

YAMASA COMPANY PROFILE



My Own Way

YAMASA[®]
The third Shinichi wrote

Meiji ① The first generation was Sano Enichi (1882-1966). His mother, Nami (1854-1934), the 0th generation, founded Sano Timber Shop in Niimi and transported charcoal to Tamashima by Takasabune boat along River Takahashi.

Taisho ① Enichi returned to Niimi, first set up the timber shop Sano Shoten, then borrowed money from Nami to build his timber plant near to the proposed Niimi Station. Sano Shoten soon became the sleeper supplier for many major railway companies including Kokutetsu, lumber stamp was ㊦

1928 (\$3) Niimi Station of Hakubi Line opened. Exclusive side track was available for sleeper delivery, marking the Peak of the company's sleeper business.

1950 (\$25) The second generation, Sano Ichiro (1920-1970), took over the timber business.

1957 (\$32) Okayama Sekiyu Hanbai was established. Gas station business commenced and the number of stations expanded to 12 thereafter.
1960 (\$35) With severe competition from synthetic building materials, the core timber business trended down. The company found its way to real estate investments.

1967 (\$42) ① Yamasa Company Limited founded.

1969 (\$44) ② Yamasa Sangyo was established. The New Yamasa Building was constructed, with Niimi Bowling Center on the first floor, supermarket on ground level.
1970 (\$45) Niimi Driving School and Takahashi Bowling Center opened.

1970 (\$45) The third generation, Sano Shinichi (1947~), succeeded and took up the President's post in 1973.

1972 (\$47) Okayama Juken was founded. The Takahashi Bowling Center was moved to Kisuki. The first pachinko hall ENDLESS, was opened in Mizushima.
1974 (\$49) Kisuki Bowling Center was closed and the building was turned into a sewing factory.

1977 (\$52) ① Development of pachislot machine commenced.
1979 (\$54) Sales of the first pachislot, JEMINI started.
1980 (\$55) Pachislot PULSAR was launched. Oil shock reached its peak. This was the only time when gas stations turned into profit.
1985 (\$60) The New Entertainment Establishments Control Law was implemented.

1986 (\$61) ② Aircraft leasing business started.
1990 (H2) The Heisei Economic Bubble burst.
1991 (H3) The timber manufacturing plant, Setouchi Precut in Okayama City was completed.
1993 (H5) New PULSAR, Yamasa's super hit Pachislot, solely designed by Shinichi recorded sales of 210,000 machines.

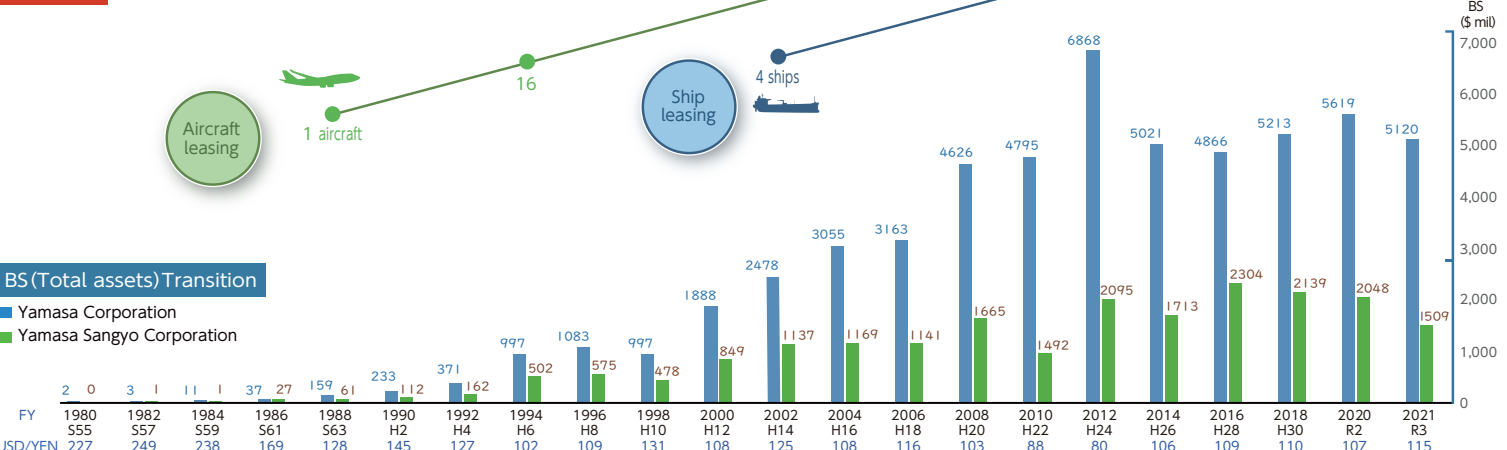
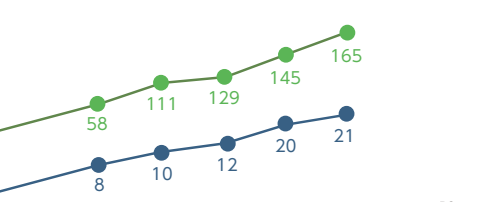
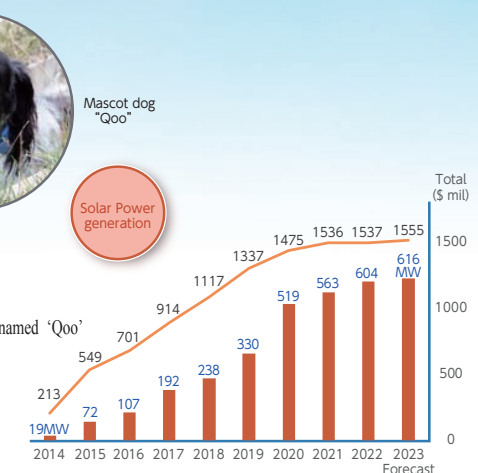
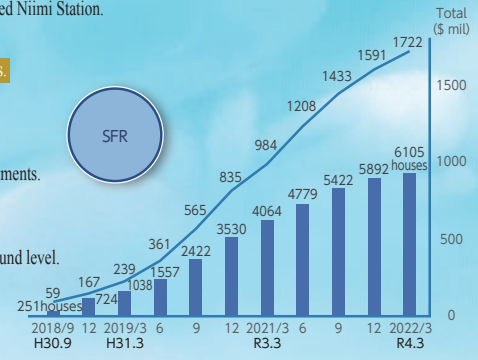
2001 (H13) Vessel leasing started.
2004 (H16) Niimi Central Gas Station opened. But altogether, only 4 stations were left. The driving school was disposed.
2005 (H17) Lease tax system was changed from Japanese Leveraged Lease to Japanese Operating Lease with call option, At Risk Rule was adopted.
2007 (H19) Yamasa's new production plant in Yorishima was completed.

