

# Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2018
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	391,572	437,148
Trade and other accounts receivable	5, 7, 8, 17	472,128	570,466
Assets related to securities business			
Cash segregated as deposits		1,399,851	1,510,079
Margin transaction assets		617,550	832,410
Other assets related to securities business	9	315,640	493,953
Total assets related to securities business	5, 6	2,333,041	2,836,442
Other financial assets	5, 17	30,050	35,958
Operational investment securities	5, 7, 10	111,067	191,014
Other investment securities	5, 7, 10	186,512	173,316
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	90,394	68,365
Investment properties	13	7,105	2,192
Property and equipment	14, 17	10,498	14,382
Intangible assets	15	185,493	181,708
Other assets		28,392	24,392
Deferred tax assets	16	3,749	581
Total assets		3,850,001	4,535,964
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bonds and loans payable	5, 7, 17	518,977	571,277
Trade and other accounts payable	5, 7, 18	52,887	67,806
Liabilities related to securities business			
Margin transaction liabilities		135,698	121,703
Loans payable secured by securities		399,673	689,107
Deposits from customers		738,144	757,179
Guarantee deposits received		600,621	707,380
Other liabilities related to securities business	19	304,476	395,444
Total liabilities related to securities business	5, 6, 7	2,178,612	2,670,813
Customer deposits for banking business	5, 7	485,827	536,955
Insurance contract liabilities	20	147,573	142,260
Income tax payable		10,040	11,271
Other financial liabilities	5	14,663	16,335
Other liabilities		11,946	12,779
Deferred tax liabilities	16	13,952	12,644
Total liabilities		3,434,477	4,042,140
<b>Equity</b>			
Capital stock	22	81,681	81,681
Capital surplus	22	128,004	125,445
Treasury stock	22	(23,801)	(4,647)
Other components of equity	22	22,720	20,605
Retained earnings	22	169,388	204,731
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		377,992	427,815
Non-controlling interests		37,532	66,009
Total equity		415,524	493,824
Total liabilities and equity		3,850,001	4,535,964

## Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue	4, 25	261,939	337,017
Expense			
Financial cost associated with financial income	26	(14,543)	(17,788)
Operating cost	26	(98,982)	(113,548)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26	(95,970)	(100,377)
Other financial cost	26	(3,477)	(3,282)
Other expenses	26	(8,677)	(32,441)
Total expense		(221,649)	(267,436)
Share of the profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	4, 11	2,849	2,229
Profit before income tax expense	4	43,139	71,810
Income tax expense	27	(14,836)	(15,852)
Profit for the year		28,303	55,958
Profit for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		32,455	46,684
Non-controlling interests		(4,152)	9,274
Profit for the year		28,303	55,958
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic (Yen)	29	159.38	220.54
Diluted (Yen)	29	146.52	196.88

## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	Note	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018
Profit for the year		28,303	55,958
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets	28	124	1,436
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences	28	680	(2,782)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	28	3,699	(844)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		4,503	(2,190)
Total comprehensive income		32,806	53,768
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Owners of the Company		38,082	44,629
Non-controlling interests		(5,276)	9,139
Total comprehensive income		32,806	53,768

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Millions of Yen)

	Note	Attributable to owners of the Company					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Capital stock	Capital surplus	Treasury stock	Other components of equity	Retained earnings			
As at April 1, 2016		81,681	145,735	(19,132)	17,107	146,199	371,590	47,473	419,063
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	32,455	32,455	(4,152)	28,303
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	5,627	—	5,627	(1,124)	4,503
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	5,627	32,455	38,082	(5,276)	32,806
Change in scope of consolidation		—	(4)	—	—	—	(4)	(1,294)	(1,298)
Dividends paid	23	—	—	—	—	(9,280)	(9,280)	(35,612)	(44,892)
Treasury shares purchased	22	—	—	(8,019)	—	—	(8,019)	—	(8,019)
Treasury shares sold	22	—	304	3,350	—	—	3,654	—	3,654
Changes of interests in subsidiaries without losing control		—	(18,031)	—	—	—	(18,031)	32,241	14,210
Transfer	22	—	—	—	(14)	14	—	—	—
As at March 31, 2017		81,681	128,004	(23,801)	22,720	169,388	377,992	37,532	415,524
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	46,684	46,684	9,274	55,958
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	(2,055)	—	(2,055)	(135)	(2,190)
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	(2,055)	46,684	44,629	9,139	53,768
Issuance of convertible bonds		—	1,716	—	—	—	1,716	—	1,716
Conversion of convertible bonds		—	4,060	25,889	—	—	29,949	—	29,949
Change in scope of consolidation		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,823	6,823
Dividends paid	23	—	—	—	—	(11,401)	(11,401)	(2,660)	(14,061)
Treasury shares purchased	22	—	—	(9,637)	—	—	(9,637)	—	(9,637)
Treasury shares sold	22	—	99	2,902	—	—	3,001	—	3,001
Share-based payment transactions		—	461	—	—	—	461	—	461
Changes of interests in subsidiaries without losing control		—	(8,895)	—	—	—	(8,895)	15,175	6,280
Transfer	22	—	—	—	(60)	60	—	—	—
As at March 31, 2018		81,681	125,445	(4,647)	20,605	204,731	427,815	66,009	493,824

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

	Note	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018
Net cash used in operating activities			
Profit before income tax expense		43,139	71,810
Depreciation and amortization		10,690	11,143
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(2,849)	(2,229)
Interest and dividend income		(80,891)	(106,160)
Interest expense		18,019	21,071
Increase in operational investment securities		(29,362)	(79,465)
Increase in accounts receivables and other receivables		(105,238)	(93,182)
Increase in operational liabilities and other liabilities		15,233	12,017
Decrease in assets/liabilities related to securities business		(6,275)	(11,122)
Increase in customer deposits in the banking business		87,149	49,015
Others		(17,663)	22,425
Subtotal		(68,048)	(104,677)
Interest and dividend income received		79,991	104,683
Interest paid		(16,106)	(19,677)
Income taxes paid		(13,789)	(13,564)
Net cash used in operating activities		(17,952)	(33,235)
Net cash generated from investing activities			
Purchases of intangible assets		(6,241)	(7,084)
Purchases of investment securities		(66,523)	(35,555)
Proceeds from sales or redemption of investment securities		62,854	48,514
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	30	(1,968)	12
Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of	30	3,344	870
Payments of loans receivable		(4,182)	(10,294)
Collection of loans receivable		7,091	5,596
Others		8,062	5,822
Net cash generated from investing activities		2,437	7,881
Net cash generated from financing activities			
Increase (Decrease) in short term loans payable	30	161,178	(31,180)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	30	30,462	40,336
Repayment of long-term loans payable	30	(25,574)	(28,261)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds payable	30	102,325	140,025
Redemption of bonds payable	30	(74,930)	(37,039)
Proceeds from stock issuance to non-controlling interests		222	60
Contributions from non-controlling interests in consolidated investment funds		20,234	12,312
Cash dividends paid		(9,266)	(11,390)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(378)	(409)
Distributions to non-controlling interests in consolidated investment funds		(35,266)	(2,252)
Purchase of treasury stock		(8,019)	(9,637)
Proceeds from sale of interests in subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		1,032	367
Payments for purchase of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests		(5,112)	(156)
Others		2,559	1,799
Net cash generated from financing activities		159,467	74,575
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		143,952	49,221
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		248,050	391,572
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(430)	(3,645)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		391,572	437,148

# 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 4 “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, Senior Managing Executive Officer and CFO, Shumpei Morita on June 26, 2018.

## 2. Basis of Preparation

### (1) Compliance with IFRSs

Since the Company meets the criteria of “Specified Company under Designated International Financial Reporting Standards” defined in Article 1-2 of the Ordinance on Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 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 5 “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. 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 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 at the same time every year 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 at the financial assets’ original effective interest rate.

### (e) Liability adequacy test for insurance contracts

A liability adequacy test for insurance contracts is performed in consideration of current estimates of all contractual cash flows and related cash flows such as claims handling costs at the end of each reporting period.

### (5) Application of new and revised IFRSs

The Group adopted the following new and revised standards and interpretations from the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. There is no significant impact on these consolidated financial statements through adoption.

