 62,382 | 97 | 686 |
| Provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses | 8,617 | 148 | 22,857 | 265 | 252 |
| Write-downs of long-lived assets | 130 | | 1,596 | | 18 |
| Write-downs of securities | 1,590 | 83 | 4,860 | 306 | 53 |
| Foreign currency transaction loss (gain), net | 359 | | (438) | | (5) |
| Operating Income (Loss) | 41,617 | 48 | (4,696) | | (52) |
| Equity in Net Income (loss) of Affiliates | 4,170 | 60 | (53,810) | | (591) |
| Gains (losses) on Sales of Subsidiaries and Affiliates, Net | 2,534 | | (4,646) | | (51) |
| Income (Loss) before Income Taxes, Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries and Discontinued Operations | 48,321 | 51 | (63,152) | | (694) |
| Provision for Income Taxes | 19,727 | 50 | (20,728) | | (228) |
| Income (Loss) before Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries and Discontinued Operations | 28,594 | 52 | (42,424) | | (466) |
| Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries, Net | 1,145 | 70 | (252) | | (2) |
| Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations | 27,449 | 51 | (42,172) | | (464) |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|-----------------|----|--------------|
| Discontinued Operations: | | | | | |
| Income from discontinued operations, net | 2,119 | | 373 | | 4 |
| Provision for income taxes | (648) | | (144) | | (1) |
| Discontinued operations, net of applicable tax effect | 1,471 | 24 | 229 | 16 | 3 |
| Net Income (Loss) | 28,920 | 48 | (41,943) | | (461) |

Note: Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 144 (Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets), the results of operations which meet the criteria for discontinued operations are reported as a separate component of income, and those related amounts that had been previously reported are reclassified.

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Table of Contents**(4) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007 and 2008)

(Unaudited)

| | (millions of JPY, millions of US\$) | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | Nine Months ended December 31, 2007 | Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 | U.S. dollars Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 |
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities: | | | |
| Net income | 120,928 | 13,323 | 146 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 122,889 | 140,550 | 1,544 |
| Provision for doubtful receivables and probable loan losses | 22,757 | 50,328 | 553 |
| Decrease in policy liabilities | (6,132) | (30,941) | (340) |
| Gains (losses) from securitization transactions | (1,839) | 188 | 2 |
| Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates | (28,700) | 32,240 | 354 |
| Gains (losses) on sales of subsidiaries and affiliates, net | (8,589) | 4,879 | 54 |
| Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries, net | 3,500 | 1,134 | 13 |
| Gains on sales of available-for-sale securities | (4,236) | (1,806) | (20) |
| Gains on sales of real estate under operating leases | (8,913) | (18,562) | (204) |
| Gains on sales of operating lease assets other than real estate | (12,295) | (6,010) | (66) |
| Write-downs of long-lived assets | 130 | 1,596 | 18 |
| Write-downs of securities | 5,347 | 10,443 | 115 |
| Decrease (increase) in restricted cash | (52,506) | 14,460 | 159 |
| Decrease (increase) in loans held for sale | (17,577) | 20,543 | 225 |
| Decrease in trading securities | 178 | 15,361 | 169 |
| Decrease (increase) in inventories | (26,212) | 10,776 | 118 |
| Increase in prepaid expenses | (5,064) | (5,109) | (56) |
| Decrease in accrued expenses | (30,884) | (23,386) | (257) |
| Increase (decrease) in security deposits | (1,365) | 3,183 | 35 |
| Other, net | (40,423) | (47,835) | (526) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 30,994 | 185,355 | 2,036 |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities: | | | |
| Purchases of lease equipment | (804,369) | (693,330) | (7,616) |
| Principal payments received under direct financing leases | 403,344 | 332,984 | 3,658 |
| Net proceeds from securitization of lease receivables, loan receivables and securities | 102,444 | 34,341 | 377 |
| Installment loans made to customers | (1,721,857) | (855,491) | (9,398) |
| Principal collected on installment loans | 1,310,266 | 1,091,457 | 11,990 |
| Proceeds from sales of operating lease assets | 153,435 | 127,906 | 1,405 |
| Investment in affiliates, net | (26,082) | (6,257) | (69) |
| Proceeds from sales of investment in affiliates | 84,682 | 1,933 | 21 |
| Purchases of available-for-sale securities | (384,733) | (228,978) | (2,515) |
| Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities | 47,119 | 169,520 | 1,862 |
| Proceeds from redemption of available-for-sale securities | 102,832 | 102,141 | 1,122 |
| Purchases of other securities | (75,430) | (68,299) | (750) |
| Proceeds from sales of other securities | 31,569 | 24,584 | 270 |
| Purchases of other operating assets | (28,562) | (11,636) | (128) |

