

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Reporting Entity

SBI Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Japan. The consolidated financial statements of the Company consist of the Company, its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the “Group”) and interests in the Group’s associates and joint ventures. The Group is engaged in various businesses, which primarily consist of three key businesses: “Financial Services Business,” “Asset Management Business” and “Biotechnology-related Business.” See Note 5 “Segment Information” for detailed information on each business.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Company’s Representative Director, President and CEO, Yoshitaka Kitao and Director, Managing Executive Officer and CFO, Shumpei Morita on October 2, 2014.

2. Basis of Preparation

(1) Compliance with IFRS

Since the Company meets the criteria of “Specific company” defined in Article 1-2 of the Rules Governing Term, Form and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements (Financial Ministerial Order the 28th, 1976), the consolidated financial statements of the Group were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) pursuant to Article 93 of the Rules Governing Term, Form and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the below:

- Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)
- Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)

The measurement basis of fair value of the financial instruments is provided in Note 6 “Fair value of financial instruments.”

(3) Reporting currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese Yen, which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest million yen, unless otherwise stated.

(4) Use of estimates and judgments

In the preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, management of the Company are required to make estimates, judgments and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the current period and future periods.

(a) Measurement of financial instruments

Unlisted equity securities held by the Group are primarily included in operational investment securities and classified as fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). Fair values of those unlisted equity securities are measured using valuation techniques in which some significant input may not be based on observable market data.

(b) Deferred tax assets

Temporary differences which arise from differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base and tax loss carryforwards are recorded as deferred tax assets up to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards can be utilized, using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when they are realized.

(c) Evaluation of goodwill

The Group estimates the recoverable amount of its goodwill regardless of an indication of impairment. The recoverable amount is calculated based on the future cash flows.

(d) Impairment on financial assets at amortized cost

Impairment on financial assets at amortized cost is measured using carrying amount less present value of the future cash flows discounted based on the financial assets’ initial effective interest rate.

(5) Application of new and revised IFRSs

The Group’s consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 are prepared under IFRSs mandatorily effective as at March 31, 2014, except for IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (issued in November 2009, revised in October 2010 and December 2011) (“IFRS 9”), which the Group early adopted.

The Group adopted the following standards beginning with this fiscal year.

Statement of standards		Summary of new standards and amendments
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	Clarification of definition of control as the basis for consolidation, which shall be adopted by all companies
IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	Classification and accounting treatment relevant to arrangements under joint control based on contractual agreement rather than legal form
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Disclosure requirements with regard to interests in other entities, including unconsolidated entities
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	Sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Amendment to presentation of items of other comprehensive income
IAS 19	Employee Benefits	Recognition of actuarial gains and losses and past service costs Presentation and disclosure of post-employment benefits
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	Amendments based on the publishing of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12

There is no significant impact to these consolidated financial statements through adoption.

(6) Revision to Previously Issued Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company revised the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2013 from the previously issued consolidated financial statements after applying more precise methodologies for measuring the fair value of certain securities and determining the scope of consolidation.

Effects of the revisions are summarized as follows:

Items	Millions of Yen		
	For the year ended March 31, 2013		
	Before Revision	After Revision	Affected Amount
Operating revenue	153,476	154,285	809
Operating income	16,577	17,386	809
Profit before income tax expense	14,213	15,022	809
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	3,202	3,817	615
Total assets	2,494,387	2,494,387	—
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	303,299	303,299	—

Note: The revisions have no effect on the consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are listed below.

(1) Basis of consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries refer to the entities under control of the Group and also include the entities that have designed in a way that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls those entities (“structured entities”). Control is defined as the Group having (i) power over the investee, (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor’s returns. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group and deconsolidated on the date that the Group loses control. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions among Group companies are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses are also eliminated and the related impairment is assessed.

Comprehensive losses arising from subsidiaries are allocated to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests even if the balances of non-controlling interests are a negative figure.

(b) Associates and joint ventures

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in joint venture.

When the Group holds between 20% and 50% of voting rights of the other entity, the Group is presumed to have significant influence over the other entity.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement and decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and accounted for using the equity method of accounting. However, investments held by venture capital organizations and other similar entities in the Group are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

Under the equity method, investor’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income (after adjustments for the purpose of conforming with the group accounting policies), from the date of having significant influence or entering into joint control to the date of losing significant influence or ceasing joint control, of the associates and joint ventures (hereinafter referred to as “equity method associates”) were recognized and recorded as adjustments to the carrying amounts of investments.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity method associate exceeds its interest in the associate, losses are not recognized to exceed the carrying amount of the investments. The Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealized gain on inter-company transactions with equity method associates are deducted from the balance of carrying amount of investments only to the extent of investor's interests in the associates.

(c) Business combination

Acquisition method is applied for acquisitions of businesses. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the total of acquisition date fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owner of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their acquisition date fair value except for the below.

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and IAS 19 "Employee Benefits."
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-based Payments" at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" are measured in accordance with that standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If the difference is negative, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Group recognized non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the recognized amount of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related cost is expensed as incurred, except for the costs related to the issuance of debt securities and equity securities.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date and resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without loss of control

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that

do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions in accordance with IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements." The carrying amount of the Group's share and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. The difference between "fair value of consideration paid or received" and "adjustments of the carrying value of non-controlling interests" is recognized in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

(e) Loss of control

When the Group loses control, the difference between the "total fair value of consideration received and the retained interest" and "the previous carrying amount of subsidiary's assets (including goodwill), liabilities and non-controlling interests" are recognized in profit or loss.

In addition, any amount previously recognized in other accumulated comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary is accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of each related assets or liabilities.

The fair value of the retained interest in the former subsidiary is measured in accordance with IFRS 9.

(2) Foreign currency

(a) Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of each individual Group entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of that entity (foreign currencies) are translated in the respective functional currency (i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates) at the rates of exchanges prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the year-end date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be retranslated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was measured. The exchange differences arising from the retranslation were recognized in profit or loss, except for retranslation differences in financial instruments that are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, and exchange differences arising from transactions for the purpose of hedging certain foreign exchange risk.

(b) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from business combinations, of all the Group entities that have a functional currency that is different from the presentation currency (mainly foreign operations) are translated into the presentation currency using the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rates.

Exchange differences arising are recognized as other comprehensive income. The differences are recorded and accumulated as translation reserve in equity and will be

reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

(3) Financial instruments

The Group early adopted IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires all financial assets which are within the scope of IAS 39 “Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement” to be subsequently measured either at amortized cost or at fair value. Debt instruments are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the debt instruments are held in order to collect contractual cash flows as according to the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments and equity instruments other than those above are subsequently measured at fair value.

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting. A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Equity instruments held for purposes other than trading are designated as financial assets at FVTOCI.

(b) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right of offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(c) Non-derivative financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets are initially designated as “Financial assets measured at amortized cost,” “Financial assets at FVTPL” or “Financial assets at FVTOCI” on the basis of the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured using the

effective interest method at amortized cost less accumulated impairment loss if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the financial assets are held in order to collect contractual cash flows according to the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets, other than those subsequently measured at amortized cost, are subsequently measured at fair value, and all changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Within financial instruments other than financial instruments held for trading, equity instruments are designated as financial instruments at FVTOCI at initial recognition. This is an irrevocable election and the accumulative changes of fair value recorded in other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends from the above-mentioned equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. At derecognition of equity instruments at FVTOCI or when the decline in fair value is other than temporary when compared to initial cost, the recognized amount of changes in fair value accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified directly to retained earnings and cannot be reclassified in profit or loss.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less.

(e) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities include corporate bonds and loans, trade and other accounts payable, which are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(f) Trading assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are classified as trading assets and trading liabilities in the below situation:

- Financial assets acquired for the purpose of sale or repurchase mostly in the short term.
- At initial recognition, the financial assets are managed together by the Group as part of a certain financial instrument portfolio, from which an actual short term gain has been realized.
- Derivative (either not classified as hedging instruments or proved to be not effective as hedging instruments).

Trading assets and trading liabilities are classified as financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL, changes in amounts of which are recognized in profit or loss. Trading assets and trading liabilities are presented in “Other assets (or liabilities) related to securities business” in the statement of financial position.

(g) Derecognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Group no longer retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows and transfers all the risks and rewards related to the financial asset.

If, as a result of a transfer, which satisfies the criteria for derecognition, a financial asset is derecognized but the transfer results in the Group obtaining or retaining certain rights and responsibilities, the Group recognizes them as new financial assets or liabilities.

(h) Fair value measurement

The Group measures the fair value of a financial asset or liability using a quoted market price from an active market, if available.

The Group uses valuation techniques to determine fair value if the financial assets are not traded in an active market. Valuation techniques include utilization of a recent arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, current fair value of an identical or similar financial instrument, discounted cash flow analysis and an option pricing model. When there is evidence that market participants use valuation techniques to determine the price of a financial asset and liability and provide a reliable estimated market price, fair value should be determined based on that valuation technique. To ensure the validity and the effectiveness of the valuation techniques used in determining fair value, the Group reassesses the valuation techniques based on observable market data on a regular basis.

(i) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group recognizes impairment losses for financial assets measured at amortized costs after the initial recognition when there is objective evidence that a loss event has occurred and it is reasonably predictable that a negative impact will be exerted on the estimated future cash flows arising from the financial assets. The Group assesses whether there is objective evidence indicating that financial assets measured at amortized cost are impaired on a quarterly basis.

The Group assesses financial assets measured at amortized cost for evidence of impairment both individually and collectively. Significant financial assets are assessed for impairment individually. Significant financial assets which are not impaired individually are assessed for impairment collectively. Financial assets which are not significant are assessed as a group based on risk characteristics.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss in the period and the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly.

Interest on the impaired asset is recognized as the adjustments to discounts realized through the passage of time. When the amount of impairment decreases and the

decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment, reversal of previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(j) Hedge accounting

The Group uses interest rate swap contracts to hedge interest rate risk.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group formally documents the hedging relationship between the hedged item or transaction and the hedging instrument, which is the interest rate swap contract, in compliance with our risk management objective and strategy. In addition, the Group has formal documentation on the effectiveness of the interest rate swap contracts to hedge the risks of changes in fair value and cash flow at the inception and on an ongoing basis.

The changes in fair value of interest rate swap contracts, which are designated as hedging instruments for fair value hedges, are recognized in profit or loss. Gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the risk of changes in interest rates shall adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item and be recognized in profit or loss.

Among the changes in fair value of interest rate swap contracts, which are designated as hedging instruments for cash flow hedges, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The amount that has been recognized in other comprehensive income shall be presented as a deduction of other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the same period during which the hedged item of cash flows affects profit or loss.

The Group shall prospectively discontinue hedge accounting when the criteria for hedge accounting are no longer satisfied. In such situation, amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income remain unadjusted until the anticipated transaction finally affects profit or loss, or the anticipated transaction is not expected to occur, when the underlying amount shall be immediately recognized in profit or loss.

(k) Capital stock

Common stock

Common stocks issued by the Group are classified as equity and stock issuance costs, after tax effects, are recognized as deduction to equity.