	Statement of standards	Summary of new standards and amendments
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	Additional disclosures about changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

### (6) Early adoption of IFRSs

The Group early adopted IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (issued in November 2009, revised in October 2010 and December 2011) (“IFRS 9”).

### 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 which include the entities that have been 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 (a) power over the investee, (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (c) 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. 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 the carrying amount of the investment in

the associate, losses are recognized until the carrying amounts of long-term interests that form part of the net investment are reduced to zero. 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 Payment" 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 difference is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Group recognizes non-controlling interests in the acquiree 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 amount of non-controlling interests” is recognized in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

**(e) Loss of control**

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, 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 exchange 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 within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows 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 measured 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 measured at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Equity instruments held for purposes other than trading are designated as financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

**(b) Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either 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 measured at FVTPL” or “Financial assets measured 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 at amortized cost using the effective interest method, adjusted for accumulated impairment losses if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows 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 measured 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 measured at FVTOCI**

At initial recognition, the Group designates as a financial asset measured at FVTOCI an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for sale and is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This is an irrevocable election and the cumulative 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 measured at FVTOCI or when the significant decline in fair value below the initial cost is other than temporary, the recognized amount of changes in fair value accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified directly to retained earnings and not reclassified to profit or loss.

**(d) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are cash and highly liquid financial assets that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash 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 mainly for the purpose of sale or repurchase 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 ineffective as hedging instruments)

Trading assets and trading liabilities are classified as financial assets and liabilities measured 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 obligations related to the transferred asset, 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 a 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 that 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 cost 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 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) Derivatives**

The Group uses derivative instruments (interest rate swap contracts and forward exchange contracts) in order to hedge mainly interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.



Derivatives to which hedge accounting is applied  
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 derivative, in compliance with our risk management objective and strategy. In addition, at the inception and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the derivative is highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or the cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the risk of changes in interest rates, etc.

The changes in the fair value of derivatives, 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, etc. shall adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item and be recognized in profit or loss.

Among the changes in the fair value of derivatives 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 removed from other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the same period during which the hedged item of cash flows affects profit or loss.

The Group prospectively discontinues hedge accounting when the criteria of hedge accounting are no longer satisfied. In such a 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, at which point the underlying amount shall be immediately recognized in profit or loss.

Derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied  
Among derivatives held for hedging purposes, the Group holds some derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied. The Group also holds derivatives for trading purposes other than hedging purposes. The changes in fair value of such derivatives are recognized in profit or loss.

#### **(4) Lease as lessee**

A lease is classified as a finance lease when the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards according to the lease contract. Leased assets are initially recognized as the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, and subsequently accounted for under the accounting policies applied to the assets.

#### **(5) 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 – 47 years
• Furniture and equipment	3 – 20 years

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

#### **(6) 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 on research undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding 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	5 years
• Customer Relationship	5 – 10 years

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

#### **(7) 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 or 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 losses.

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.

#### **(8) Impairment of non-financial assets**

Other than deferred tax assets, the Group's non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests at the end of each reporting period. When an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amounts of the assets are estimated in order to determine amounts of impairment losses, if any. For a cash-generating unit ("CGU") including allocated goodwill and intangible assets which have indefinite useful lives or which are not available for use, the recoverable amounts are 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.

#### **(9) Accounting for insurance contracts**

For insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts, the Group applies its accounting policy determined based on the Insurance Business Act, the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act, and other Japanese accounting practices, while considering the requirements under IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts".

A liability adequacy test is performed in consideration of current estimates of all contractual cash flows and related cash flows such as claims handling costs at the end of each reporting period. If the test shows that the liability is inadequate, the entire shortfall is recognized in profit or loss.

#### **(10) Employee benefits**

##### **(a) Defined contribution plans**

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.

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

vesting period. For cash-settled share-based compensation plan, a liability is recognized for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the year.

#### **(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) Capital stock**

##### **(a) Common stock**

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

##### **(b) 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.

#### **(13) Revenue recognition**

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

Financial assets measured 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 measured at FVTPL are determined as the difference between the fair value of the consideration received and the carrying amount.

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

However, dividends from financial assets measured 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 measured 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 goods sold.
- 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. If it is probable that the Group will provide a sales discount and the amount can be reasonably estimated, the sales discount shall be deducted from the original amount of revenue.

#### **(14) 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 recognized if they arise 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 investments in subsidiaries and investments accounted for using the equity method, under which it is probable that the difference will not 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 and investments accounted for using the equity method, 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.

#### [15] 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 for 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.

#### [16] 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 reportable segment mainly consist of expenses related to the headquarters.

#### [17] 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 asset is 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 whether it retains 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.

#### [18] New standards, amendments to existing standards, and interpretations that are published but have not yet been adopted by the Group

Of the new standards, amendments to existing standards, and interpretations that have been published before the approval date of the consolidated financial statements, the main ones that the Group has not early adopted are as follows. The application of the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 is expected to reduce the opening retained earnings as at April 1, 2018 by ¥11.6 billion in the consolidated financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2019. The impact of the application of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" on the consolidated financial statements is not material. The impact of the others are still under investigation.

	IFRSs	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	January 1, 2018	March 2019	Amendment with regard to hedge accounting, impairment accounting, and classification and measurement of financial instruments
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	To be determined	To be determined	Clarification of the accounting treatment for sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate and joint venture
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	To be determined	To be determined	Clarification of the accounting treatment for sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate and joint venture
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2018	March 2019	Amendment with regard to the accounting of revenue recognition
IFRS 16	Lease	January 1, 2019	March 2020	Amendment with regard to the definition and the accounting treatment of lease
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2021	March 2022	Amendment with regard to measurement method of insurance liability

#### 4. 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 anticipated to be a growth industry in the 21st century, are determined as reportable segments.

The reportable 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 reportable segments.

##### "Financial Services Business"

The Financial Services Business consists of a wide range of finance-related business, including securities brokerage business, banking services business, and life, property and casualty insurance business.

##### "Asset Management Business"

The Asset Management Business primarily consists of fund management and investment in Internet technology, biotechnology and finance-related venture companies in Japan and overseas, financial services business overseas, and asset management services business which provides financial products information.

##### "Biotechnology-related Business"

The Biotechnology-related Business represents development and distribution of pharmaceutical products, health foods, and cosmetics with 5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA), a kind of amino acid which exists in vivo, and research and development of antibody drugs and nucleic acid medicine in the field of cancer and immunology.

"Others" includes the real estate business and the cryptocurrency business, but they did not meet the quantitative criteria to be defined as reportable segments for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

"Elimination or Corporate" 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:

BroadBand Security, Inc., which was included in the Asset Management Business until the previous reporting period, is now included in the Financial Services Business beginning with this fiscal year. Consequently, segment information for the year ended March 31, 2017, is restated in accordance with the new basis of segmentation.

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2017	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology-related Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	178,218	77,041	5,398	260,657	880	402	261,939
Inter-segment revenue	1,723	400	132	2,255	3	(2,258)	—
Total	179,941	77,441	5,530	262,912	883	(1,856)	261,939
Segment operating income (loss)							
Profit before income tax expense	48,932	13,861	(9,574)	53,219	(830)	(9,250)	43,139
Other Items							
Interest income	32,476	47,922	0	80,398	0	(935)	79,463
Interest expense	(4,887)	(10,177)	(247)	(15,311)	(50)	(2,659)	(18,020)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,435)	(4,081)	(536)	(10,052)	(85)	(253)	(10,390)
Gain or loss from investments applying the equity-method	3,448	109	(697)	2,860	(11)	—	2,849

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2018	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology-related Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	214,509	117,167	3,967	335,643	1,212	162	337,017
Inter-segment revenue	2,763	405	232	3,400	1	(3,401)	—
Total	217,272	117,572	4,199	339,043	1,213	(3,239)	337,017
Segment operating income (loss)							
Profit before income tax expense	63,888	56,491	(37,252)	83,127	(1,328)	(9,989)	71,810
Other Items							
Interest income	45,844	57,010	1	102,855	0	(1,018)	101,837
Interest expense	(6,440)	(12,150)	(382)	(18,972)	(106)	(1,992)	(21,070)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,145)	(4,135)	(261)	(10,541)	(129)	(175)	(10,845)
Gain or loss from investments applying the equity-method	4,090	(390)	(1,460)	2,240	(11)	—	2,229

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

(Millions of Yen)

Non-current assets	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Japan	65,051	69,085
Korea	119,678	111,207
Others	18,367	17,990
Consolidated total	203,096	198,282

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

(Millions of Yen)

Revenue from external customers	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Japan	204,501	260,564
Overseas	57,438	76,453
Consolidated total	261,939	337,017

Note: Revenue is allocated based on the location of the entities.