2011 (H23) Year of the Great East Japan Earthquake. From Fukushima, Shinichi adopted an abandoned hunting dog, Munsterlander, now his best companion, named 'Qoo'

2013 (H25) ③ Solar energy business began.
2015 (H27) Sano Shinichi took office as the Eighth President of Nichidenkyo (The Pachislot Machine Manufacturers' Industry Association). Okayama Sekiyu Hanbai and Okayama Juken were absorbed and merged, with Yamasa Sangyo as the Surviving Company. KaeRuu Company Limited was formed. Munster Company Limited was set up.

2018 (H30) ④ Embarked on Single Family Rental (SFR) business. Opened our largest power plant, Watari DC80Mw, on March 2.
2019 (R1) DC 330 Mw Solar power plants started operation and another DC 290 Mw plants under construction. The Company holds 3402 SFRs in North America. Investment 11 billion yen in pretium(USA) SFR. 152 aircrafts for leasing 22 vessels for leasing

5/24 Yamasa Next established.
10 Slot department transferred to Yamasa Next.
3/11 Vista Hotel files for civil rehabilitation; Yamasa signs sponsorship agreement (5/25).
9 Yamasa Frontier Company Limited was set up.
11 SFR reaches about 6000 homes.



Yamasa Corporation
Established Feb/1967(\$42)
Capital \$136,000
CEO Shinichi Sano
Business Aircraft and Vessel Leasing, Solar Power generation, Single Family Rental
Main Banks Tomato, SMBC, MHBK, MUFG, CHKG, SGBK
Hiroshima, Shinsei, STBC, TSBK, Koti, Momiji
Annual Sales \$950mil(FY 2020)
NoE Number of Employees : 72(2020/12)-Yamasa Next Corporation(Pachislot Business):471(2020/12)
Head Office 362-1, Takao Niimi-shi, Okayama-ken 718-0003, Japan
2-20-6, Fukutomi Higashi, Minami-ku, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 702-8033, Japan
PHONE : +81-86-262-5131 FAX : +81-86-262-3292
Tokyo office 2F Nikko Building, 2-15-12, Higashiueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo-to 110-0015, Japan
PHONE : +81-3-3837-2349 FAX : +81-3-3837-0340

Yamasa Sangyo Corporation
Established Mar/1967(\$44)
Capital \$272,000
CEO Shinichi Sano
Business Aircraft and Vessel Leasing, Solar Power generation
Main Banks Tomato, CHKG, SHBK, MUFG, TSBK, SGBK
Annual Sales \$448mil(FY 2020)
NoE Number of Employees:20(2021/9)-Yamasa Frontier Corporation:176
Head Office 362-1, Takao, Niimi-shi, Okayama-ken 718-0003, Japan
2-20-6, Fukutomi Higashi, Minami-ku, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 702-8033, Japan
PHONE : +81-86-262-5001 FAX : +81-86-262-5809

パチスロ事業(総販売台数 356万台) 1980(S55)開始



航空機・船舶リース事業(航空機165機) 1986(S61)開始・(船舶21隻) 2001(H14)開始



太陽光発電事業(102 発電所) 2014(H26) 開始 (2022年1月現在)

太陽光発電所マップ(DC容量表示)