Treasury stock

The Group's own equity instruments which are reacquired are recognized at cost including acquisition related costs, after tax effects, as a deduction from equity. When the Group sells treasury stocks, the consideration received is recognized as an addition to equity.

(4) Inventories

Inventories held by the Group are mainly real estate inventories. Real estate inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net

realizable value. Cost is determined by the specific identification method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(5) Lease

(a) Accounting by lessor as financial lease

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Receivables recognized at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease and presented as operating receivables or other receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(b) Accounting by lessee as financial lease

A lease is classified as a financial lease when the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards according to the lease contract. Lease assets are initially recognized at the lower of fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. In subsequent measurement, lease assets are accounted for under the standards applied to the assets.

(6) Property and equipment

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

Property and equipment are measured using the cost method and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Acquisition cost includes the costs incurred directly related to the acquisition of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is calculated as the initial cost of items of property and equipment less their residual values. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over the estimated useful life of each component, and charged to profit or loss. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of major classes of property and equipment are as follows:

- Buildings 3 – 50 years
- Furniture and equipment 2 – 20 years

The depreciation method, estimated useful life and residual value are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

(7) Intangible assets

(a) Intangible assets arising on business combination (goodwill and other intangible assets)

Goodwill arising on acquisition of subsidiaries is recognized as an intangible asset. Initial recognition and measurement of goodwill are stated in “(1) Basis of consolidation, (c) Business combination.” Intangible assets arising from a

business combination, other than goodwill, are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss. For investees to which the equity method is applied, goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

Intangible assets other than goodwill with a finite useful life that arise on a business combination are measured at initial cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

(b) Research and development

Expenditure during the research phase for the purpose of learning the most updated science and technology is recognized as an expense when incurred. Development costs capitalized as a result of meeting certain criteria are measured at initial cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

(c) Other intangible assets (separately acquired)

Other intangible assets acquired by the Group are measured at initial cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

(d) Amortization

Amortization of intangible assets other than goodwill with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the expected useful life, which begins when the assets are available for use.

The estimated useful lives of major classes of intangible assets are as follows:

- Software 3 – 5 years
- Customer Relationship 4 – 16 years

The amortization method, estimated useful life and residual value are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

(8) Investment properties

Investment properties are defined as property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for (a) sale in the ordinary course of business, or (b) use in the production of supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment properties are measured using the cost method and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is calculated as the initial cost of assets less their residual values. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over the estimated useful life of each component, and charged to profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives of a major component of investment properties are as follows:

- Buildings 8 – 50 years

An investment property shall be derecognized on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Gain or loss arising from the derecognition of

investment properties is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss at the time of derecognition.

(9) Impairment of non-financial assets

Other than inventories and deferred tax assets, the Group's non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests at year end. When an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets are estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment losses, if any. For a cash-generating unit ("CGU") including allocated goodwill and intangible assets for which the useful life cannot be determined or which is not available for use, the recoverable amount shall be estimated at the same time every year, regardless of the indication of impairment. A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The impairment loss recognized in relation to the CGU shall be allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit in such order that (a) first, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and (b) then to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss recognized for goodwill shall not be reversed in a subsequent period. An entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill shall be reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset, whenever there is an indication that the investment may be impaired.

(10) Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans of multi-employer

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have defined contribution plans for employee benefits. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Contributions related to defined contribution plans are expensed over the period during which employees render service to the entity. Also, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries participate in defined benefit multi-employer plans, under which contributions paid during the period are recognized in profit or loss as pension expense and contributions payable are recorded as liabilities.

(b) Short-term employee benefits and share-based payment

The Group recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits as an expense of the period during which the related service is rendered.

Also, the Company operates equity-settled share-based compensation plan as an incentive for board members and employees. The fair value of share options which were granted after November 7, 2002 and the vesting conditions had not been satisfied as at March 31, 2011 is measured at the grant date, and the amount of fair value calculated by estimating the number of share options that will ultimately be vested are recognized as expenses with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period.

(11) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected future cash flow using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

(12) Revenue recognition

(a) Financial income related to investment portfolio (excluding trading assets)

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized at their fair value and related transaction costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Gain and loss related to the sale of financial assets at FVTPL are determined as the differences between fair value of the consideration received and the carrying amount.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI are presented in other comprehensive income. When such financial assets are derecognized (sold) or the decline in fair value of such financial assets is other than temporary when compared with the initial cost, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are directly transferred to retained earnings.

However, dividends from financial assets at FVTOCI are recognized as financial income in profit or loss.

(b) **Net trading income**

Securities included in trading assets are classified as financial assets at FVTPL and measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

(c) **Commission income**

Commission income arises from transactions in which the Group is involved as an agent instead of a principal who gains the main part of the profit from the transaction. Revenue from commission income is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period if the result of the transaction can be reliably estimated.

If the below criteria are met, the transaction is regarded as the Group acting as an agent.

- The Group neither retains ownership of the goods nor assumes any responsibility for after service.
- Though the Group ultimately collect consideration from customers, all the credit risk is assumed by the supplier of the goods.

(d) **Sale of goods**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the amount of any sales return, trade discount and volume rebates. Normally, revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence showing that a sales contract has been implemented, that is (i) significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer; (ii) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group; (iii) the cost incurred and possibility of sales returns can be reliably estimated; (iv) the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold; and (v) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. When there is a probability that a sales discount is allowed by the Group, the amount shall be deducted from the original amount of revenue if it can be reasonably estimated.

(13) Income tax expense

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense, which are recognized in profit or loss, except for those arising from business combinations or recognized directly in equity and other comprehensive income. Current income tax expense is measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount. However, deferred tax assets are not accounted for if they arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, or from deductible temporary differences related to the investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, under which it is probable that the difference cannot be recovered in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax

liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax assets are realized or the deferred tax liabilities are settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis, or the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for the unused carryforward tax losses, unused tax credits and expected deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused carryforward tax losses, unused tax credits and expected deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset shall be reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Group reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilized.

The Group recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint venture, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and (ii) it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Group shall recognize a deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from investments mentioned above, to the extent that, and only to the extent that, it is probable that (i) taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized; and (ii) the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future.

(14) Earnings per share

The Group discloses both the basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (issued shares adjusted by the treasury shares) during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the Group adjusts profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(15) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Discrete financial information of all the segments is available so that the operating results are regularly reviewed by the board of directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment

and assess its performance. Operating results reported to the board of directors include items that directly belong to the segment and items allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. Items not allocated to any reporting segment mainly consist of corporate assets such as expenses of the headquarters.

(16) Non-current assets held for sale

The Group classifies a non-current asset or asset group as held for sale if (i) its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use; (ii)

the assets are available for immediate sale and their sale within one year is highly probable; and (iii) management of the Group is committed to a plan to sell the asset.

When the Group is committed to a plan to sell a subsidiary with a loss of control and all the above criteria are satisfied, it classifies the subsidiary's entire assets and liabilities as held for sale regardless of retaining any non-controlling interest of the subsidiary.

Non-current assets (or asset groups) held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(17) New standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations that are published but have not yet been adopted by the Group

The new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations have been published before the approval date of the consolidated financial statements, but the Group has not early adopted are as follows. The impact to the consolidated financial statements through adoption is still under investigation and it is difficult to estimate at this moment.

IFRS		Mandatory for fiscal year beginning on or after	Adopted by the group from fiscal year ended	Summary of new standards and amendments
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	To be determined	To be determined	Amendment with regard to hedge accounting
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements			
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	January 1, 2014	March 2015	Clarification of the definition of 'investment entities' and measurement of investment to investee
IAS 27	Separate financial statements			
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2017	March 2018	Amendment with regard to the accounting of revenue recognition
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	January 1, 2014	March 2015	Clarification of offsetting criteria and supplement to interpretations
IAS 36	Impairment of Assets	January 1, 2014	March 2015	Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets
IFRIC 21	Levies	January 1, 2014	March 2015	Clarification on the recognition of a liability for levies

4. Business Combination

(1) For the year ended March 31, 2013

The Group has undertaken a third-party allocation of new shares and accepted all the forfeited shares related to the issuance of acquired shares in Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank(*), which operates services of a savings bank in South Korea (hereinafter referred to as “Hyundai Swiss 1 Savings Bank”) and Hyundai Swiss 2 Savings Bank on March 26, 2013 and March 25, 2013, respectively. The ratios of voting rights of the two banks held by the Group are 89.4% and 94.0%, respectively.

By obtaining control over Hyundai Swiss 1 Savings Bank, two banks under the control of Hyundai Swiss 1 Savings Bank, namely Hyundai Swiss 3 Savings Bank and Hyundai Swiss 4 Savings Bank, have also become subsidiaries of the Group.

Through the acquisition, the Group will provide support to Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank Group, consisting of the four banks mentioned above, to continue sustainable business operations.

The Group aimed to improve the profitability as well as the corporate value through utilizing its know-how in transformation of business strategy and enhancing the Bank Group’s network.

(*) Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank changed its company name into SBI Savings Bank as at September 1, 2013.

Consideration paid at acquisition date, previously held equity interests, fair value of acquired assets and liabilities, and non-controlling interests in relation to the business combination mentioned above are as follows. Consideration was paid in cash.

	Millions of Yen
Fair value of consideration paid	20,449
Fair value of previously held equity interests	530
Total	20,979
Cash and cash equivalents	1,237
Trade and other accounts receivable	270,745
Other investment securities	44,920
Other assets	42,762
Total Assets	359,664
Bonds and loans payable	43,555
Customer deposits for banking business	376,177
Other liabilities	18,098
Total liabilities	437,830
Equity	(78,166)
Non-controlling interests	8,802
Goodwill	90,343
Total	20,979

Goodwill is recognized mainly for excess earning power and the synergy effects with existing business, and is recorded under the asset management segment. Costs in relation to the business combination, amounting to ¥58 million were included in “Selling, general and administrative expenses.” Non-controlling interests are measured at the interest share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets.

Loans receivable included in “Trade and other accounts receivable” with a fair value of ¥203,959 million were mainly

real estate loan provided to individual and corporate customers and unsecured loans to individual customers. The contracted financing amount was ¥375,585 million with ¥171,626 million recorded as an accumulated impairment loss.

Consideration transferred for business combinations other than the above mentioned amounted to ¥1,756 million, which were settled in cash. Fair value of acquired assets and liabilities and non-controlling interests were ¥15,692 million, ¥8,001 million and ¥2,588 million, respectively.

(2) For the year ended March 31, 2014

Consideration transferred for business combinations amounted to ¥2,145 million, which were settled in cash. Fair value of acquired assets and liabilities were ¥4,080 million and ¥1,916 million, respectively.

5. Segment Information

The Group engages in a wide range of business activities, primarily online financial service businesses and investment activities in Japan and overseas. Based on the similarities or economic characteristics of business or nature of services, “Financial Services Business,” “Asset Management Business,” and “Biotechnology-related Business,” which is the most growing business in the Group, are determined as reportable segments.

The reporting segments of the Group represent businesses activities for which separate financial information of the Group’s components is available and reviewed regularly by the board of directors for the purpose of allocation of financial resources and performance evaluation.

The following is a description of business activities for the reporting segments.