## 5. 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, and Other financial liabilities

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

#### Trade and other accounts receivable

The fair values are determined based on the future cash inflows

discounted using interest rates adjusted for the term to maturity and credit risk. The fair values of those with short-term maturities are determined at the carrying amounts as they approximate the carrying amounts.

#### 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 amounts 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 the securities business, except for loans on margin transactions, are considered to approximate the carrying amounts as those assets and liabilities are settled within a short period. With respect to trading assets and trading liabilities, the fair values are determined based on market closing price at the reporting date in principal stock exchanges.

#### Operational investment securities and other investment securities

The fair values of listed equity securities are determined based on the 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 appropriate in the circumstances including discounted cash flow analysis, pricing analysis with reference to comparable industry prices, and analysis based on revenues, profits and net assets. The fair values of bonds are determined using reasonable valuation techniques based on available information such as Reference Statistical Prices and quoted price provided by the financing banks. 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 and Trade and other accounts payable

With respect to those with floating interest rates, the fair values are determined at the carrying amounts as the interest rates of the bonds and loans, and trade and other accounts payable reflect the market interest rate within a short period and as the credit condition of Group entities that obtained them are not

expected to change significantly. With respect to those with fixed interest rates, the fair values are determined based on the future cash outflows discounted using interest rates adjusted for the remaining term and credit risk or discounted using interest rates determined with reference to similar types of new loans or lease transactions. The fair value of bonds payable and loans payable with short-term maturities are determined at the carrying amounts as they approximate the carrying amounts.

#### Customer deposits for banking business

The fair values of demand deposits are determined at the carrying amounts which are the amounts paid on demand at the reporting date. The fair values of time deposits are determined based on the future cash outflows discounted using interest rates adjusted for the term to maturity and credit risk. The fair values of time deposits with short-term maturities are determined at the carrying amounts as they approximate the carrying amounts.

## (2) Classification and fair value of financial instruments

Classification and fair value of financial assets were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2017	Carrying amount			Total	Fair value
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	—	472,128	472,128	477,051
Assets related to securities business	22,816	—	2,310,225	2,333,041	2,333,041
Operational investment securities	111,067	—	—	111,067	111,067
Other investment securities	107,853	1,243	77,416	186,512	187,680
Total	241,736	1,243	2,859,769	3,102,748	3,108,839

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount			Total	Fair value
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	—	570,466	570,466	571,703
Assets related to securities business	75,984	—	2,760,458	2,836,442	2,836,442
Operational investment securities	191,014	—	—	191,014	191,014
Other investment securities	102,647	2,975	67,694	173,316	174,496
Total	369,645	2,975	3,398,618	3,771,238	3,773,655

Classification and fair value of financial liabilities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2017	Carrying amount			Total	Fair value
	Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Bonds and loans payable	—	518,977	518,977	518,977	518,887
Trade and other accounts payable	2,118	50,769	52,887	52,887	53,013
Liabilities related to securities business	51,854	2,126,758	2,178,612	2,178,612	2,178,612
Customer deposits for banking business	—	485,827	485,827	485,827	485,997
Total	53,972	3,182,331	3,236,303	3,236,303	3,236,509

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount			Total	Fair value
	Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Bonds and loans payable	—	571,277	571,277	571,277	571,879
Trade and other accounts payable	1,987	65,819	67,806	67,806	67,929
Liabilities related to securities business	108,157	2,562,656	2,670,813	2,670,813	2,670,813
Customer deposits for banking business	—	536,955	536,955	536,955	537,056
Total	110,144	3,736,707	3,846,851	3,846,851	3,847,677

**(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 follows:

- 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 or indirectly.
- 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, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Assets related to securities business	22,816	—	—	22,816
Operational investment securities and other investment securities				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	96,206	614	122,100	218,920
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	20	—	1,223	1,243
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>119,042</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>123,323</b>	<b>242,979</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade and other accounts payable	—	—	2,118	2,118
Liabilities related to securities business	51,854	—	—	51,854
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>51,854</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>53,972</b>

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Assets related to securities business	75,984	—	—	75,984
Operational investment securities and other investment securities				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	91,762	511	201,388	293,661
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	2,608	—	367	2,975
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>170,354</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>201,755</b>	<b>372,620</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade and other accounts payable	—	—	1,987	1,987
Liabilities related to securities business	108,157	—	—	108,157
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>108,157</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>110,144</b>



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, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	477,051	—	477,051
Assets related to securities business	—	2,310,225	—	2,310,225
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	75,084	—	3,500	78,584
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>75,084</b>	<b>2,787,276</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,865,860</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Bonds and loans payable	—	518,887	—	518,887
Trade and other accounts payable	—	50,895	—	50,895
Liabilities related to securities business	—	2,126,758	—	2,126,758
Customer deposits for banking business	—	485,997	—	485,997
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,182,537</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,182,537</b>

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	571,703	—	571,703
Assets related to securities business	—	2,760,458	—	2,760,458
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	65,329	—	3,545	68,874
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>65,329</b>	<b>3,332,161</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>3,401,035</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Bonds and loans payable	—	571,879	—	571,879
Trade and other accounts payable	—	65,942	—	65,942
Liabilities related to securities business	—	2,562,656	—	2,562,656
Customer deposits for banking business	—	537,056	—	537,056
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,737,533</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,737,533</b>

#### (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 results are reviewed and approved by CFO and General Manager of the Financial and Accounting Division.

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, 2017			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	123,323	Income approach and market approach	Discount rate P/E ratio EBITDA ratio Illiquidity discount	5%–10% 9.8–30.4 7.9–24.8 10%–30%

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2018			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	201,755	Income approach and market approach	Discount rate P/E ratio Price to book value ratio EBITDA ratio Illiquidity discount	12%–16% 17.0–45.2 1.2 25.0–40.0 10%–20%

Within the recurring fair value measurements of financial instruments categorized as Level 3, 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), when the price to book value ratio increases (decreases), when the EBITDA ratio increases (decreases), or when the illiquidity discount decreases (increases).

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 assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 is presented as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2017	Financial assets			Financial liabilities
	Operational investment securities and other investment securities		Total	Trade and other accounts payable
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI		
Balance as at April 1, 2016	109,708	1,122	110,830	1,987
Acquisitions through business combinations	29	—	29	200
Purchase	36,910	—	36,910	—
Comprehensive income				
Net profit (Note 1)	(1,527)	—	(1,527)	—
Other comprehensive income (Note 2)	—	150	150	—
Dividends	(5,185)	—	(5,185)	—
Sale or redemption	(13,630)	(59)	(13,689)	—
Settlements	—	—	—	(69)
Currency translation differences	(118)	10	(108)	—
Others (Note 3)	906	—	906	—
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 4)	(4,993)	—	(4,993)	—
Balance as at March 31, 2017	122,100	1,223	123,323	2,118

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2018	Financial assets			Financial liabilities
	Operational investment securities and other investment securities		Total	Trade and other accounts payable
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	122,100	1,223	123,323	2,118
Acquisitions through business combinations	—	—	—	—
Purchase	60,884	—	60,884	—
Comprehensive income				
Net profit (Note 1)	37,668	—	37,668	(31)
Other comprehensive income (Note 2)	—	35	35	—
Dividends	(8,325)	—	(8,325)	—
Sale or redemption	(3,862)	(310)	(4,172)	—
Settlements	—	—	—	(100)
Currency translation differences	(1,940)	(2)	(1,942)	—
Others (Note 3)	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 4)	(5,137)	(579)	(5,716)	—
Balance as at March 31, 2018	201,388	367	201,755	1,987

## Notes:

- Gains and losses recognized as profit (loss) for the period in relation to the financial instruments are included in “Revenue” in the consolidated statement of income. Gains and losses recognized arising from the financial assets measured at FVTPL held as at March 31, 2017 and 2018 were ¥3,041 million of losses and ¥37,409 million of gains, respectively.
- Gains and losses recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) in relation to the financial instruments are included in “FVTOCI financial assets” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
- Transfer due to obtaining or losing of control.
- Transfer due to significant input used to measure the fair value becoming observable.