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| | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired | (6,476) | (4,243) | (47) |
| Sales of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed | | 28 | |
| Other, net | (27,718) | (32,818) | (360) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (839,536) | (16,158) | (178) |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities: | | | |
| Net increase (decrease) in debt with maturities of three months or less | 156,619 | (283,673) | (3,116) |
| Proceeds from debt with maturities longer than three months | 2,123,172 | 1,877,135 | 20,621 |
| Repayment of debt with maturities longer than three months | (1,431,837) | (1,776,171) | (19,512) |
| Net increase in deposits due to customers | 14,362 | 127,578 | 1,402 |
| Issuance of common stock | 1,897 | 217 | 2 |
| Dividends paid | (11,863) | (23,529) | (258) |
| Net increase in call money | 20,000 | 13,500 | 148 |
| Acquisition of treasury stock | (30,000) | (29,294) | (322) |
| Other, net | (554) | 86 | 1 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | 841,796 | (94,151) | (1,034) |
| Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents | (822) | (7,261) | (80) |
| Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents | 32,432 | 67,785 | 744 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period | 215,163 | 320,655 | 3,523 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period | 247,595 | 388,440 | 4,267 |

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Table of Contents**(5) Assumptions for going concern**

Not applicable.

(6) Segment Information (Unaudited)**1. Segment Information by Sector**

(millions of JPY, millions of US\$)

| | Nine Months ended December 31, 2007 | | Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 | | U.S. dollars Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 | | March 31, 2008 Segment Assets | December 31, 2008 Segment Assets | U.S. dollars December 31, 2008 Segment Assets |
|--|--|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Segment Revenues | Segment Profits | Segment Revenues | Segment Profits (Losses) | Segment Revenues | Segment Profits (Losses) | | | |
| Corporate Financial Services | 102,924 | 25,691 | 104,584 | (2,058) | 1,149 | (23) | 1,993,390 | 1,741,297 | 19,129 |
| Maintenance Leasing | 174,187 | 27,208 | 176,464 | 21,904 | 1,939 | 241 | 649,814 | 673,168 | 7,395 |
| Real Estate | 198,305 | 47,006 | 200,209 | 40,848 | 2,199 | 449 | 1,077,560 | 1,173,092 | 12,887 |
| Investment Banking | 89,222 | 39,410 | 68,977 | (47,301) | 758 | (520) | 1,698,452 | 1,397,081 | 15,347 |
| Retail | 145,182 | 20,341 | 138,688 | 11,271 | 1,523 | 124 | 1,450,241 | 1,528,198 | 16,788 |
| Overseas Business | 167,440 | 48,756 | 125,529 | 11,913 | 1,379 | 131 | 1,037,311 | 936,543 | 10,288 |
| Segment Total | 877,260 | 208,412 | 814,451 | 36,577 | 8,947 | 402 | 7,906,768 | 7,449,379 | 81,834 |
| Difference between Segment Total and Consolidated Amounts | (42,191) | (29,842) | (14,496) | (21,172) | (159) | (233) | 1,088,202 | 1,128,666 | 12,399 |
| Consolidated Amounts | 835,069 | 178,570 | 799,955 | 15,405 | 8,788 | 169 | 8,994,970 | 8,578,045 | 94,233 |