“Financial Services Business”

The Financial Services Business consists of a wide range of finance related business and the provision of information regarding financial products, including securities brokerage business, banking services business, property and casualty insurance business, financing business offering mortgage loans, credit card business, and leasing business.

“Asset Management Business”

The Asset Management Business primarily consists of fund management and investment in internet technology, biotechnology, environmental energy and finance-related venture companies. The Group includes venture companies acquired in the Asset Management Business in the Group’s consolidation; thus, the businesses operated by the venture companies are included in this segment.

“Biotechnology-related Business”

The Biotechnology-related Business represents development and distribution of pharmaceutical products with 5-aminolaevulinic acid (ALA), a kind of amino acid which exists in vivo, and cancer and immune related pharmaceutical products.

Business segments classified into “Others” mainly consists of development and trading of investment property and operation of online intermediate service, which were included in the

former Housing and Real Estate Business segment. They are not classified as a reporting segment based on the quantitative criteria for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.

“Elimination” includes profit or loss that is not allocated to

certain business segments and the elimination of the inter-company transactions within the Group, at a price based on the actual market price.

The following represents segment information of the Group:

Millions of Yen							
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology-related Business	Total	Others	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Net Sales							
Revenue from customers	110,898	32,992	950	144,840	9,222	223	154,285
Inter-segment revenue	2,442	19	20	2,481	18	(2,499)	–
Total	113,340	33,011	970	147,321	9,240	(2,276)	154,285
Segment operating income (loss)							
Profit (loss) before income tax expense	18,741	6,259	(3,900)	21,100	1,659	(7,737)	15,022
Other Items							
Interest income	19,845	752	43	20,640	1	(1,484)	19,157
Interest expense	(5,298)	(556)	(56)	(5,910)	(546)	(1,124)	(7,580)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,010)	(912)	(7)	(6,929)	(366)	(242)	(7,537)
Gain or loss from investments applying the equity-method	1,680	(1,087)	(23)	570	(12)	–	558

Millions of Yen							
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology-related Business	Total	Others	Elimination	Consolidated Total
Net Sales							
Revenue from customers	145,853	72,694	2,106	220,653	11,609	560	232,822
Inter-segment revenue	1,982	31	89	2,102	17	(2,119)	–
Total	147,835	72,725	2,195	222,755	11,626	(1,559)	232,822
Segment operating income (loss)							
Profit (loss) before income tax expense	37,298	8,990	(2,432)	43,856	2,438	(7,395)	38,899
Other Items							
Interest income	30,415	34,287	1	64,703	4	(1,248)	63,459
Interest expense	(6,230)	(14,063)	(27)	(20,320)	(321)	(1,724)	(22,365)
Depreciation and Amortization	(5,918)	(4,874)	(6)	(10,798)	(337)	(243)	(11,378)
Gain or loss from Investments applying the equity-method	1,273	225	136	1,634	(303)	–	1,331

Geographical information regarding non-current assets and revenues from customers are presented as below.

Millions of Yen		
Non-current assets	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Japan	92,620	85,368
Korea	125,320	140,356
Others	14,513	15,735
Consolidated total	232,453	241,459

Note: Non-current assets excluding financial assets and deferred tax assets are allocated depending on the location of the assets.

Revenue from customers	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Japan	146,789	187,935
Overseas	7,496	44,887
Consolidated total	154,285	232,822

Note: Revenue is recognized at the destination of sales.

6. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(1) Fair value measurement

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined based on quoted market prices. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are calculated using valuation models such as a discounted cash flow analysis. The Group determined fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, Other financial assets, Trade and other accounts payable, and Other financial liabilities

The fair values are determined at the carrying values as they approximate the carrying values due to their short maturities.

Trade and other accounts receivable

The fair values are determined based on the future cash inflows discounted at interest rates derived from appropriate indices such as government bond risk free rates considering credit risk.

Assets and liabilities related to securities business

With respect to loans on margin transactions included in margin transaction assets, the fair values are determined at the carrying value as the interest rates of the loans are floating rates and reflect the market interest rate within a short period. The fair values of assets and liabilities related to securities business, except for loans on margin transactions, are considered to approximate the carrying values as those assets and liabilities are settled within a short period.

With respect to trading assets and trading liabilities, the fair values are determined as described in “Operational investment securities and other investment securities” and “Derivatives.”

Operational investment securities and other investment securities

The fair values of listed equity securities are determined based on quoted market prices in the stock exchange. The fair values of unlisted equity securities, bonds with share options and stock

warrants are determined using valuation models including the discounted cash flow analysis, the analysis based on revenues, profits and net assets, and pricing analysis with reference to comparable industry prices. The fair values of investments in funds are determined at the fair values of partnership net assets based on the Group’s percentage share in the contributed capital, if such fair values are available.

Bonds and loans payable

With respect to bonds and loans payable with floating interest rates, the fair values are determined at the carrying values as the interest rates of the bonds and loans reflect the market interest rate within a short period and as the credit condition of companies that obtained the bonds and loans are not expected to change significantly. With respect to bonds payable with fixed interest rates, the fair values are determined based on the future cash outflows considering remaining periods and discount rates adjusted with credit risks. With respect to loans payable with fixed interest rates, the fair values are determined at the present value of the future cash outflows, where the sum of principal and interest of loans are grouped according to their maturities and discounted using interest rates with reference to similar types of loans. The fair value of bonds payable and loans payable with short maturities are determined at the carrying values since they approximate the carrying values.

Customer deposits for banking business

The fair values of demand deposits are determined at the carrying values which are the amounts paid on demand at the reporting date. The fair values of time deposits are determined based on the future cash inflows discounted at the adequate rates, such as government bond yield considering credit risk. The fair values of time deposits with short time maturities are determined at the carrying values since they approximate the carrying values.

Derivatives

The fair values of foreign currency forward contracts are determined based on the future exchange rate at the reporting date, whereas the fair values of foreign currency spot contracts are determined using the spot rate at the reporting date. With respect to index futures and options, the fair values are determined based on market closing price at the reporting date in principal stock exchanges. With respect to interest swaps, the fair values are determined by reference to offered prices by financial institutions.

(2) Classification and fair value of financial instruments

Classification and fair value of financial assets were as follows:

As at March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen				
	Carrying Amount				
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other accounts receivable	–	–	412,477	412,477	413,240
Assets related to securities business	3,407	–	1,430,238	1,433,645	1,433,645
Operational investment securities	119,268	–	–	119,268	119,268
Other investment securities	49,928	7,281	–	57,209	57,209
Total	172,603	7,281	1,842,715	2,022,599	2,023,362

As at March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen				
	Carrying Amount				
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other accounts receivable	–	–	336,206	336,206	340,124
Assets related to securities business	5,803	–	1,733,690	1,739,493	1,739,493
Operational investment securities	127,365	–	–	127,365	127,365
Other investment securities	47,875	1,359	–	49,234	49,234
Total	181,043	1,359	2,069,896	2,252,298	2,256,216

Classification and fair value of financial liabilities were as follows:

As at March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen			
	Carrying Amount			
	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total	Fair value
Bonds and loans payable	–	344,360	344,360	344,885
Trade and other accounts payable	–	48,894	48,894	48,894
Liabilities related to securities business	225	1,304,380	1,304,605	1,304,605
Customer deposits for banking business	–	376,177	376,177	376,177
Total	225	2,073,811	2,074,036	2,074,561

As at March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen			
	Carrying Amount			
	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total	Fair value
Bonds and loans payable	–	440,112	440,112	440,688
Trade and other accounts payable	–	53,503	53,503	53,503
Liabilities related to securities business	776	1,617,137	1,617,913	1,617,913
Customer deposits for banking business	–	302,314	302,314	302,490
Total	776	2,413,066	2,413,842	2,414,594

(3) Financial instruments categorized by fair value hierarchy

“IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement” requires measurement of fair value to be categorized into three levels with reference to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements.

The fair value hierarchy is defined as below:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level of hierarchy used in fair value measurement is determined at the lowest level with relevant significant inputs to the measurement.

A transfer of financial instruments between levels of the hierarchy is recognized at the date when the cause of the transfer or change in circumstances occurs.

The table below presents the financial assets and liabilities measured at the fair values in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group.

	Millions of Yen			
	As at March 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Assets related to securities business	3,407	–	–	3,407
Operational investment securities and other investment securities				
Financial assets at FVTPL	19,797	–	149,399	169,196
Financial assets at FVTOCI	4,663	–	2,618	7,281
Total financial assets	27,867	–	152,017	179,884
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities related to securities business	225	–	–	225
Total financial liabilities	225	–	–	225

	Millions of Yen			
	As at March 31, 2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Assets related to securities business	5,803	–	–	5,803
Operational investment securities and other investment securities				
Financial assets at FVTPL	31,732	426	143,082	175,240
Financial assets at FVTOCI	495	–	864	1,359
Total financial assets	38,030	426	143,946	182,402
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities related to securities business	776	–	–	776
Total financial liabilities	776	–	–	776

The table below presents the financial assets and liabilities not measured at the fair values in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group.

Millions of Yen				
As at March 31, 2013				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Trade and other accounts receivable	–	413,240	–	413,240
Assets related to securities business	–	1,430,238	–	1,430,238
Total financial assets	–	1,843,478	–	1,843,478
Financial liabilities				
Bonds and loans payable	–	344,885	–	344,885
Trade and other accounts payable	–	48,894	–	48,894
Liabilities related to securities business	–	1,304,380	–	1,304,380
Customer deposits for banking business	–	376,177	–	376,177
Total financial liabilities	–	2,074,336	–	2,074,336

Millions of Yen				
As at March 31, 2014				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Trade and other accounts receivable	–	340,124	–	340,124
Assets related to securities business	–	1,733,690	–	1,733,690
Total financial assets	–	2,073,814	–	2,073,814
Financial liabilities				
Bonds and loans payable	–	440,688	–	440,688
Trade and other accounts payable	–	53,503	–	53,503
Liabilities related to securities business	–	1,617,137	–	1,617,137
Customer deposits for banking business	–	302,490	–	302,490
Total financial liabilities	–	2,413,818	–	2,413,818

(4) Financial instruments categorized as Level 3

Based on the valuation methods and policies as reported to the board of directors, external evaluating agencies and appropriate individuals of the Group measure and analyze the valuation of financial instruments categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The valuation techniques and unobservable inputs used for recurring fair value measurements categorized as Level 3 are as follows:

Millions of Yen				
As at March 31, 2014				
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	143,946	Income approach and market approach	Discount rate P/E ratio EBITDA ratio	10% 10.3–21.8 4.2–8.3

Within the fair value of financial instruments categorized as Level 3 by recurring fair value measurements, the fair value of “Operational investment securities” and “Other investment securities,” which is measured through the income approach or market approach, increases (decreases) when the discount rate decreases (increases), when the P/E ratio increases (decreases), or when EBITDA ratio increases (decreases).

With respect to the financial instruments categorized as Level 3, no significant impact on the fair values is assumed even if one or more of the unobservable inputs were changed to reasonably possible alternative assumptions.