## 6. 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)

As at March 31, 2017	Financial assets					Net amount
	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		
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Assets related to securities business (Securities borrowing agreements and other similar transactions)	1,140,312	(356,987)	783,325	(671,519)	(111,649)	157
Assets related to securities business (Receivables related to securities transactions)	287,576	(194,397)	93,179	(21,593)	—	71,586
Assets related to securities business (Financial assets related to foreign exchange transactions)	6,752	—	6,752	(381)	(6,005)	366

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2017	Financial liabilities					Net amount
	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	
Liabilities related to securities business (Securities loan agreements and other similar transactions)	1,441,678	(356,987)	1,084,691	(690,523)	—	394,168
Liabilities related to securities business (Payables related to securities transactions)	1,133,945	(194,397)	939,548	(21,593)	—	917,955
Liabilities related to securities business (Financial liabilities related to foreign exchange transactions)	153,083	—	153,083	(6,386)	—	146,697

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2018	Financial assets					Net amount
	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		
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Assets related to securities business (Securities borrowing agreements and other similar transactions)	1,546,241	(444,204)	1,102,037	(950,844)	(150,906)	287
Assets related to securities business (Receivables related to securities transactions)	352,936	(206,904)	146,032	(21,442)	—	124,590
Assets related to securities business (Financial assets related to foreign exchange transactions)	13,438	—	13,438	(539)	(12,301)	598

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2018	Financial liabilities					Net amount
	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	
Liabilities related to securities business (Securities loan agreements and other similar transactions)	1,854,136	(444,204)	1,409,932	(986,652)	—	423,280
Liabilities related to securities business (Payables related to securities transactions)	1,263,596	(206,904)	1,056,692	(21,442)	—	1,035,250
Liabilities related to securities business (Financial liabilities related to foreign exchange transactions)	203,168	—	203,168	(12,840)	—	190,328

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.

## 7. 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, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Interest-bearing debt (Bonds and borrowings)	518,977	571,277
Cash and cash equivalents	(391,572)	(437,148)
Net	127,405	134,129
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	377,992	427,815

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 Life Insurance Co., Ltd., SBI Insurance Co., Ltd. and SBI Insurance Group Co., Ltd. are 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 Saving Bank Act or the Main Shareholder eligibility standard. If the capital adequacy ratio falls below certain level, Korean Financial Services Commission 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, loan 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 borrowings, 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, interest rate swaps and index futures. 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 these instruments 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.

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 securities business" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financing-related assets consist of operational loans receivable. These assets mainly include real estate loans for companies and individuals, and unsecured personal loans. 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 exposed to liquidity risk that restricts the Group's ability to raise funds due to changes in market conditions or the lowering of the credit rating of the Group. Customer deposits for the banking business are important financing arrangements and are managed considering adequate safety but 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 changes in the business policy of securities financing companies and the 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 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 the risk of short-term foreign exchange fluctuations relating to the settlement of foreign currency denominated receivables and

payables and purchase and sale transactions of 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.

## **(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 management 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 changes in 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 of financial assets after impairment loss presented in the consolidated statement of financial position. The maximum exposure to credit risk for loan commitment, which the Group grants, is as described in Note 33 "Contractual Liabilities".

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 exposed to excessively concentrated credit risk from a specific customer.

Impairment losses and analysis of the age regarding "trade and other accounts receivable" presented in 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, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Trade and other accounts receivable (gross)	502,204	597,221
Impairment losses	(30,076)	(26,755)
Trade and other accounts receivable (net)	472,128	570,466

The analysis of the age of trade and other accounts receivable that are past due but not impaired as at March 31, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
No later than 6 months	123	403
Later than 6 months and not later than 1 year	94	3
Later than 1 year	23	77
Total	240	483

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:

- (a) Understand underlying currency and term of assets and quantify market risk.
- (b) Appropriately manage the balance between the Group's own capital and its related risk by periodic monitoring.
- (c) 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, 2017 and 2018 increased by 10%, profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income would have increased by ¥9,621 million and ¥9,176 million, respectively.

The investment portfolios as at March 31, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Operational investment securities		
Listed equity securities	17,212	30,404
Unlisted equity securities	66,749	129,818
Bonds	4,602	6,549
Investments in funds	22,504	24,243
Total	111,067	191,014
Other investment securities		
Listed equity securities	133	2,790
Unlisted equity securities	5,020	4,052
Bonds	94,717	82,639
Investments in funds	86,642	83,835
Total	186,512	173,316

##### 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:

	(Millions of Yen)		
As at March 31, 2017	USD	HKD	Others
Monetary financial instruments dominated in foreign currency			
Assets	62,912	5,541	14,464
Liabilities	42,913	5,270	10,311

	(Millions of Yen)		
As at March 31, 2018	USD	HKD	Others
Monetary financial instruments dominated in foreign currency			
Assets	81,081	6,621	18,134
Liabilities	57,408	6,552	10,382

If the foreign currencies strengthened by 1% against the functional currency with all other variables (such as interest rate) held constant, profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 would have increased by ¥244 million and ¥315 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, profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 would have increased by ¥2,840 million and ¥2,988 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, 2017 and 2018.

## (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;

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2017	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	518,977	523,039	352,364	138,404	15,258	383	16,558	72
Trade and other accounts payable	52,887	53,038	50,405	896	986	521	180	50
Liabilities related to securities business	2,178,612	2,178,612	2,178,612	—	—	—	—	—
Customer deposits for banking business	485,827	493,203	428,948	55,887	8,327	31	2	8

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2018	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	571,277	577,541	382,092	57,323	54,684	17,322	65,905	215
Trade and other accounts payable	67,806	68,026	65,729	1,004	752	373	151	17
Liabilities related to securities business	2,670,813	2,670,813	2,670,813	—	—	—	—	—
Customer deposits for banking business	536,955	545,794	482,080	59,172	4,531	3	8	—

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)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Lines of credit	345,590	326,766
Used balance	217,950	169,765
Unused portion	127,640	157,001

## 8. Trade and Other Accounts Receivable

Trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Trade accounts receivable and installment receivables	3,954	3,363
Loans receivable	430,967	522,314
Operational receivables	13,244	17,935
Deposits in relation to banking business	23,525	24,347
Others	438	2,507
Total	472,128	570,466

Maturity analysis to the collection or the settlement of trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
No later than 1 year	164,463	177,127
Later than 1 year	307,665	393,339
Total	472,128	570,466

## 9. Other Assets Related to Securities Business

Other assets related to securities business as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Trade date accrual	195,732	227,484
Short-term guarantee deposits	49,671	64,091
Loans receivable secured by securities	46,977	125,385
Others	23,260	76,993
Total	315,640	493,953

## 10. 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, 2017 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Operational investment securities		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	111,067	191,014
Total	111,067	191,014
Other investment securities		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	107,853	102,647
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	1,243	2,975
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	77,416	67,694
Total	186,512	173,316

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 measured at FVTOCI presented as “Other investment securities” in the consolidated statement of financial position and related dividends income presented as “Revenue” in the consolidated statement of income consisted of the following, respectively:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Fair value		
Listed	20	2,608
Unlisted	1,223	367
Total	1,243	2,975

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Dividends income		
Listed	0	0
Unlisted	1	0
Total	1	0

Name of investee and related fair values of financial assets measured 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, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Other investment securities		
Money Forward, Inc.	681	2,586
Asahi Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	213	—

Fair value at disposal, cumulative gain (net of tax) transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings and dividend income of financial assets measured at FVTOCI disposed during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2017			For the year ended March 31, 2018		
Fair value at disposal	Cumulative gain	Dividend income	Fair value at disposal	Cumulative gain	Dividend income
78	14	—	310	60	1

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



## 11. 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:

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit for the year attributable to the Group	(123)	(1,108)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	4,105	(959)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group	3,982	(2,067)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Book value	57,403	32,622

Impairment losses recognized as the recoverable amount of certain associates fell below the carrying amount at March 31, 2017 and 2018 were ¥2,191 million and ¥21,295 million, respectively. The impairment loss is included in "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2017 were ¥2,191 million in the Asset Management Business. Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2018 were ¥19 million in the Asset Management Business and ¥21,276 million in the Biotechnology-related Business.