| | Three Months ended December 31, 2007 | | Three Months ended December 31, 2008 | | U.S. dollars Three Months ended December 31, 2008 | |
|--|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | Segment Revenues | Segment Profits | Segment Revenues | Segment Profits (Losses) | Segment Revenues | Segment Profits (Losses) |
| Corporate Financial Services | 37,262 | 8,352 | 34,380 | (9,203) | 377 | (101) |
| Maintenance Leasing | 59,757 | 8,916 | 58,902 | 7,152 | 647 | 79 |
| Real Estate | 51,040 | 4,760 | 57,272 | 737 | 629 | 8 |
| Investment Banking | 30,664 | 9,136 | 20,729 | (59,627) | 228 | (655) |
| Retail | 45,704 | 6,862 | 42,583 | 3,049 | 468 | 33 |
| Overseas Business | 53,733 | 12,842 | 32,212 | (2,055) | 354 | (23) |
| Segment Total | 278,160 | 50,868 | 246,078 | (59,947) | 2,703 | (659) |
| Difference between Segment Total and Consolidated Amounts | (6,132) | (2,547) | 1,345 | (3,205) | 15 | (35) |
| Consolidated Amounts | 272,028 | 48,321 | 247,423 | (63,152) | 2,718 | (694) |

Note: As of April 1, 2008, the Company implemented changes to its internal organization to recognize its businesses into six segments to facilitate formulating strategy, allocating resources and determining portfolio balance at the segment level. The prior period comparative segment results have been restated to be comparative with the newly reorganized operating segments.

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.

Table of Contents**2. Segment Information by Location**

(millions of JPY, millions of US\$)

| | Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 | | | Difference between Segment Total and Consolidated Amounts | Consolidated Amounts |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | Japan | America*1 | Other*2 | | |
| Segment Revenues | 704,333 | 49,119 | 66,925 | (20,422) | 799,955 |
| Segment Profits (losses) | 21,476 | (322) | 13,324 | (19,073) | 15,405 |

U.S. dollars

| | Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 | | | Difference between Segment Total and Consolidated Amounts | Consolidated Amounts |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | Japan | America*1 | Other*2 | | |
| Segment Revenues | 7,737 | 540 | 735 | (224) | 8,788 |
| Segment Profits (losses) | 236 | (4) | 146 | (209) | 169 |

(millions of JPY, millions of US\$)

| | Three Months ended December 31, 2008 | | | Difference between Segment Total and Consolidated Amounts | Consolidated Amounts |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | Japan | America*1 | Other*2 | | |
| Segment Revenues | 223,044 | 10,624 | 14,229 | (474) | 247,423 |
| Segment Profits (losses) | (61,340) | (3,689) | 2,250 | (373) | (63,152) |

U.S. dollars

| | Three Months ended December 31, 2008 | | | Difference between Segment Total and Consolidated Amounts | Consolidated Amounts |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | Japan | America*1 | Other*2 | | |
| Segment Revenues | 2,450 | 117 | 156 | (5) | 2,718 |
| Segment Profits (losses) | (674) | (41) | 25 | (4) | (694) |

Note: Segment information by location are 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.

3. Overseas Revenues

(millions of JPY, millions of US\$)

| | Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 | | | U.S. dollars Nine Months ended December 31, 2008 | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---|---------|-------|
| | America*1 | Other*2 | Total | America*1 | Other*2 | Total |
| Overseas Revenues | 47,565 | 78,379 | 125,944 | 523 | 861 | 1,384 |
| Consolidated Revenues | | | 799,955 | | | 8,788 |
| The Rate of the Overseas Revenues to Consolidated Revenues | 5.9% | 9.8% | 15.7% | 5.9% | 9.8% | 15.7% |

Three Months ended December 31, 2008

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| | U.S. dollars | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | Three Months ended December 31, 2008 | | | | | |
| | America*1 | Other*2 | Total | America*1 | Other*2 | Total |
| Overseas Revenues | 9,704 | 23,702 | 33,406 | 107 | 260 | 367 |
| Consolidated Revenues | | | 247,423 | | | 2,718 |
| The Rate of the Overseas Revenues to Consolidated Revenues | 3.9% | 9.6% | 13.5% | 3.9% | 9.6% | 13.5% |

Note: Results of discontinued operations are not included in Overseas Revenues.