The movement of financial instruments categorized as Level 3 is presented as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen		
	Operational investment securities and other investment securities		Total
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at FVTOCI	
Balance as at April 1, 2012	110,489	1,865	112,354
Acquisitions through business combinations	34,298	474	34,772
Purchase	12,439	—	12,439
Comprehensive income			
Net profit (Note 1)	8,610	—	8,610
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—
Dividends	(4,599)	—	(4,599)
Sale or redemption	(4,401)	—	(4,401)
Liquidation	(43)	0	(43)
Currency translation differences	3,167	279	3,446
Others (Note 3)	(5,422)	—	(5,422)
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 4)	(5,139)	—	(5,139)
Transferred to Level 3	—	—	—
Balance as at March 31, 2013	149,399	2,618	152,017

For the year ended March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen		
	Operational investment securities and other investment securities		Total
	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at FVTOCI	
Balance as at April 1, 2013	149,399	2,618	152,017
Acquisitions through business combinations	—	—	—
Purchase	18,482	—	18,482
Comprehensive income			
Net profit (Note 1)	305	—	305
Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 2)	—	(119)	(119)
Dividends	(3,891)	—	(3,891)
Sale or redemption	(8,801)	(1,790)	(10,591)
Liquidation	(54)	—	(54)
Currency translation differences	7,450	155	7,605
Others (Note 3)	(2)	—	(2)
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 4)	(19,806)	—	(19,806)
Transferred to Level 3	—	—	—
Balance as at March 31, 2014	143,082	864	143,946

- Notes: 1. Gains and losses recognized as profit (loss) for the period in relation to financial instruments are included in "Operating revenue" in the consolidated statement of income.
Gains and losses recognized arising from financial assets at FVTPL held as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 were ¥20,910 million of gains and ¥282 million of losses, respectively.
2. Gains and losses recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) in relation to financial instruments are included in "FVTOCI financial assets" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
3. Transfer due to obtaining of control.
4. Transfer due to significant input used to measure fair value becoming observable.

7. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Quantitative information for recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities set off in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the amounts of potential effect of recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not set off in the consolidated financial position of the Group are presented as follows:

Millions of Yen						
Financial assets						
As at March 31, 2013	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Assets related to securities business (Securities borrowing agreements and other similar transactions)	845,325	(375,428)	469,897	(127,913)	(74,850)	267,134
Assets related to securities business (Receivables related to securities transactions)	102,746	(29,206)	73,540	(24,608)	–	48,932
Assets related to securities business (Financial assets related to foreign exchange transactions)	622	–	622	(60)	(562)	–

Millions of Yen						
Financial liabilities						
As at March 31, 2013	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	
Liabilities related to securities business (Securities loan agreements and other similar transactions)	896,239	(375,428)	520,811	(202,763)	–	318,048
Liabilities related to securities business (Payables related to securities transactions)	150,259	(29,206)	121,053	(24,608)	–	96,445
Liabilities related to securities business (Financial liabilities related to foreign exchange transactions)	8,905	–	8,905	(622)	–	8,283

Millions of Yen						
Financial assets						
As at March 31, 2014	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Assets related to securities business (Securities borrowing agreements and other similar transactions)	1,018,722	(368,277)	650,445	(126,840)	(108,480)	415,125
Assets related to securities business (Receivable related to securities transactions)	58,628	(14,701)	43,927	(14,729)	–	29,198
Assets related to securities business (Financial assets related to foreign exchange transactions)	1,549	–	1,549	(187)	(1,362)	–

As at March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen					
	Financial liabilities					
	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Financial instruments				Cash collateral pledged	Net amount	
Liabilities related to securities business (Securities loan agreements and other similar transactions)	1,043,339	(368,277)	675,062	(235,320)	–	439,742
Liabilities related to securities business (Payables related to securities transactions)	127,781	(14,701)	113,080	(14,729)	–	98,351
Liabilities related to securities business (Financial liabilities related to foreign exchange transactions)	16,697	–	16,697	(1,549)	–	15,148

The rights of set-off for recognized financial assets and liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement are enforced when debt default or other specific events that are unexpected in the ordinary course of business occurs, and have an effect on realization or settlement of individual financial assets and liabilities.

8. Financial Risk Management

(1) Risk management policy over capital management and financing

In order to maintain financial strength, the Group has basic capital management policies to maintain an appropriate level of capital and debt equity structure.

The balances of interest-bearing debt (Bonds and borrowings), cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to owners of the Company which the Group manages were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Interest-bearing debt (Bonds and borrowings)	344,360	440,112
Cash and cash equivalents	(133,362)	(276,221)
Net	210,998	163,891
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	303,299	325,631

Pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (“FIEA”) and Insurance Business Act of Japan, domestic subsidiaries of the Group are obligated to maintain a certain level of capital adequacy ratio.

Significant capital adequacy regulations under which domestic subsidiaries of the Group are obligated are as follows:

1. SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. is required to maintain a certain level of capital-to-risk ratio set forth under the FIEA. If the ratio falls below 120%, the Financial Services Agency (“FSA”) may order changes to operational methods and other changes.
2. SBI Insurance Co., Ltd. is required to maintain a certain level of Solvency Margin Ratio in conformity with the Insurance Business Act of Japan. If the Solvency Margin Ratio falls below 200%, the FSA may order submission

and implementation of a reasonable improvement plan for sound management.

SBI Savings Bank whose headquarter is in the Republic of Korea is obligated to maintain certain level of capital adequacy ratio in conformity with the Main Shareholder eligibility standard or standard of KIPCO Asset Management Company KSC (KAMCO) or other standards. If the capital adequacy ratio falls below certain level, Korean Financial Supervisory Service may give warning or order business suspension.

The Group engages in a wide range of finance related businesses, such as investment business, fund management business, securities business, banking business, leasing business, loan business, credit card business and insurance businesses, to avoid excessive concentration of risk on specific entities or businesses. To operate these businesses, the Group raises funds through indirect financing such as bank borrowing, direct financing such as bond issuance and equity financing, transactions with securities financing companies, and receiving customer deposits for banking business. The Group also considers the market environment and maintains an appropriate strategy for short and long term financing.

The Group conducts trading of derivative instruments including foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps, index futures, and foreign currency spot contracts. The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swap transactions primarily to hedge foreign exchange risk and to manage its interest rate exposures on borrowings, respectively. The Group does not hold or issue them for speculative purposes. Index futures are entered into for the purpose of day trading with a cap placed on their trading volume. Index futures were mainly daily trading under a limited trading scale. Foreign currency spot contracts are conducted with individual customers and involve cover transactions based on the Group’s “Position Management Rule.”

In order to maintain financial strength and appropriate

operational procedures, it is the Group's basic policy of risk management to identify and analyze various risks relevant to the Group entities and strive to carry out integral risk management using appropriate methods.

The Group is exposed to the following risks over financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

(2) Risks arising from financial instruments

Financial assets held by the Group primarily consist of investment-related assets, securities-related assets and financing-related assets.

Investment-related assets include operational investment securities, other investment securities, and investments in associates which primarily represent investments in stocks and funds. These assets are held for the purpose of fostering the development of venture capital portfolio companies or earning capital gains. These assets are exposed to the issuer's credit risk and the stock price fluctuation risk. Furthermore, unlisted equity securities are exposed to liquidity risk and investment assets denominated in foreign currency are exposed to the risk of foreign exchange fluctuations.

Securities-related assets consist of cash segregated as deposits, margin transaction assets, trading instruments, trade date accrual, and short-term guarantee deposits. These assets are exposed to the credit risk and the interest rate risk of the brokerage customers of the Group, securities financing companies, and financial institutions. Trading instruments are exposed to the credit risk of issuers and the risk of market price fluctuation. Trading instruments, trade date accrual, and short-term guarantee deposits are presented as other assets related to the securities business in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financing-related assets consist of operational loans receivable, finance leases receivable and installment receivable. These assets mainly include real estate loans for companies and individuals, unsecured personal loans, finance leases receivable for domestic operational companies and the receivable of the credit card business. These assets are exposed to credit risk of accounts, such as default due to worsening economic conditions with higher credit risk exposure, and interest rate risk. Financing-related assets are presented as trade and other accounts receivable in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities of the Group primarily consist of loans payable, bonds payable, customer deposits for the banking business and securities-related liabilities. The loans payable of the Group are exposed to liquidity risk from changes in the pricing policy of the financial institutions to the Group. Also, the bonds payable are monitored due to liquidity risk from market conditions or reducing the credit rating of the Group. Customer deposits for the banking business are important financing arrangements and are managed considering adequate safety. However, customer deposits for the banking business are exposed to liquidity risk which makes it difficult to arrange requisite finance due to withdrawals or other reasons.

Securities-related liabilities consist of margin transaction

liabilities, loans payable secured by securities on repurchase agreement transactions, deposits from customers, guarantee deposits received from margin transactions, and trade date accrual. The financing environment of the security business operated by the Group is affected by the business policy of security financing companies and its investment strategy. The Group exercises control by matching the financing with the related security assets. Trade date accrual is presented as other liabilities related to the securities business in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swap transactions primarily to hedge foreign exchange risk associated with receivables, payables and securities denominated in foreign currencies and to manage its interest rate exposures on borrowings, respectively.

The Group manages index futures as a part of its investment business, which is exposed to market risk. Because the counterparties of foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swap agreements are limited to creditworthy major Japanese financial institutions and index futures are traded in the public market, the credit risk arising from default is considered to be minimal.

The Group also enters into foreign currency spot contracts in the course of ordinary operations, and for hedging risks arising from the business. The transactions are subject to interest rate risks and foreign currency risks as well as exposed to credit risks with customers and credit and settlement risks with counterparties.

(3) Risk management system over financial instruments

The Company assigns a risk management officer who is in charge of risk management and sets up a risk management department in line with the risk management rules and the group risk control rules in order to properly analyze and control these risks. The risk management department analyzes and monitors the Group's risk on a timely basis.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that the Group may suffer losses from decrease or losses of assets due to deteriorated financial conditions of investees/debtors. Credit risk includes country risk that the Group may suffer losses from changing the currency, political or economic circumstances of a country where investees/debtors operate.

Credit risk management policies of the Group are as follows:

- (a) Accurately analyze financial conditions of investees/debtors and quantify relevant credit risk.
- (b) Appropriately manage the Group's own capital and the related risks by periodic monitoring.
- (c) Under foreign investments or lending transactions, the Group identifies intrinsic risk of investees/debtors with domestic/foreign offices as well as overseas partners followed by periodic monitoring.
- (d) Recognize investment risk as significant risk to be controlled among various credit risks and perform detailed analysis of fluctuation in risk associated with operational investment securities.

The Group operates in line with the above risk management policies. Subsidiaries which allow credits to corporate or individual customers as a part of business are monitored in accordance with respective basic rules as needed.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets excluding the evaluation value of collateral is the carrying amount after impairment loss presented in the consolidated statement of financial position. The maximum exposure to a financial guarantee contract, which the Group grants, and the loan commitment is the amount of the financial guarantee contract and fixed transaction amount of the loan commitment presented in Note 34 "Contingent liability."

The Group evaluates recoverability of operating receivables and other receivables by considering the credit condition of customers and recognizes impairment losses. The Group is not extremely exposed to credit risk from a specific customer.

Impairment losses and analysis of the age regarding trade and other accounts receivable presented on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

There are no financial assets that are past due related to the securities business.