### (2) Investments in joint ventures

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit for the year attributable to the Group	2,972	3,337
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	(406)	115
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group	2,566	3,452

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Book value	32,991	35,743

## 12. Structured Entities

The Group conducts investment partnerships and investment trusts for investment activities in Japan and overseas. These investment partnerships and investment trusts 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 and investment trusts were ¥69,372 million and ¥97,050 million as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Total liabilities were ¥269 million and ¥389 million as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

### (2) Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group invests in investment partnerships and investment trusts, etc. that third parties have control on their operations.

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 to loss resulting from our involvement with unconsolidated structured entities is limited to the carrying amounts, the details of which are as described below:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Operational investment securities	23,233	24,869
Other investment securities	83,215	83,468
Total	106,448	108,337

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

## 13. Investment Property

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Cost		
Balance, beginning of year	16,195	9,315
Sales or disposals	(6,883)	(6,068)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	3	103
Balance, end of year	9,315	3,350

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		
Balance, beginning of year	(4,168)	(2,210)
Depreciation	(49)	(4)
Impairment losses	(42)	(7)
Sales or disposals	2,033	1,083
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	16	(20)
Balance, end of year	(2,210)	(1,158)

Impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were ¥42 million and ¥7 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. Impairment losses for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were recognized in the Asset Management Business. The recoverable amount of the investment properties is measured at fair value less cost of disposal through real estate valuation.

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount and fair value			
As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2018	
Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
7,105	8,091	2,192	2,772

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, 2017 and 2018 was ¥31 million and ¥3 million, respectively, which was included in “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, 2017 and 2018, were ¥249 million and ¥79 million, respectively, which were included in “Operating cost” and “Selling, general and administrative expenses”.

#### 14. Property and Equipment

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

(Millions of Yen)

Cost	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2016	8,002	10,492	2,008	1,048	21,550
Acquisitions	894	1,528	—	88	2,510
Acquisitions through business combinations	29	1	1	41	72
Sales or disposals	(3,172)	(1,291)	(7)	(13)	(4,483)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	11	5	5	20	41
Others	44	31	—	107	182
Balance as at March 31, 2017	5,808	10,766	2,007	1,291	19,872
Acquisitions	877	4,887	173	707	6,644
Acquisitions through business combinations	1	97	—	31	129
Sales or disposals	(624)	(636)	(230)	(34)	(1,524)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(13)	(12)	(28)	(17)	(70)
Others	119	—	—	(8)	111
Balance as at March 31, 2018	6,168	15,102	1,922	1,970	25,162

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2016	(3,432)	(5,630)	(42)	(668)	(9,772)
Sales or disposals	1,696	921	—	—	2,617
Depreciation	(470)	(1,303)	—	(187)	(1,960)
Impairment losses	(177)	(72)	—	—	(249)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(1)	1	—	(10)	(10)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	(2,384)	(6,083)	(42)	(865)	(9,374)
Sales or disposals	328	517	—	20	865
Depreciation	(405)	(1,654)	—	(241)	(2,300)
Impairment losses	—	(3)	—	—	(3)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	5	13	—	14	32
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(2,456)	(7,210)	(42)	(1,072)	(10,780)

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2017	3,424	4,683	1,965	426	10,498
Balance as at March 31, 2018	3,712	7,892	1,880	898	14,382

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

Carrying amount	Furniture and fixtures	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2017	2,176	14	2,190
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,906	14	1,920

Impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were ¥249 million and ¥3 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 by segment for the year ended March 31, 2017 were ¥186 million in the Financial Services Business, ¥5 million in the Asset Management Business and ¥58 million in the real estate business, which is included in "Others", respectively. Impairment losses recognized for the year ended March 31, 2018 were ¥3 million in the Financial Services Business.

## 15. Intangible Assets

### (1) The movement of cost, accumulated amortization 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, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

Cost	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2016	161,573	36,243	33,505	2,668	233,989
Acquisitions	—	7,283	—	7	7,290
Acquisitions through business combinations	1,947	18	840	—	2,805
Sales or disposals	(4,088)	(3,805)	(1,624)	(5)	(9,522)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	1,791	109	87	(6)	1,981
Balance as at March 31, 2017	161,223	39,848	32,808	2,664	236,543
Acquisitions	—	6,528	—	1,070	7,598
Acquisitions through business combinations	4,113	877	—	—	4,990
Sales or disposals	(1,014)	(3,067)	—	—	(4,081)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(340)	6	(675)	(34)	(1,043)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	163,982	44,192	32,133	3,700	244,007

Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2016	(8,550)	(20,795)	(14,817)	(1,373)	(45,535)
Sales or disposals	—	3,521	437	2	3,960
Amortization	—	(5,388)	(3,017)	(277)	(8,682)
Impairment losses	(5)	(417)	—	—	(422)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	—	(104)	(265)	(2)	(371)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	(8,555)	(23,183)	(17,662)	(1,650)	(51,050)
Sales or disposals	1,014	1,939	—	—	2,953
Amortization	—	(5,668)	(3,009)	(162)	(8,839)
Impairment losses	(34)	(135)	(5,709)	—	(5,878)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	—	25	480	10	515
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(7,575)	(27,022)	(25,900)	(1,802)	(62,299)

Carrying amount	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2017	152,668	16,665	15,146	1,014	185,493
Balance as at March 31, 2018	156,407	17,170	6,233	1,898	181,708

The carrying amount of software in the above table as at March 31, 2017 and 2018 includes the carrying amount of leased assets of ¥801 million and ¥733 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 ¥422 million and ¥5,878 million for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, due to no expectation of initially expected profits, and recorded them in "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2017 were ¥413 million in the Financial Services Business and ¥9 million in the Asset Management Business, respectively. Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2018 were ¥138 million in the Financial Services Business, ¥31 million in the Asset Management Business and ¥5,709 million in the Biotechnology-related Business, respectively. The impairment losses recognized in the Biotechnology-related Business were recognized for certain drug development pipelines (recoverable amount: ¥2,660 million).

**(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 ¥107,235 million and ¥106,701 million as at March 31,

2017 and 2018, respectively, related to SBI SAVINGS BANK in the Asset Management Business and ¥24,910 million as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, 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 3% at the maximum per annum as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The discount rate used for measuring value in use was 5.9% to 25.9% and 9.4% to 26.2% per annum as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, 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.

**16. Deferred Taxation**

The following are the major deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized and movements thereon during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018:

(Millions of Yen)						
For the year ended March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Change in scope of consolidation	Recognized directly in equity	As at March 31, 2017
<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>						
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	924	(9)	—	—	—	915
Fixed assets (Note)	813	(143)	—	(183)	—	487
Enterprise tax payable	648	22	—	—	—	670
Tax loss carryforwards	1,976	(1,726)	—	(180)	—	70
Other	924	(102)	—	—	6	828
Total	5,285	(1,958)	—	(363)	6	2,970
<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>						
Financial Assets measured at FVTPL	7,265	165	—	(5,162)	—	2,268
Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI	4	—	32	—	—	36
Financial Assets measured at amortized cost	1,291	(167)	—	—	—	1,124
Investments accounted for using the equity method	—	(1,598)	1,270	5,162	—	4,834
Intangible assets	6,372	(1,477)	(48)	(175)	—	4,672
Other	540	(302)	1	—	—	239
Total	15,472	(3,379)	1,255	(175)	—	13,173

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Change in scope of consolidation	Recognized directly in equity	As at March 31, 2018
<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>						
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	915	(284)	—	—	—	631
Fixed assets (Note)	487	(13)	—	6	—	480
Enterprise tax payable	670	312	—	—	—	982
Tax loss carryforwards	70	(12)	—	—	—	58
Other	828	703	—	—	(539)	992
Total	2,970	706	—	6	(539)	3,143
<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>						
Financial Assets measured at FVTPL	2,268	7,369	—	—	—	9,637
Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI	36	—	584	—	—	620
Financial Assets measured at amortized cost	1,124	(263)	—	—	—	861
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4,834	(2,756)	(330)	—	—	1,748
Intangible assets	4,672	(2,786)	(45)	—	—	1,841
Other	239	260	—	—	—	499
Total	13,173	1,824	209	—	—	15,206

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, 2017 and 2018, were ¥268,431 million (including ¥227,757 million with the carryforward period over 5 years), and ¥261,141 million (including ¥200,167 million with the carryforward period over 5 years), respectively.