Note*1: mainly United States

Note*2: mainly Asia, Europe, Oceania and Middle East

Table of Contents**Consolidated Financial Highlights**

(For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, and the Year Ended March 31, 2008)

(Unaudited)

(millions of JPY, except for per share data)

| | December 31, 2007 | Period -over- period | December 31, 2008 | Period -over- period | Relationship to March 31, 2008 | March 31, 2008 | Period -over- period |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Operating Assets | | | | | | | |
| Investment in Direct Financing Leases | 1,197,444 | 89% | 968,133 | 81% | 88% | 1,098,128 | 87% |
| Installment Loans | 3,881,360 | 116% | 3,456,198 | 89% | 92% | 3,766,310 | 108% |
| Investment in Operating Leases | 1,013,559 | 124% | 1,166,262 | 115% | 114% | 1,019,956 | 118% |
| Investment in Securities | 1,125,532 | 146% | 996,630 | 89% | 89% | 1,121,784 | 128% |
| Other Operating Assets | 184,481 | 130% | 194,144 | 105% | 98% | 197,295 | 130% |
| Total | 7,402,376 | 115% | 6,781,367 | 92% | 94% | 7,203,473 | 109% |
| Operating Results | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenues | 835,069 | 100% | 799,955 | 96% | | 1,151,786 | 103% |
| Income before Income Taxes, Minority Interests in Earnings of Subsidiaries and Discontinued Operations | 178,570 | 73% | 15,405 | 9% | | 248,696 | 79% |
| Net Income | 120,928 | 80% | 13,323 | 11% | | 169,597 | 86% |
| Earnings Per Share | | | | | | | |
| Net Income | | | | | | | |
| Basic | 1,323.81 | 79% | 149.87 | 11% | | 1,860.63 | 85% |
| Diluted | 1,292.93 | 80% | 146.59 | 11% | | 1,817.81 | 87% |
| Shareholders' Equity Per Share | 14,002.57 | 111% | 13,010.74 | 93% | 93% | 14,010.62 | 107% |
| Financial Position | | | | | | | |
| Shareholders' Equity | 1,266,894 | 111% | 1,154,402 | 91% | 91% | 1,267,917 | 106% |
| Number of Outstanding Shares (thousands of shares) | 90,476 | 100% | 88,727 | 98% | 98% | 90,497 | 99% |
| Long-and Short-Term Debt and Deposits | 6,374,711 | 122% | 6,131,315 | 96% | 98% | 6,263,017 | 114% |
| Total Assets | 9,114,926 | 117% | 8,578,045 | 94% | 95% | 8,994,970 | 110% |
| Shareholders' Equity Ratio | 13.9% | | 13.5% | | | 14.1% | |
| Return on Equity (annualized) | 13.1% | | 1.5% | | | 13.8% | |
| Return on Assets (annualized) | 1.86% | | 0.20% | | | 1.97% | |
| New Business Volumes | | | | | | | |
| Direct Financing Leases (new equipment acquisitions) | 443,683 | 90% | 309,645 | 70% | | 574,859 | 90% |
| Installment Loans | 1,778,629 | 113% | 869,134 | 49% | | 2,331,331 | 105% |
| Operating Leases | 341,642 | 135% | 333,356 | 98% | | 465,909 | 134% |
| Investment in Securities | 462,637 | 272% | 297,277 | 64% | | 688,148 | 208% |
| Other Operating Transactions | 112,019 | 76% | 55,799 | 50% | | 152,480 | 71% |