Impairment losses regarding trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2014
Trade and other accounts receivable (gross)	420,856	347,206
Impairment losses	(8,379)	(11,000)
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	412,477	336,206

The analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due but not impaired as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2014
No later than 6 months	3,214	178
Later than 6 months and not later than 1 year	25	4,401
Later than 1 year	12	60
Total	3,251	4,639

Trade and other accounts receivable include the amount recoverable by insurance or collateral. Collateral received mainly consists of real estate assets received on loan to small-middle real estate companies or individual or other assets. Evaluation on receiving collateral is made by an independent third party appraiser and the amount of the loan is determined to be filled with evaluation value. However, the value of the collateral may be inadequate due to a declining real estate market. If the Group obtains collateral assets by exercise of security interests, the Group immediately collects the loan by conducting sales or auction of the assets.

(5) Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that the Group may suffer losses from fluctuation of interest rate, stock price, foreign exchange rate or other factors.

Market risk management policies of the Group are as follows:

- Understand underlying currency and term of assets and quantify market risk.
- Appropriately manage the balance between the Group's own capital and its related risk by periodic monitoring.
- Never enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes in the absence of established operating rules.

① Stock Market Risk

The Group is exposed to stock market risk arising from its investment portfolio. If the market price of operational investment securities and other investment securities held by the Group as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 increased by 10%, profit before income tax expense in consolidated statement of income would have increased by ¥1,980 million and ¥3,173 million, respectively.

The investment portfolios as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2014
Operational investment securities		
Listed equity securities	7,617	26,184
Unlisted equity securities	78,690	60,019
Bonds	650	1,097
Investments in funds	31,448	39,431
Others	863	634
Total	119,268	127,365
Other investment securities		
Listed equity securities	8,456	1,817
Unlisted equity securities	2,974	2,852
Bonds	43,137	38,669
Investments in funds	2,102	4,674
Others	540	1,222
Total	57,209	49,234

② Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk with regard to assets and liabilities dominated in currencies used by various entities other than the Group's functional currency, mainly including USD and HKD. The Group's main exposures to foreign exchange risk are as follows:

As at March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen		
	USD	HKD	Others
Monetary financial instruments dominated in foreign currency			
Assets	20,001	5,045	6,557
Liabilities	233	1	122

As at March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen		
	USD	HKD	Others
Monetary financial instruments dominated in foreign currency			
Assets	33,368	6,840	14,633
Liabilities	25,908	6,690	8,668

If the foreign currencies strengthened by 1% against the functional currency with all other variables (such as interest rate) held constant, consolidated post-tax profit for the year ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 would have increased by ¥312 million and ¥136 million, respectively, mainly as a result of monetary financial instruments dominated in foreign currency held by the Group.

③ Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to various interest rate fluctuation risks in its business operations. Interest rate fluctuation affects financial income arising from financial assets, which primarily consist of bank balances, money in trust held by subsidiaries in the financial service business, call loans, and loans receivable from individual and corporate customers, and also affects financial costs arising from financial liabilities, which primarily consist of borrowings from financial institutions, bonds payable, and customer deposits for the banking business.

In management's sensitivity analysis, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher and all other variables were held

constant, the Group's profit before taxation for the year ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 would have increased by ¥74 million and ¥1,316 million, respectively.

The analysis is prepared assuming the financial instruments subject to interest rate risk and all other variables were held constant throughout the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014.

(6) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is defined as the Group's exposure to the below situations:

- Necessary financing cannot be secured due to deterioration of the Group's financial condition
- Risk of loss from financing at higher interest rate than usual with no option
- Risk of loss from transaction at significantly unreasonable price with no option or unable to conduct transactions due to severe situation such as market turmoil.

The Group manages its liquidity risk through the following policies.

- (a) Secure various financing arrangements such as bank overdraft facility, bond issuance registration or stock issuance.
- (b) Collect information on the Group's working capital requirement and understand the cash flow positions.
- (c) Obtain reports from the department responsible for cash management based upon the liquidity risk management policies stated in (a) and (b) above to monitor cash flow risks.

Liquidity risk arises from financial liabilities settled by transfer of cash and other financial assets. Balances of financial liabilities held by the Group by maturity are as follows;

As at March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen							
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years	Due after three years through four years	Due after four years through five years	Due after five years
Bonds and loans payable	344,360	350,393	223,363	75,022	6,547	1,162	9,063	35,236
Trade and other accounts payable	48,894	48,894	45,922	1,567	1,004	298	98	5
Liabilities related to securities business	1,304,605	1,304,605	1,304,605	-	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits for banking business	376,177	384,230	343,295	37,387	3,510	17	15	6
Other financial liabilities	35,371	35,371	35,371	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen							
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years	Due after three years through four years	Due after four years through five years	Due after five years
Bonds and loans payable	440,112	447,230	310,741	37,816	34,368	36,661	1,189	26,455
Trade and other accounts payable	53,503	53,503	50,887	1,452	510	335	228	91
Liabilities related to securities business	1,617,913	1,617,913	1,617,913	–	–	–	–	–
Customer deposits for banking business	302,314	308,165	277,094	26,576	4,471	10	5	9
Other financial liabilities	38,015	38,015	38,015	–	–	–	–	–

The Group entered into line of credit agreements (e.g., overdraft facilities) with leading domestic financial institutions to ensure an efficient operating funds procurement and to mitigate liquidity risk.

Contractual amounts and used amounts of overdraft facilities as at each reporting date are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2014
Lines of credit	215,920	265,550
Used balance	115,159	128,909
Unused portion	100,761	136,641

9. Trade and Other Accounts Receivable

Trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Trade accounts receivable and installment receivables	9,473	8,958
Loans receivable	303,211	266,638
Operational receivables	16,172	26,166
Finance lease receivables	13,898	16,241
Deposits in relation to banking business	66,404	16,010
Others	3,319	2,193
Total	412,477	336,206

Maturity analysis to the collection or the settlement of the trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
No later than 1 year	271,088	230,799
Later than 1 year	141,389	105,407
Total	412,477	336,206

10. Other Assets Related to Securities Business

Other assets related to securities business as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Trade date accrual	414,030	431,588
Short-term guarantee deposits	4,723	13,890
Others	3,512	5,843
Total	422,265	451,321

11. Operational Investment Securities and other Investment Securities

“Operational investment securities” and “Other investment securities” in the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Operational investment securities		
Financial assets at FVTPL	119,268	127,365
Total	119,268	127,365
Other investment securities		
Financial assets at FVTPL	49,928	47,875
Financial assets at FVTOCI	7,281	1,359
Total	57,209	49,234

Investments in equity instrument for the purpose of maintaining and improving business relations with the investees are designated as financial assets at FVTOCI by the Group.

Fair values of financial assets at FVTOCI presented as “Other investment securities” in the consolidated statement of financial position and related dividends income presented as “Operating revenue” in the consolidated statement of income consisted of the following, respectively:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Fair value		
Listed	4,663	495
Unlisted	2,618	864
Total	7,281	1,359

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Dividends income		
Listed	103	10
Unlisted	98	39
Total	201	49

Name of investee and related fair values of financial assets at FVTOCI presented as “Other investment securities” in the consolidated statement of financial position mainly consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Other investment securities		
Sunwah Kingsway Capital Holdings Limited	224	232
ULS Group, Inc.	316	231
Asahi Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	213	213
Kingston Financial Group Limited	2,166	—
Golden Sun Profits Limited	1,678	—
PION CO., LTD.	475	—

Fair value at disposal, cumulative gain (pre-tax) and dividend income of financial assets at FVTOCI disposed during the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

Millions of Yen					
For the year ended March 31, 2013			For the year ended March 31, 2014		
Fair value at disposal	Cumulative gain	Dividends income	Fair value at disposal	Cumulative gain	Dividends income
1,214	314	32	4,954	759	39

Financial assets at FVTOCI are sold (derecognized) to enhance the effective operation and efficiency of assets.

Cumulative gains (net of tax) transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014, were ¥78 million and ¥988 million, respectively.

For financial assets at FVTOCI whose significant decline in fair value compared to their acquisition costs is other than temporary, cumulative losses (net of tax) transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings for the year ended March 31, 2014, were ¥119 million.

12. Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

(1) Investments in associates

The combined financial information of associates accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Profit for the year attributable to the Group	(1,136)	491
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	1,224	1,069
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group	88	1,560

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Book value	16,742	18,260

Since the recoverable amounts of certain investments in associates were estimated to be less than the carrying amounts, impairment losses of ¥1,212 million were recognized for the year ended March 31, 2014. The amount was included in “Share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method” in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Investments in joint ventures

The combined financial information of joint ventures accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Profit for the year attributable to the Group	1,694	2,052
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	174	463
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group	1,868	2,515

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Book value	18,947	21,560

13. Structured Entities

The Group conducts investment activities through investment partnerships for investment activities in Japan and overseas mainly through the asset management segment. These investment partnerships raise funds from investors/partners, and

provide funding mainly in the form of capital contribution to investees. These investment partnerships are structured in a way that voting rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the partnerships.

The purpose of using the assets and liabilities of the structured entities is restricted by contractual arrangements between the Group and the structured entities.

(1) Consolidated structured entities

Total assets of the consolidated investment partnerships were ¥120,859 million and ¥117,437 million as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Total liabilities were ¥6,901 million and ¥8,056 million as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

(2) Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group invests in investment partnerships and investment trusts, etc. that the Group has no control on their management policies such as their selection of investment targets.

The Group has not entered into any arrangement to provide financial support for the assets and liabilities of these structured entities. Accordingly, the maximum exposure of loss resulting from our involvement with unconsolidated structured entities is limited to the book value, the details of which are as described below:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Operational investment securities	32,299	40,779
Other investment securities	2,596	5,742
Total	34,895	46,521

The maximum exposure indicates the maximum amount of possible loss, but not the possibility of such loss being incurred.

14. Investment Property

The movement of cost and accumulated depreciation and impairment losses of investment property consisted of the following:

Cost	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Balance, beginning of year	21,144	39,095
Acquisitions	328	4,823
Business combinations	18,522	—
Sales or disposals	(899)	(8,784)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	—	2,913
Balance, end of year	39,095	38,047

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Balance, beginning of year	(2,615)	(2,740)
Depreciation	(287)	(505)
Impairment	(14)	(2,936)
Sales or disposals	176	1,559
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	–	(230)
Balance, end of year	(2,740)	(4,852)

Impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 were ¥14 million and ¥2,936 million, respectively, due to a significant decline in fair value of certain investment properties, and were recorded in “Other expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

The impaired assets recognized for the year ended March 31, 2013 belong to the Real Estate business, which is classified into “Others” in segment information. Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2014 were ¥2,891 million in the Asset Management business and ¥45 million in the Real Estate business, which is classified into “Others” in segment information. The recoverable amount of the investment properties is measured at fair value less cost of disposal through real estate valuation.