The Group recognized deferred tax assets of ¥10 million and ¥18 million as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, associated with certain subsidiaries that had net losses during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018. 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, 2017 and 2018, 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 ¥126,829 million and ¥180,257 million as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

## 17. Bonds and Borrowings

### (1) Details of bonds and borrowings

Bonds and borrowings as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	(Millions of Yen)		(% )	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Due (Note 2)
Short-term loans payable	262,336	232,049	0.44	—
Current portion of long-term loans payable	26,694	56,770	0.49	—
Current portion of bonds payable	61,003	91,288	—	—
Long-term loans payable	56,763	38,045	0.38	2019–2033
Bonds payable	112,181	153,125	—	—
Total	518,977	571,277		

Notes: 1. The average interest rate is calculated using the weighted average coupon rate of the outstanding balance as at March 31, 2018.  
2. The due represents the repayment term of the outstanding balance as at March 31, 2018.

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, 2017	As at March 31, 2018		
The Company Japanese yen straight bond (Note 2)	June 2016– March 2017	59,902	59,977	0.48–0.70	June 2018– March 2019
The Company No. 6 Unsecured straight bond	December 2014	29,969	—	2.00	January 2018
The Company No. 7 Unsecured straight bond	March 2016	14,962	14,981	1.10	March 2019
The Company No. 8 Unsecured straight bond	April 2016	4,985	4,999	0.75	April 2018
The Company No. 9 Unsecured straight bond	June 2016	15,941	15,955	0.85	June 2021
The Company No. 10 Unsecured straight bond	September 2016	13,956	13,974	0.55	September 2019
The Company No. 11 Unsecured straight bond	June 2017	—	12,967	0.60	June 2020
The Company No. 12 Unsecured straight bond	June 2017	—	16,943	0.90	June 2022
The Company No. 13 Unsecured straight bond	March 2018	—	17,939	0.45	March 2021
The Company No. 14 Unsecured straight bond	March 2018	—	17,929	0.70	March 2023
The Company Euroyen convertible bonds (Note 3)	November 2013– September 2017	29,614	48,478	—	November 2017– September 2022
The Company Exchangeable bond (Note 2)	December 2017– March 2018	—	1,124	0.54	December 2019– March 2023
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. Exchangeable bond · Stock price linked bond (Note 2)	January 2016– March 2018	2,990	8,788	0.31–0.69	July 2017– March 2023
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. Japanese yen straight bond (Note 2)	March 2018	—	10,000	0.40	March 2019
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. No. 1 Microfinance bond	August 2016– August 2017	785	319	2.20–2.50	August 2017– November 2018
SBI Trade Win Tech Co., Ltd. No. 1 Unsecured straight bond	March 2014	80	40	1.99	March 2019
Total		173,184	244,413		

Notes: 1. Interest rate is the coupon rate of the balance as at March 31, 2018. The interest rate of the bonds hedged with interest rate swap is the interest rate after the swap execution.

2. The aggregate amount issued based on euro medium term note program is 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, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Trade and other accounts receivable	9,453	8,142
Other financial assets	6	145
Property and equipment	308	296
Total	9,767	8,583

The corresponding liabilities were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Bonds and borrowings	7,648	7,741

Besides the above, securities received as collateral for financing from broker's own capital of ¥25,621 million and ¥29,677 million were pledged as collateral for borrowings on margin transactions as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

## 18. Trade and Other Payables

The components of trade and other payables were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Accounts payable and notes payable	2,025	632
Accounts payable-other	11,941	12,468
Advances received and guarantee deposit received	35,650	51,474
Finance lease liability	3,271	3,232
Total	52,887	67,806

## 19. Other Liabilities Related to Securities Business

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

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Trade date accrual	251,333	286,267
Trading products	51,853	108,157
Deposits for subscription	1,290	1,020
Total	304,476	395,444

## 20. Insurance Contract Liabilities

### (1) Risk management system over insurance contracts

The Group engages in the insurance business such as life and casualty insurance and strives to accurately identify, analyze and assess as well as appropriately manage and administer risk relating to insurance contracts in order to secure management stability. The subsidiaries engaged in the insurance business have established a Risk Management Committee which strives to identify a wide range of risks associated with insurance contracts, and regularly and continuously reports to their respective board of directors, etc. about the risks to ensure the effectiveness of risk management. The Group's primary approach to risks relating to insurance contracts is as follows:

#### (a) Market risk management

##### Interest rate risk management

Considering the long-term nature of insurance liabilities, the Group invests principally in bonds. For investments in bonds, interest rate fluctuation risk is mitigated by matching the duration of bonds (to the extent of bond price fluctuations due to interest rate fluctuations) with the duration of policy reserves within certain parameters.

##### Price fluctuation risk management

Regarding market risk management, the Group conducts risk management focusing on indices such as VaR (Value at Risk), which denotes the maximum loss amount expected due to market changes based on the confidence interval, and Basis Point Value (BPV), which denotes price fluctuations in the bond portfolio due to changes in the market interest rate, in addition to identifying risks based on the Solvency Margin Ratio.

#### (b) Conducting of stress testing

The Group regularly conducts stress testing assuming scenarios such as significant deterioration in the investment environment or the worsening of the incidence rate of insured accidents, in order to analyze the impact on financial soundness, and reports the results of stress testing to the Risk Management Committee, etc.

#### (c) Insurance underwriting risk

Regarding insurance underwriting risk, the department-in-charge of each company engaged in the insurance business determines its underwriting policies, and conducts risk control by managing the risk portfolio, reforming or abolishing products, establishing the underwriting standards, changing sales policies, designing and arranging reinsurance, etc.

### (2) Insurance contract liabilities

#### (a) Details and movements of insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
Claims reserves	15,317	16,150
Policy reserves	132,256	126,110
Total	147,573	142,260

The movements in insurance contract liabilities for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Balance, beginning of year	154,133	147,573
Life insurance business		
Expected cash flows from policy reserves	(19,987)	(18,973)
Interest incurred	143	173
Adjustments	9,584	9,823
Non-life insurance business		
Insurance premiums	33,264	36,027
Unearned premium	(30,987)	(34,149)
Others	1,423	1,786
Balance, end of year	147,573	142,260

Net cash outflows by due period resulting from recognized insurance liabilities are as follows:

	Total	No later than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Insurance contract liabilities	142,260	44,852	24,022	13,940	59,446

**(b) Sensitivity to insurance risk**

In the life insurance business, the Group records insurance contract liabilities by estimating the present value of all cash flows generated from insurance contracts using the prerequisite conditions at initial recognition.

The prerequisite conditions include discount rates (interest rates), death rates, morbidity rates, renewal rates, business expenses and commission, etc. In the case where increases in death rates, morbidity rates, business expenses and commission are expected, future net income and equity are expected to decrease due to the increase in future cash

outflows. In the case where the liability adequacy test reveals that insurance contract liabilities are insufficient for the amount of reserves determined based on the prerequisite conditions at initial recognition, it may be necessary to recognize the effects for the period of increasing insurance contract liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

**(3) Concentration of insurance risk**

The Group is not exposed to excessively concentrated insurance risk since the insurance contract portfolios are dispersed geographically throughout Japan.

**(4) Claims development (difference between actual claim and previous estimates) of non-life insurance business is as follows:**

(Millions of Yen)

	Accident year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cumulative payments and claim reserves					
At end of accident year	16,518	16,377	18,471	20,489	22,682
1 year later	16,442	16,810	18,813	21,018	—
2 year later	16,513	17,188	19,442	—	—
3 year later	16,802	17,457	—	—	—
4 year later	17,114	—	—	—	—
Estimate of cumulative claims	17,114	17,457	19,442	21,018	22,682
Less: Cumulative payments to date	16,827	17,055	18,406	18,730	14,822
Claim reserves (gross)	287	402	1,036	2,288	7,860

**21. Leases 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, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018
No later than 1 year		
Future minimum lease payments	961	1,104
Less: future financial cost	(55)	(70)
Present value	906	1,034
Later than 1 year and not later than five years		
Future minimum lease payments	2,429	2,299
Less: future financial cost	(111)	(111)
Present value	2,318	2,188
Later than 5 years		
Future minimum lease payments	50	10
Less: future financial cost	(3)	0
Present value	47	10
Total		
Future minimum lease payments	3,440	3,413
Less: future financial cost	(169)	(181)
Present value	3,271	3,232

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 for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were 4,429 million and ¥4,831 million, respectively.