- 運開実績 563.4MW
- 2022年3月末運開 40.9MW
- 2023年3月末運開 11.6MW
- その他の予定 7.0MW
- 合計 616.0MW

■北海道(24発電所)

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 江別角山 1,430kW | 北海道苫東1 2,569kW | 北海道八雲栄浜 725 kW | 長万部美畑 2,882kW |
| 札幌篠路町 903kW | 北海道苫東2 2,323kW | 真駒内 1,770kW | 北斗向野 1,302kW |
| 苫小牧錦岡 645kW | 北海道苫東3 2,659kW | 北海道三笠 3,025kW | 岩見沢 290 kW |
| 函館鈴蘭丘 686kW | 北海道浜頓別 1,094kW | 釧路市北園第1 2,832kW | |
| 北海道北広島大曲 2,338kW | 北海道北斗第1 3,423kW | 釧路市北園第2 3,180kW | |
| 北海道北広島大曲2号 1,001kW | 北海道北斗第2 2,421kW | 釧路市北園第3 3,180kW | |
| 北海道むかわ 1,300kW | 北海道北斗第3 1,685kW | 北海道当別 2,833kW | |

■中国・四国(29 発電所)

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 有帆 2,105 kW | 高梁津川町 608kW | 寄島事業所 1,732kW |
| ウエスト江津 4,040 kW | 足見 697kW | 児島上の町 12,442kW |
| 大佐山 308 kW | 津山綾部 616kW | 新見羅生門 1,531kW |
| 吉備中央町 1,535 kW | 高知土佐清水 1,164kW | 西山内 2,695kW |
| 京山山頂 1,571 kW | 美星 735kW | 真庭カンツリー 16,826kW |
| こんびらレイクサイド 16,112 kW | 福山市加茂 1,209kW | まんのう 23,962kW |
| 山陽小野田 1,690 kW | 美作北山 373kW | 安芸高田 21,648kW |
| 島根大東 806 kW | 矢掛 293kW | 山口高畑 16,002kW |
| 島根長谷 1,618 kW | 弥高第二 606kW | 鷹ヶ巣山 364kW |
| 大椿寺 698 kW | 弥高西 1,102kW | |



◀こんびらレイク太陽光発電所 16.1Mw

■九州(16 発電所)

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 熊本あさぎり 2,323kW | 宮崎日向 24,252kW |
| 熊本県山鹿1 2,278kW | 宮崎日向第2 35,431kW |
| 熊本県山鹿2 1,150kW | 熊本人吉第1~4 7,304kW |
| 対馬豆蔵 616kW | 春山地区第二 2,683kW |
| 福岡川崎田原 1,705kW | 春山地区第三 2,190kW |
| 松馬場坂 1,717kW | 妙見 2,587kW |
| 矢護山 39,905kW | |

▲矢護山太陽光発電所 39.9Mw

■東北(12発電所)

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 秋田狼緑 2,444kW | ウエスト大和町 2,585kW |
| 秋田北秋田 2,143kW | 湯上中央 1,992kW |
| 秋田黒川第1 12,001kW | 福島会津美里 2,056kW |
| 秋田黒川第2 11,885kW | 宮城亶理町 79,548kW |
| 秋田出戸浜 2,561kW | 仙台芋沢 50,990kW |
| 秋田三種町 2,411kW | 宮城川崎 32,448kW |

▲巨理太陽光発電所 79.5Mw

■関東・中部(7 発電所)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 茨城新治 6,643kW | 栃木細竹第一 2,946kW |
| 茨城本木 1,139kW | 栃木細竹第二 2,946kW |
| 長野野土見町 5,504kW | つくばみらい 23,800kW |
| みなかみSP 1,526kW | |

■北陸・近畿(14 発電所)

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 淡路入野 1,183kW | 奈良上深川 8,503kW | 三重松阪第2 1,667kW |
| 淡路大町 2,467kW | 姫路の形第一 3,226kW | 三重明和町 2,359kW |
| 金沢競馬場 538kW | 姫路の形第二 3,149kW | 今津メガソーラー 3,076kW |
| 三田メガソーラー 8,379kW | 姫路の形第五 13,379kW | 京都亀岡 11,677kW |
| 泉南発電所 925kW | 三重松阪第1 2,239kW | |

SFR事業(6,105 棟) 2018(H30)開始

| | 第1期 | 第2期 | 倍率 |
|------------|--------|------|------|
| \$ / ¥ | 108 | 111 | 1.03 |
| 保有棟数 (棟) | 3402 | 2703 | 0.79 |
| 家屋面積 (sf) | 1630 | 1764 | 1.08 |
| (㎡) | 147 | 159 | |
| 購入価格 (千\$) | 236 | 321 | 1.36 |
| (万円) | 2549 | 3563 | |
| sf単価 (\$) | 145 | 182 | 1.26 |
| 坪単価 (万円) | 57 | 74 | |
| 賃貸エリア (州) | 13 | 19 | 1.46 |
| 平均築年数 (年) | 27 | | |
| H O A (%) | 49 | | |
| 学校 | 5.0/10 | | |