15. Property and Equipment

The movements of cost, accumulated depreciation and impairment loss of property and equipment were as follows:

Cost	Millions of Yen				
	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2012	6,591	10,013	2,579	380	19,563
Acquisition	723	632	–	134	1,489
Acquisitions through business combinations	832	747	667	47	2,293
Sales or disposals	(1,361)	(570)	–	(31)	(1,962)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	0	(36)	39	67	70
Others	225	(643)	68	16	(334)
Balance as at March 31, 2013	7,010	10,143	3,353	613	21,119
Acquisition	866	1,486	–	850	3,202
Acquisitions through business combinations	–	0	–	–	0
Sales or disposals	(1,284)	(822)	(67)	(6)	(2,179)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	94	429	132	130	785
Others	697	16	218	(379)	552
Balance as at March 31, 2014	7,383	11,252	3,636	1,208	23,479

“Business combinations” for the year ended March 31, 2013 refers to the acquisition of the Company’s subsidiary, SBI Savings Bank and its subsidiaries.

Millions of Yen			
Carrying amount and fair value			
As at March 31, 2013		As at March 31, 2014	
Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
36,355	37,169	33,195	34,268

The fair value as at the end of each reporting period is based on a valuation conducted by independent valuation appraisers with appropriate qualifications, who have had recent experience in local practice for relative categories of assets.

The inputs used for the fair value measurement of investment properties are categorized as Level 3 (unobservable inputs).

Rental income from investment property for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 was ¥1,218 million and ¥1,262 million, respectively, which was included in “Operating revenue” in the consolidated statement of income. Expenses incurred in direct relation to the rental income (including repairs and maintenance) for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014, were ¥823 million and ¥1,076 million, respectively, which were included in “Operating cost” and “Selling, general and administrative expenses.”

Millions of Yen					
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2012	(3,865)	(5,732)	(456)	(48)	(10,101)
Sales or disposals	1,022	465	–	15	1,502
Depreciation	(847)	(1,484)	–	(13)	(2,344)
Impairment losses	(10)	–	–	–	(10)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(7)	28	–	(65)	(44)
Others	156	323	(68)	(16)	395
Balance as at March 31, 2013	(3,551)	(6,400)	(524)	(127)	(10,602)
Sales or disposals	1,131	741	68	4	1,944
Depreciation	(526)	(1,658)	–	(126)	(2,310)
Impairment losses	(10)	(2)	–	(249)	(261)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(10)	(345)	–	(60)	(415)
Others	(11)	1	–	1	(9)
Balance as at March 31, 2014	(2,977)	(7,663)	(456)	(557)	(11,653)

Millions of Yen					
Carrying amount	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land (Note)	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2013	3,459	3,743	2,829	486	10,517
Balance as at March 31, 2014	4,406	3,589	3,180	651	11,826

The carrying amount of property and equipment in the above table includes the carrying amount of the following leased assets:

Millions of Yen			
Carrying amount	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2013	336	1,604	1,940
Balance as at March 31, 2014	555	1,438	1,993

Impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 were ¥10 million and ¥261 million, respectively, due to no expectation of initially expected profits and were included in “Other expenses” in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized for the year ended March 31, 2013 were in the Asset Management Business. Impairment losses recognized for the year ended March 31, 2014 were ¥186 million in the Financial Services Business, ¥12 million in the Asset Management Business and ¥63 million in common expense, which is not allocated to specific business segments, respectively.

16. Intangible Assets

(1) The movement of cost and accumulated impairment losses of intangible assets including goodwill

The movements in cost, accumulated amortization and impairment losses of intangible assets including goodwill for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:

Cost	Millions of Yen				
	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2012	55,970	26,176	2,309	747	85,202
Acquisitions	–	4,642	–	5	4,647
Business combinations	95,423	3,830	22,906	7	122,166
Sales or disposals	(341)	(1,087)	–	(5)	(1,433)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	124	8	1,495	35	1,662
Others	–	(8)	–	–	(8)
Balance as at March 31, 2013	151,176	33,561	26,710	789	212,236
Acquisitions	–	5,522	–	20	5,542
Business combinations	16	7	–	–	23
Sales or disposals	(764)	(4,826)	–	(24)	(5,614)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	12,931	621	3,763	37	17,352
Others	–	(378)	–	378	–
Balance as at March 31, 2014	163,359	34,507	30,473	1,200	229,539

Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	Millions of Yen				
	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2012	(7,769)	(12,050)	(540)	(341)	(20,700)
Sales or disposals	–	349	–	–	349
Amortization	–	(4,467)	(527)	(160)	(5,154)
Impairment losses	(842)	(314)	–	–	(1,156)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	–	0	–	6	6
Balance as at March 31, 2013	(8,611)	(16,482)	(1,067)	(495)	(26,655)
Sales or disposals	744	4,657	–	24	5,425
Amortization	–	(5,482)	(2,963)	(147)	(8,592)
Impairment losses	(1,478)	(679)	–	–	(2,157)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	192	(127)	(1,171)	(16)	(1,122)
Others	–	378	–	(378)	–
Balance as at March 31, 2014	(9,153)	(17,735)	(5,201)	(1,012)	(33,101)

Carrying amount	Millions of Yen				
	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2013	142,565	17,079	25,643	294	185,581
Balance as at March 31, 2014	154,206	16,772	25,272	188	196,438

The carrying amount of software in the above table as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 includes the carrying amount of leased assets of ¥624 million and ¥270 million, respectively. Amortization expenses were recorded in “Operating cost” and “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Impairment losses for each business segment

The Group recognized impairment losses totaling ¥1,156 million and ¥2,157 million for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively, due to no expectation of initially expected profits, and recorded them in "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized for the year ended March 31, 2013 were ¥1,146 million in the Financial Services Business and ¥10 million in the Biotechnology-related Business, respectively. Impairment losses recognized for the year ended March 31, 2014 were ¥1,601 million in the Financial Services Business, ¥305 million in the Asset Management Business and ¥251 million in common expense, which is not allocated to certain business segments, respectively.

(3) Carrying amount of goodwill

Goodwill arising from business combinations is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination at the date of acquisition of the business.

Significant goodwill arising from business combinations were ¥90,343 million and ¥103,280 as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively, related to SBI Savings Bank and SBI 2

Savings Bank in the Asset Management Business and ¥24,910 million and ¥24,910 as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively, related to SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. in the Financial Services Business.

The recoverable amounts used for impairment test of goodwill and intangible assets are calculated based on the value in use. Value in use is the present value calculated by discounting the estimated cash flows based on the projection approved by management and a growth rate. The business plans are not longer than five years in principle, and reflect the management assessments of future industry trends and historical data based on the external and internal information. The growth rate is determined by considering the long term average growth rate of the market or the country which the CGU belongs to. The growth rate used for measuring value in use was 0% and 5% at the maximum per annum as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively. The discount rate used for measuring value in use was 7.57% and 10.0% to 26.3% per annum as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

17. Deferred Taxation

The following are the major deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized and movements thereon during the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014:

For the year ended March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen					As at March 31, 2013
	As at April 1, 2012	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Change in scope of consolidation	Recognized directly in equity	
Deferred Tax Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL	5,467	(3,101)	—	139	—	2,505
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,282	567	—	1,501	—	3,350
Fixed assets (Note)	1,593	(436)	—	92	—	1,249
Tax loss carryforwards	4,706	(692)	—	—	—	4,014
Other	2,706	195	(22)	(74)	—	2,805
Total	15,754	(3,467)	(22)	1,658	—	13,923
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Financial Assets at FVTOCI	68	—	357	—	—	425
Intangible assets	377	(83)	—	4,695	—	4,989
Other	120	(120)	—	1,670	—	1,670
Total	565	(203)	357	6,365	—	7,084

For the year ended March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen					
	As at April 1, 2013	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Change in scope of consolidation	Recognized directly in equity	As at March 31, 2014
Deferred Tax Assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL	2,505	(2,505)	–	–	–	–
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,350	(1,765)	–	–	–	1,585
Fixed assets (Note)	1,249	(663)	–	–	–	586
Tax loss carryforwards	4,014	214	–	(38)	–	4,190
Other	2,805	(875)	–	3	(123)	1,810
Total	13,923	(5,594)	–	(35)	(123)	8,171
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Financial Assets at FVTPL	–	2,015	–	–	–	2,015
Financial Assets at FVTOCI	425	–	0	–	–	425
Intangible assets	4,989	(520)	901	–	–	5,370
Other	1,670	(1,670)	–	–	816	816
Total	7,084	(175)	901	–	816	8,626

Note: Fixed assets represent property and equipment, and investment property.

In assessing the recoverability of the deferred tax assets, the Group considers the future taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies. The tax losses for which deferred tax assets were not recognized as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, were ¥98,770 million (including ¥82,685 million with the carryforward period over 5 years), ¥157,545 million (including ¥127,147 million with the carryforward period over 5 years), respectively.

The Group recognized deferred tax assets of ¥2,150 million and ¥3,198 million as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively, associated with certain subsidiaries that had net losses during the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014. The Group's management assessed that it is probable that tax credit carryforwards and

deductible temporary differences will be utilized as the tax losses are not expected to arise on an ongoing basis.

As at March 31, 2013 and 2014, in principle, the Group did not recognize a deferred tax liability on the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries because the Group was in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it was probable that such differences would not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries on which deferred tax liabilities were not recognized were ¥39,026 million and ¥110,207 million as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

18. Bonds and Borrowings

(1) Details of bonds and borrowings

Details of the borrowings were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		%	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Due (Note 2)
Short-term loans payable	136,026	185,095	0.79	–
Current portion of long-term loans payable	6,492	9,993	1.64	–
Current portion of bonds payable	65,462	76,136	–	–
Long-term loans payable	17,913	43,965	0.85	2015–2023
Bonds payable	38,524	62,430	–	–
Borrowings related to securitization (Note 3)	79,943	62,493	–	–
Total	344,360	440,112		

Notes: 1. The average interest rate is calculated using the weighted average coupon rate of the outstanding balance as at March 31, 2014.

2. The due represents the repayment term of the outstanding balance as at March 31, 2014.

3. Borrowings related to securitization were funded through securitization of receivables and the liability amounts were recognized against the transferred loan receivables which do not qualify for derecognition and continued to be recognized as the Group's assets.

Details of the bonds were as follows:

Issuer and the name of bond	Date of issuance	Millions of Yen		Interest rate (Note 1)	Due
		As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014		
The Company Japanese yen straight bond (Note 2)	July 2012– December 2013	63,972	39,981	1.52–1.55	July 2013– December 2014
The Company No. 4 Unsecured straight bond	January 2012	29,920	29,964	2.16	January 2015
The Company No. 5 Unsecured straight bond	August 2013	–	29,902	2.15	August 2016
The Company Euroyen Convertible Bonds (Note 3)	November 2013	–	27,695	–	November 2017
SBI Mortgage Co., Ltd. No. 1 Unsecured straight bond	March 2014	–	1,000	2.20	March 2017
SBI Trade Win Tech Co., Ltd. No. 1 Unsecured straight bond	March 2014	–	200	1.99	March 2019
Hyundai Swiss Savings Bank Co., Subordinated bond in Korean Won	June 2008– April 2010	10,094	9,824	7.9–8.5	October 2013– July 2015
Total		103,986	138,566		

Notes: 1. Interest rate is the coupon rate of the balance as at March 31, 2014.

2. Total amounts of straight bonds in Japanese Yen issued based on Euro medium term note program are stated above.

3. The stock acquisition rights of Euroyen convertible bonds are recognized as embedded derivatives.

The amount of the stock acquisition rights are separated from the host, measured at fair value, and recorded as capital surplus after tax effects.