**22. Capital Stock and Other Equity Items****(1) Capital stock and treasury stock**

The number of authorized shares as at March 31, 2017 and 2018 was 341,690,000 shares.

The Company's issued shares were as follows:

(Shares)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Number of issued shares (common shares with no par value)		
As at the beginning of the year	224,561,761	224,561,761
Increase during the year	—	—
As at the end of the year	224,561,761	224,561,761



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

	(Shares)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Number of treasury stock		
As at the beginning of the year	17,211,580	20,954,080
Increase during the year (Notes 1, 3)	6,869,170	6,341,261
Decrease during the year (Notes 2, 4)	(3,126,670)	(23,516,055)
As at the end of the year	20,954,080	3,779,286

Notes: 1. The increase of 6,869,170 shares related to the acquisition of 6,855,600 shares subject to Article 156 of the Companies Act (replacement of the third paragraph of Article 165) and 13,570 shares purchased from shareholders with less than one unit of shares.  
2. The decrease of 3,126,670 shares related to 930 shares sold to shareholders with less than one unit of shares, appropriation of 2,730,100 shares for the exercise of stock acquisition rights, 44,600 shares sold to the Employee Stockholding Association by the Stock Benefit Trust (Employee Stockholding Association Purchase-type) and 351,040 shares sold.  
3. The increase of 6,341,261 shares related to the acquisition of 6,318,500 shares subject to Article 156 of the Companies Act (replacement of the third paragraph of Article 165) and 22,761 shares purchased from shareholders with less than one unit of shares.  
4. The decrease of 23,516,055 shares related to 630 shares sold to shareholders with less than one unit of shares, appropriation of 2,387,200 shares for the exercise of stock acquisition rights and appropriation of 21,128,225 shares for the conversion of convertible bonds.

## (2) Reserves

### a. Capital surplus

Capital surplus of the Group includes additional paid-in capital of the Company, which is legal 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 additional paid-in capital. The Companies Act permits, upon approval of the shareholders meeting, the transfer of amounts from additional paid-in capital to common stock.

### b. Retained earnings

Retained earnings of the Group include the reserve of the Company legally required as legal retained earnings.

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

## (3) Other components of equity

The movements of other component of equity were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)		
	Other components of equity		
	Currency translation differences	Financial assets at FVOCI	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2016	17,194	(87)	17,107
Change for the year	5,501	126	5,627
Transfer to retained earnings	—	(14)	(14)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	22,695	25	22,720
Change for the year	(3,491)	1,436	(2,055)
Transfer to retained earnings	—	(60)	(60)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	19,204	1,401	20,605

## 23. Dividends

Dividends paid were as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2017	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on April 28, 2016	Common shares	7,271	35	March 31, 2016	June 9, 2016
Board of Directors' Meeting on October 27, 2016	Common shares	2,009	10	September 30, 2016	December 12, 2016

Year ended March 31, 2018	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on April 28, 2017	Common shares	8,144	40	March 31, 2017	June 9, 2017
Board of Directors' Meeting on October 26, 2017	Common shares	3,256	15	September 30, 2017	December 11, 2017

Dividends for which the declared date fell in the year ended March 31, 2018, and for which the effective date will be in the year ending March 31, 2019, are as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2018	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on April 26, 2018	Common shares	15,455	70	March 31, 2018	June 8, 2018

## 24. Share-based Payment

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have share-based compensation plans for their directors or employees. The share-based compensation plans 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.

### (1) Equity-settled share-based compensation plan ("Stock option")

Vesting conditions of the stock options include accomplishment of the IPO and holding their positions as directors or employees until the accomplishment of the IPO. Also, certain of the stock options vest upon receipt of cash from the directors or employees for the price equivalent to their fair value.

The expenses arising from granted stock options were ¥395 million and were recorded in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" during the year ended March 31, 2018.

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

#### ① The Company

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

	(Shares)		(Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	6,547,700	1,247	3,817,600	1,247
Granted	—	—	6,057,900	1,563
Exercised	(2,730,100)	1,247	(2,387,200)	1,247
Unexercised balance	3,817,600	1,247	7,488,300	1,503

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock prices upon exercise of stock options for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were ¥1,570 and ¥2,130, respectively.

2. The number of the stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2018 were 2,799,000 shares of 2017 First Stock Acquisition Rights and 3,258,900 shares of 2017 Second Stock Acquisition Rights, respectively.

The fair value of stock options for the 2017 First Stock Acquisition Rights granted during the year ended March 31, 2018 was ¥3,179 (The number of shares to be issued per stock acquisition right: 100 shares). The fair value was determined based on a Monte Carlo simulation. The following assumptions were used in the Monte Carlo simulation regarding the stock options:

Stock price at the evaluation date	: ¥1,563	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 4.1 years
Exercise price	: ¥1,563	Dividend yield	: 3.20%
Estimated volatility	: 36.9%	Risk free rate	: (0.07%)

The fair value of stock options for the 2017 Second Stock Acquisition Rights granted during the year ended March 31, 2018 was ¥39,804 (The number of shares to be issued per stock acquisition right: 100 shares). The fair value was determined based on a Black-Scholes Model. The following assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes Model regarding the stock options:

Stock price at the grant date	: ¥1,536	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 4.5 years
Exercise price	: ¥1,563	Dividend yield	: 3.26%
Estimated volatility	: 43.3%	Risk free rate	: (0.15%)

The unexercised stock options as at March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Name	(Yen)	(Shares)	Expiration date
	Exercise price	Number of shares	
SBI Holdings, Inc. 2014 Stock Acquisition Rights (Notes 1)	1,247	1,430,400	July 1, 2015– June 30, 2018
2017 First Stock Acquisition Rights (Notes 2)	1,563	2,799,000	July 1, 2020– September 30, 2021
2017 Second Stock Acquisition Rights	1,563	3,258,900	July 29, 2019– September 30, 2024

Notes: 1. The stock options vest upon receipt of cash for the price equivalent to their fair value.

2. The stock options vest upon receipt of cash for the price equivalent to their fair value. And a holder of the stock acquisition rights shall be able to exercise the stock acquisition rights only in the event that the Financial Services Business has achieved ¥50 billion or more in its entire segment profits (profit before income tax expenses) in each fiscal year of the period from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 2020, and also marked ¥170 billion or more in its cumulative segment profits (profit before income tax expenses) for the above three fiscal periods.

## ② Subsidiaries

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

### (a) Stock option plans which were unvested as at March 31, 2018

a-1 SBI Biotech Co., Ltd.	(Shares)		(Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	100	5,000	100	5,000
Change	—	—	—	—
Unvested balance	100	5,000	100	5,000

Notes: 1. The exercise period as at March 31, 2018 was defined as 30 months after 6 months passed from the IPO date.

2. The remaining stock options as at March 31, 2018 were granted before November 7, 2002; thus, the Group does not apply IFRS 2 "share-based Payment".

a-2 SBI MONEYPLAZA Co., Ltd.	(Shares)		(Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	885,200	971	885,200	971
Forfeited	—	—	(885,200)	971
Unvested balance	885,200	971	—	—

a-3 BroadBand Security, Inc.	(Shares)		(Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	217,400	400	367,900	571
Granted	160,500	800	—	—
Forfeited	(10,000)	540	(222,900)	422
Unvested balance	367,900	571	145,000	800

Notes: 1. The effect of the consolidation of shares executed at the rate of 1 for 100 shares of common stock on October 28, 2016 has been adjusted retrospectively in the number of shares and the weighted average exercise price in the table above.

2. The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2017 was ¥4,053 (The number of shares to be issued per stock acquisition right: 10 shares). The fair value was determined based on the Black-Scholes Model. The following assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes Model regarding the stock options:

Stock price at the grant date	: ¥800	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 6 years
Exercise price	: ¥800	Dividend yield	: 0.00%
Estimated volatility	: 56.0%	Risk free rate	: (0.07%)

3. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2018 was 8.0 years.