(2) Assets pledged as security

Assets pledged for liabilities and contingent liabilities were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	122	88
Trade and other accounts receivable	4,587	9,739
Other financial assets	1,358	2,645
Investment properties	13,903	9,851
Other assets	380	284
Total	20,350	22,607

The corresponding liabilities were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Bonds and borrowings	14,000	15,359

Besides the above, securities received as collateral for financing from broker's own capital of ¥22,954 million and ¥71,946 million were pledged as collateral for borrowings on margin transactions as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

19. Trade and Other Payables

The components of trade and other payables were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Accounts payable and notes payable	2,574	2,748
Accounts payable-other	9,657	8,784
Advances received	30,720	36,280
Finance lease liability	4,624	4,205
Others	1,319	1,486
Total	48,894	53,503

20. Other Liabilities Related to Securities Business

The components of other liabilities related to securities business were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Trade date accrual	253,819	285,621
Deposits for subscription	1,590	954
Others	225	775
Total	255,634	287,350

21. Leases

(1) As lessee

The Group leases servers for online transaction systems and certain other assets under finance leases. Future minimum lease payments and their present value under finance lease contracts of each payment period as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
No later than 1 year		
Future minimum lease payments	1,914	1,779
Less: future financial cost	(96)	(73)
Present value	1,818	1,706
Later than 1 year and not later than five years		
Future minimum lease payments	2,908	2,546
Less: future financial cost	(105)	(110)
Present value	2,803	2,436
Later than 5 years		
Future minimum lease payments	3	65
Less: future financial cost	(0)	(2)
Present value	3	63
Total		
Future minimum lease payments	4,825	4,390
Less: future financial cost	(201)	(185)
Present value	4,624	4,205

The total future minimum sublease payments under non-cancellable sublease contracts as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 were ¥2,058 million and ¥1,283 million, respectively.

The Group leases office buildings and certain other assets under operating leases. The total future minimum lease payments recorded as expenses under cancellable or non-cancellable operating lease contracts as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 were ¥5,297 million and ¥5,327 million, respectively.

(2) As lessor

The Group leases equipment for telecommunication business and certain other assets under finance leases. Future minimum lease payments receivable and their present value under finance lease contracts of each payment period as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
No later than 1 year		
Future minimum lease payments receivable	4,514	5,377
Less: Future finance income	(211)	(223)
Unguaranteed residual value	–	–
Present Value	4,303	5,154
Later than 1 year and not later than five years		
Future minimum lease payments receivable	9,849	11,375
Less: Future finance income	(254)	(288)
Unguaranteed residual value	–	–
Present Value	9,595	11,087
Later than 5 years		
Future minimum lease payments receivable	–	–
Less: Future finance income	–	–
Unguaranteed residual value	–	–
Present Value	–	–
Total		
Future minimum lease payments receivable	14,363	16,752
Less: Future finance income	(465)	(511)
Unguaranteed residual value	–	–
Present Value	13,898	16,241

22. Capital Stock and Other Equity Items

(1) Capital stock and treasury stock

The number of authorized shares as at March 31, 2013 and 2014 was 341,690,000 shares.

The Company's issued shares were as follows:

	Shares	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Number of issued shares (common shares with no par value)		
As at the beginning of the period	22,451,303	224,525,781
Increase during the period (Notes 1, 2)	202,074,478	35,980
As at the end of the period	224,525,781	224,561,761

Notes: 1. The increase of 202,067,487 shares related to the increase of 6,991 shares due to the exercise of stock acquisition rights and 202,067,487 due to the 10 for 1 stock split effective on October 1, 2012.
2. The increase of 35,980 shares related to the increase due to the exercise of stock acquisition rights.

(2) Reserves

a. Capital surplus

Under the Companies Act of Japan ("the Companies Act"), at least 50% of the proceeds of certain issues of common shares shall be credited to common stock. The remainder of the proceeds shall be credited to capital surplus. The Companies Act permits, upon approval of the shareholders meeting, the transfer of amounts from capital surplus to common stock.

b. Retained earnings

The Companies Act provides that a 10% dividend of retained earnings shall be appropriated as capital surplus or as a statutory reserve until the aggregate amount of capital surplus and statutory reserve reaches 25% of common stock. The statutory reserve may be used to eliminate or reduce a deficit or be transferred to retained earnings upon approval of the shareholders meeting.

(3) Other component of equity

The movements of other component of equity were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	Other component of equity			
	Currency translation differences	Financial assets at FVTOCI	Hedging instruments for cash flow hedges	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2012	(1,352)	35	(46)	(1,363)
Change for the year	7,838	(247)	46	7,637
Transfer to retained earnings	—	(78)	—	(78)
Balance as at March 31, 2013	6,486	(290)	—	6,196
Change for the year	9,900	998	—	10,898
Transfer to retained earnings	—	(869)	—	(869)
Balance as at March 31, 2014	16,386	(161)	—	16,225

The Company's treasury stock included in the above issued shares was as follows:

	Shares	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Number of treasury stock		
As at the beginning of the period	442,093	8,098,446
Increase during the period (Notes 1, 3)	7,730,653	45,497
Decrease during the period (Notes 2, 4)	(74,300)	(65,200)
As at the end of the period	8,098,446	8,078,743

Notes: 1. The increase of 7,730,653 shares related to the acquisition of 377,857 shares subject to Article 156 of the Companies Act (replacement of the third paragraph of Article 165), 33,186 shares purchased from shareholders with less than one unit of shares, and 7,319,610 shares due to a 10 for 1 stock split effective on October 1, 2012.
2. The decrease of 74,300 shares related to 1,940 shares sold to shareholders with less than one unit of shares, and sales of 72,360 shares to the Employee Stockholding Association.
3. The increase of 45,497 shares was due to the purchases from shareholders with less than one unit of shares.
4. The decrease of 65,200 shares related to 3,400 shares sold to shareholders with less than one unit of shares, and sales of 61,800 shares to the Employee Stockholding Association.

23. Dividends

Dividends paid were as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2013	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on April 26, 2012	Common shares	2,208	100	March 31, 2012	June 7, 2012

The Company conducted a 10 for 1 stock split, effective on October 1, 2012. The amount of dividend per share presented above refers to the amount before the stock split was conducted.

Year ended March 31, 2014	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on May 9, 2013	Common shares	2,170	10	March 31, 2013	June 6, 2013

Dividends for which the declared date fell in the year ended March 31, 2014, and for which the effective date will be in the year ended March 31, 2015

	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on May 8, 2014	Common shares	4,340	20	March 31, 2014	June 6, 2014

24. Share-based Payment

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have stock option plans for their directors or employees. These stock options are granted to persons resolved by the board of directors based on the approval of the shareholders meeting of the Company or certain of its subsidiaries. Vesting conditions include accomplishment of the IPO, the directors or employees holding their positions as directors or employees until the accomplishment of the IPO. Also, certain of the stock options were allocated to the directors or employees at the fair value.

None of the expenses arising from granted stock options are recorded during the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014.

The outline of the stock option plans of the Group is as follows:

(1) The Company

The Company's stock options were all vested before the date of transition to IFRSs (April 1, 2011, hereinafter referred to as the "transition date"); thus, the Company does not apply IFRS 2 "Share-based payment."

The outline of the Company's stock option plan is as follows:

	Shares		Yen	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
Beginning balance	2,420,376.81	2,271	1,513,238.36	2,901
Forfeited	(894,387.45)	1,231	(1,123,298.88)	2,477
Exercised	(12,751.00)	463	(35,980.98)	752
Unexercised balance	1,513,238.36	2,901	353,958.50	4,466

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock prices upon exercise of stock options for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 were ¥597 and ¥1,305, respectively.

2. Number of shares and weighted average exercise prices in the above table are adjusted retrospectively reflecting the 10 for 1 stock split effective on October 1, 2012.

The unexercised balance as at March 31, 2014 is as follows:

Yen	Shares	Yen	Years
As at March 31, 2014			
Exercise price range	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Average remaining exercise period
2,501–3,500	345.00	2,934	0.2
3,501–4,500	174,409.00	4,317	1.2
4,501–5,000	179,204.50	4,613	0.2
Total	353,958.50	4,466	0.7

(2) Subsidiaries

The outline of the Company's subsidiaries' stock option plans is as follows:

(a) Stock option plans which were unvested at the transition date

	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
	Shares Number of shares	Yen Weighted average exercise price	Shares Number of shares	Yen Weighted average exercise price
a-1 SBI Biotech Co., Ltd.				
Beginning balance	1,246	17,279	710	26,549
Forfeited	(536)	5,000	–	–
Unvested balance	710	26,549	710	26,549

Notes: 1. There were no vested balances as at March 31, 2014.

2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2014 was 1.4 years. (Stock options with exercise period defined as 3 years passed from the IPO date are excluded.)

	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
	Shares Number of shares	Yen Weighted average exercise price	Shares Number of shares	Yen Weighted average exercise price
a-2 SBI Japannext Co., Ltd.				
Beginning balance	–	–	10,460	77,854
Change in scope of consolidation	10,460	77,854	–	–
Unvested balance	10,460	77,854	10,460	77,854

Notes: 1. There were no vested balances as at March 31, 2014.

2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2014 was 4.3 years. (Stock options with exercise period defined as 3 years passed from the IPO date are excluded.)

3. SBI Japannext Co., Ltd. became a subsidiary of the Group through acquisition during the year ended March 31, 2013.

	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
	Shares Number of shares	Yen Weighted average exercise price	Shares Number of shares	Yen Weighted average exercise price
a-3 Autoc one K.K.				
Beginning balance	8,400	22,155	2,550	50,039
Forfeited	(5,850)	10,000	(60)	50,000
Unvested balance	2,550	50,039	2,490	50,040

Notes: 1. There were no vested balances as at March 31, 2014.

2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2014 was 0.6 years.

	For the year ended March 31, 2013	
	Shares Number of shares	Yen Weighted average exercise price
a-4 SBI Trade Win Tech Co., Ltd.		
Beginning balance	1,320	149,394
Forfeited	(1,320)	149,394
Unvested balance	–	–

	Shares	Yen
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	
a-5 SBI SSI Co., Ltd.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	784	50,000
Forfeited	(784)	50,000
Unvested balance	–	–

	Shares	Yen	Shares	Yen
	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
a-6 NARUMIYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	2,800	78,557	4,000	78,557
Granted	1,200	78,557	–	–
Forfeited	–	–	(350)	78,557
Unvested balance	4,000	78,557	3,650	78,557

Notes: 1. Average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2014 was 6.3 years.

2. Fair value of the stock option granted during the year ended March 31, 2013 was ¥6,800. Fair value was determined based on Monte Carlo simulation and was evaluated by an external specialist. The following assumptions were used in the Monte Carlo simulation regarding the stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2013:

Stock price at the grant date :	¥54,000	Estimated remaining exercise period :	5 years
Exercise price :	¥78,557	Dividend yield :	0%
Estimated volatility :	34.16%	Risk free rate :	0.21%

3. The stock options vest upon receipt of cash for the price equivalent to their fair value.

	Shares	Yen	Shares	Yen
	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
a-7 SBI AXES Co., Ltd.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	165,100	424	165,100	424
Movement	–	–	–	–
Unvested balance	165,100	424	165,100	424

Notes: 1. Average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2014 was 0.7 years.

2. The stock options vest upon receipt of cash for the price equivalent to their fair value.

(b) Stock option plans which were vested before the transition date

The following stock options were vested before the transition date, thus the Group does not apply IFRS 2 “Share-based Payment.”

	Shares	Yen	Shares	Yen
	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
b-1 SBI Life Living Co., Ltd.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	489,500	535	489,500	535
Forfeited	–	–	(200)	542
Exercised	–	–	(114,760)	542
Unexercised balance	489,500	535	374,540	533

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock price of stock options upon exercise for the year ended March 31, 2014 was ¥594.

2. Average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2014 was 2.0 years.

3. Number of shares and weighted average exercise prices in the above table are adjusted retrospectively reflecting the 500 for 1 stock split effective on June 1, 2013.

	Shares	Yen	Shares	Yen
	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
b-2 SBI Mortgage Co., Ltd.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	47,000	750	47,000	750
Forfeited	–	–	(47,000)	750
Unexercised balance	47,000	750	–	–

	Shares		Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013		For the year ended March 31, 2014	
b-3 Morningstar Japan K.K.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	785,400	216	75,000	445
Forfeited	(475,200)	192	–	–
Exercised	(235,200)	192	–	–
Unexercised balance	75,000	445	75,000	445

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock price of stock options upon exercise for the year ended March 31, 2013 was ¥207.
2. Average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2014 was 2.0 years.
3. Number of shares and weighted average exercise prices in the above table are adjusted retrospectively reflecting the 300 for 1 stock split effective on July 1, 2013.

25. Operating Revenue

Operating revenue for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Financial income		
Interest income (Note 1)	18,553	62,945
Dividends received	1,178	385
Income arising from financial assets at FVTPL	10,329	11,595
Gain from trading	10,449	14,047
Total financial income	40,509	88,972
Revenue from rendering of services	77,231	105,987
Valuation gain on business combination achieved in stages (Note 2)	2,762	–
Other income	33,783	37,863
Total operating revenue	154,285	232,822

Notes: 1. Interest income in financial income arises from financial assets measured at amortized cost.
2. Valuation gain on business combination achieved in stages arose from the remeasurement of the Group's previously held investment in SBI Japannext Co., Ltd. at the additional acquisition-date fair value in a business combination achieved in stages.

26. Operating Expense

Operating expense for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 consisted of the following:

(1) Operating cost

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Payroll	(5,899)	(6,235)
Outsourcing fees	(8,036)	(8,257)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,433)	(1,360)
Insurance payout and provision for statutory reserves related to insurance business	(16,810)	(19,458)
Others	(23,097)	(33,162)
Total operating cost	(55,275)	(68,472)

(2) Financial cost

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Financial cost		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(4,612)	(18,526)
Total financial cost	(4,612)	(18,526)

(3) Selling, general and administrative expenses

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Payroll	(21,657)	(24,529)
Outsourcing fees	(12,509)	(16,166)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,104)	(10,018)
Research and development	(2,621)	(2,943)
Others	(32,340)	(42,341)
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	(75,231)	(95,997)

(4) Other expenses

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	(1,180)	(5,354)
Foreign exchange loss	–	(809)
Others	(1,159)	(2,771)
Total other expenses	(2,339)	(8,934)

27. Other Financial Income and Cost

Other financial income and cost for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 consisted of the followings:

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Other financial income		
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	604	514
Total other financial income	604	514
Other financial expense		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(2,968)	(3,839)
Total other financial expense	(2,968)	(3,839)

29. Other Comprehensive Income

Amounts recorded during the year, reclassification adjustments and income tax effects on each item of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2013	Millions of Yen				
	Amount recorded during the year	Reclassification adjustment	Amount before income tax	Income tax effect	Amount after income tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
FVTOCI financial assets	107	–	107	(357)	(250)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences	8,579	–	8,579	–	8,579
Hedging instruments for cash flow hedges	80	(9)	71	(22)	49
Total	8,766	(9)	8,757	(379)	8,378

28. Income Tax Expense

The amount of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Income tax expense		
Current	(4,181)	(13,681)
Deferred	(3,264)	(5,419)
Total income tax expense	(7,445)	(19,100)

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to mainly a national corporate tax, an inhabitants tax, and an enterprise tax, which, in aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of 38.01%. Foreign subsidiaries are subject to the income taxes of the countries in which they operate.

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the Group's average effective tax rate reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

	%	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Normal effective statutory tax rate	38.01	38.01
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	5.35	1.73
Tax effect on minority interests of investments in fund	(12.07)	3.35
Temporary differences arising from consolidation of investments	9.05	(0.35)
Change in valuation allowance	16.14	3.44
Other	(6.92)	2.92
Average effective tax rate	49.56	49.10

For the year ended March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen				
	Amount recorded during the year	Reclassification adjustment	Amount before income tax	Income tax effect	Amount after income tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
FVTOCI financial assets	979	—	979	0	979
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences	10,745	(244)	10,501	(901)	9,600
Hedging instruments for cash flow hedges	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11,724	(244)	11,480	(901)	10,579

30. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company were calculated based on the following information:

Since the Company conducted a 10 for 1 stock split, effective on October 1, 2012, basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company were calculated based on the new number of shares after the stock split and adjusted retrospectively.

	Millions of Yen	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2013	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014
Earnings		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	3,817	21,439
Dilutive effect: Convertible bonds	—	158
Profit attributable to owners of the Company after dilutive effect	3,817	21,597
Shares		
Basic weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)	217,072,796	216,464,301
Dilutive effect: Stock options (shares)	19,097	6,506
Dilutive effect: Convertible bonds (shares)	—	6,536,765
Weighted average number of ordinary shares after the dilutive effect (shares)	217,091,893	223,007,572
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company		
Basic (in Yen)	17.58	99.04
Diluted (in Yen)	17.58	96.85

Note: The calculation of diluted earnings per share does not assume exercise of stock acquisition rights that would have an antidilutive effect on earnings per share.

31. Cash Flow Information

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014 was as follows:

(1) Expenditures on acquisition of subsidiaries

The amounts of payments for acquisition of subsidiaries were ¥22,206 million and ¥2,145 million for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents held by the subsidiaries at the acquisition date were ¥3,755 million and ¥88 million, respectively.

(2) Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries

Total consideration received in respect of sales of subsidiaries was ¥17,520 million and ¥3,798 million for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Amounts of major classes of assets and liabilities of subsidiaries at the date of sale were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	7,458	911
Trade and other receivables	14,108	1,040
Other assets	1,150	109
Total assets	22,716	2,060
Bonds and loans payable	6,869	1,656
Trade and other payables	3,027	80
Other liabilities	6,955	29
Total liabilities	16,851	1,765

32. Subsidiaries

Major subsidiaries of the Group as at March 31, 2014 were as follows:

Business segment	Name	Location	Voting Rights Holding Ratio or Investment Ratio (%)
Financial Services Business	SBI FINANCIAL SERVICES Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0
	SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Liquidity Market Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI FXTRADE Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI MONEY PLAZA Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Japannext Co., Ltd.	Japan	52.8 (9.9)
	SBI Insurance Co., Ltd.	Japan	86.5
	Morningstar Japan K.K.	Japan	49.2
	SBI Mortgage Co., Ltd.	Japan	66.5 (15.2)
	SBI Card Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0
	SBI Lease Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	CEM Corporation	Japan	79.7 (57.1)
	SBI Net Systems Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (5.0)
Asset Management Business	SBI Capital Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0
	SBI Investment Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI CAPITAL Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Value Up Fund No.1 Limited Partnership	Japan	49.8 (6.5)
	SBI VEN HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.	Singapore	100.0
	SBI KOREA HOLDINGS CO., LTD.	Korea	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Savings Bank	Korea	96.9 (96.9)
Biotechnology-related Business	SBI Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	Japan	73.2 (73.2)
	SBI ALApromo Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
Other Businesses	SBI Biotech Co., Ltd.	Japan	77.2 (70.8)
	SBI Life Living Co., Ltd.	Japan	73.3

Note: In the "voting rights holding ratio or investment ratio" column, when the associate is an investment partnership or the like, the investment percentage is provided. The figure in the parentheses represents the indirect holding ratio of voting rights or indirect investment ratio included in the total.

33. Related Party Transactions

(1) Related party transactions

The Group entered into the following related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2013.

Type	Name	Position	Nature of related party transaction	Millions of Yen	
				Transaction amount	Unsettled amount
Director	Yoshitaka Kitao	Representative Director, President and CEO of the Company	Subscription to the Company's subsidiary's third party allotment (Note)	30	—

Note: The price of the subscription was same as that of a transaction with an independent third party subscribed through third party allotment. The payment term was cash disbursement at one time.

There were no related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2014.

(2) Emoluments to the directors of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014

	Millions of Yen	
	For the year ended March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Directors' Fees	434	448
Post-employment benefits	3	2
Total	437	450

34. Contingent Liabilities

(1) Loan commitments

The Group is involved in the credit card business and provides loan commitments in relation to the business.

The total amount of loan commitments amounted to ¥2,239 million and ¥2,308 million, with an unused portion of ¥1,674 million and ¥1,798 million, as at March 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

However, contracts are revised regularly upon changes to customer's credit condition and other matters considered necessary to ensure secure credit facilities. Thus, the unused portion of the commitment will not affect the Group's future cash flow.

(2) Guarantee of third party's payables

In its Financial Service Business segment, the Group provides a guarantee to its equity method investee for debts that third party customers of that entity owe to such entity. The undiscounted amounts of guaranteed debts were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	As at March 31, 2013	As at March 31, 2014
Guarantee of third party's payables	277	153

35. Other Significant Events

Upon resolution and approval by the Company's Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 16, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the equity interest in PCA Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the Japanese arm of Prudential plc, subject to the approval by the relevant authorities, and the Company entered into a share transfer agreement at the same date.

The due date of the transfer of shares is to be determined since the transfer will be conducted after the authorization or permission by the relevant authorities.

(1) Background and rationale of share acquisition

As part of the SBI Group's overall strategy, the Group has been considering to reenter into the life insurance business and believes that the acquisition will provide a valuable opportunity in starting its life insurance business in Japan.

(2) Name of the vendor

Prudential Corporation Holdings Limited

(3) Summary of acquired company

- (a) Name
PCA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
- (b) Main Business Activities
Insurance business
- (c) Capital Stock
¥47.5 billion (as at March 31, 2014)

(4) Number of shares to be acquired, acquisition amount and the number of shares held after the acquisition

- (a) Number of shares to be acquired
1,480,000 (Number of voting right: 1,480,000)
- (b) Acquisition amount
Common share of PCA Life Insurance:
USD 85 million
- (c) Number of shares held after acquisition
1,480,000 (Number of voting right: 1,480,000)
(Shareholding ratio: 100%)

36. Share Transfer of SBI Mortgage Co., Ltd.

The common shares of SBI Mortgage Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, were transferred to CSM Holdings Co., Ltd. on August 21, 2014 through the tender offer made by CSM Holdings Co., Ltd. As a result, for the year ending March 31, 2015, SBI Mortgage Co., Ltd. will be excluded from the scope of consolidation, and the Company will record a gain on sale of shares of approximately JPY 17.0 billion in the consolidated financial statements.