## (b) Stock option plans which were vested at the time of receiving cash

	(Shares)		(Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
b-1 Morningstar Japan K.K.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	1,499,700	267	1,488,700	267
Exercised	(11,000)	267	(762,300)	267
Unvested balance	1,488,700	267	726,400	267

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock price of stock options upon exercise for the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 was ¥338 and ¥395, respectively.  
2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2018 was 0.2 years.

	(Shares)		(Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2018			
b-2 SBI FinTech Solutions Co., Ltd.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price		
Beginning balance	—	—		
Granted	608,500	628		
Unvested balance	608,500	628		

Notes: 1. The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2018 was ¥9 (The number of shares to be issued per stock acquisition right: 1 share). The fair value was determined based on a Monte Carlo simulation. The following assumptions were used in the Monte Carlo simulation regarding the stock options:  
 Stock price at the grant date : ¥628      Estimated remaining exercise period : 6.1 years  
 Exercise price : ¥628      Dividend yield : 1.59%  
 Estimated volatility : 49.6%      Risk free rate : (0.04%)  
 2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2018 was 5.5 years.

**[2] Cash-settled share-based compensation plan**

Certain of subsidiaries of the Company have cash-settled share-based compensation plans for their directors or employees. The compensation is made in the form of cash-settled payments based on the difference between the exercise price and the stock price as at the exercise date.

The outline of the cash-settled share-based compensation plan of the Group is as follows:

	(Shares)		(Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
SBI FinTech Solutions Co., Ltd.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	133,039	259	6,961	259
Exercised	(126,078)	259	(423)	259
Unexercised balance	6,961	259	6,538	259

Note: The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2018 was 1.3 years.

## 25. Revenue

Revenue for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue		
Financial income		
Interest income (Note)	79,463	101,837
Dividends received	1,524	3,940
Income arising from financial assets measured at FVTPL	10,776	50,262
Gain from trading	17,686	18,474
Others	58	116
Total financial income	109,507	174,629
Revenue arising on insurance contracts	55,605	67,165
Revenue from rendering of services	70,710	82,983
Others	26,117	12,240
Total revenue	261,939	337,017

Note: Interest income in financial income arises from financial assets measured at amortized cost.

## 26. Expense

Expense for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 consisted of the following:

### (1) Financial cost associated with financial income

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Financial cost associated with financial income		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(14,543)	(17,788)
Total financial cost associated with financial income	(14,543)	(17,788)

### (2) Operating cost

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Payroll	(8,196)	(11,293)
Outsourcing fees	(5,393)	(7,916)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,168)	(1,526)
Cost arising on insurance contracts	(41,690)	(51,461)
Others	(42,535)	(41,352)
Total operating cost	(98,982)	(113,548)

### (3) Selling, general and administrative expenses

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Payroll	(25,592)	(28,201)
Outsourcing fees	(17,051)	(19,996)
Depreciation and amortization	(9,222)	(9,319)
Research and development	(8,622)	(7,749)
Others	(35,483)	(35,112)
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	(95,970)	(100,377)

### (4) Other financial cost

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Other financial cost		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(3,477)	(3,282)
Total other financial cost	(3,477)	(3,282)

### (5) Other expenses

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Impairment loss	(2,904)	(27,183)
Foreign exchange loss	(4,143)	(3,401)
Others (Note)	(1,630)	(1,857)
Total other expenses	(8,677)	(32,411)

## 27. Income Tax Expense

The amount of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Income tax expense		
Current	(16,257)	(14,734)
Deferred	1,421	(1,118)
Total income tax expense	(14,836)	(15,852)

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 30.9%. 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, 2017 and 2018 is as follows:

	(%)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Normal effective statutory tax rate	30.9	30.9
Permanent differences such as meals and entertainment	0.8	(0.2)
Tax effect on minority interests of investments in fund	0.4	(4.0)
Temporary differences arising from consolidation of investments	1.1	2.4
Change in valuation allowance	(0.8)	(5.2)
Other	2.0	(1.8)
Average effective tax rate	34.4	22.1

## 28. 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, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)				
For the year ended March 31, 2017	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	156	—	156	(32)	124
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences	680	—	680	—	680
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	5,592	(623)	4,969	(1,270)	3,699
Total	6,428	(623)	5,805	(1,302)	4,503

	(Millions of Yen)				
For the year ended March 31, 2018	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	2,020	—	2,020	(584)	1,436
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Currency translation differences	(2,378)	(404)	(2,782)	—	(2,782)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(1,257)	83	(1,174)	330	(844)
Total	(1,615)	(321)	(1,936)	(254)	(2,190)

## 29. 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:

(Millions of Yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Earnings</b>		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	32,455	46,684
Dilutive effect: Convertible bonds	435	377
Profit attributable to owners of the Company after dilutive effect	32,890	47,061
<b>Shares</b>		
Basic weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)	203,627,774	211,683,159
Dilutive effect: Stock options (shares)	206,932	1,508,956
Dilutive effect: Convertible bonds (shares)	20,645,516	25,846,017
Weighted average number of ordinary shares after the dilutive effect (shares)	224,480,222	239,038,132
<b>Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company</b>		
Basic (in Yen)	159.38	220.54
Diluted (in Yen)	146.52	196.88

## 30. Cash Flow Information

Supplemental disclosure of consolidated statement of cash flow information for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 was as follows:

### (1) Expenditures on acquisition of subsidiaries

The amounts of payments for acquisition of subsidiaries were ¥2,944 million and ¥3,044 million for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Consideration paid consisted solely of cash and cash equivalents. Amounts of major classes of assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, of which the Group obtained control through share acquisition, at the date of acquisition were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	976	3,056
Trade and other receivables	31	1,190
Other assets	1,256	1,502
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>5,748</b>
Trade and other payables	535	741
Customer deposits for banking business	—	3,857
Other liabilities	600	805
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>5,403</b>

### (2) Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries

Total consideration received in respect of sales of subsidiaries was ¥9,693 million and ¥933 million for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively. Amounts of major classes of assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, of which the Group lost control through share sale, at the date of sale were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	6,349	63
Trade and other receivables	1,878	81
Other assets	9,998	456
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>18,225</b>	<b>600</b>
Bonds and loans payable	1	74
Trade and other payables	2,931	19
Other liabilities	1,793	80
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>173</b>

**(3) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at April 1, 2017	Cash flow from financing activities	Non-cash changes				As at March 31, 2018
			Issuance of convertible bonds	Conversion of convertible bonds	Interest expense	Others	
Borrowings	345,794	(19,105)	—	—	270	(94)	326,865
Bonds	173,183	102,986	(2,254)	(29,949)	473	(27)	244,412
Total	518,977	83,881	(2,254)	(29,949)	743	(121)	571,277

**31. Subsidiaries**

Major subsidiaries of the Group as at March 31, 2018 were as follows:

Business segment	Name	Location	Voting Rights Holding 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 MONEYPLAZA Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Insurance Group Co., Ltd.	Japan	99.5 (3.7)
	SBI Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Insurance Co., Ltd.	Japan	98.1 (98.1)
	SBI FinTech Solutions Co., Ltd.	Japan	77.5
Asset Management Business	SBI Capital Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0
	SBI Investment Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Global Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0
	Morningstar Japan K. K.	Japan	49.5 (49.5)
	SBI Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Estate Finance Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (5.0)
	SBI Hong Kong Holdings Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	100.0
	SBI VEN HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.	Singapore	100.0
Biotechnology-related Business	SBI SAVINGS BANK	Korea	98.9 (98.9)
	SBI ALApharma Co., Limited	Hong Kong	95.5 (95.5)
	SBI Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	Japan	84.9 (84.9)
	SBI ALApromo Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Biotech Co., Ltd.	Japan	87.6 (1.1)
	Quark Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	USA	100.0 (100.0)

Note: The figure in the parentheses represents the indirect holding ratio of voting rights or indirect investment ratio included in the total.



## 32. Related Party Transactions

### (1) Related Party Transactions

The Group entered into the following related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2017.

Type	Name	Relationship with related party	Transaction description	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)
				Transaction Amount	Balance
Corporate officer	Yoshitaka Kitao	Representative Director	Exercise of stock options (Note 1)	873	—
			Investment in kind of subsidiary (Note 2)	1,016	—
			Sale of investment in associates (Note 3)	204	—
Corporate officer	Takashi Nakagawa	Representative Director	Exercise of stock options (Note 1)	499	—
Corporate officer	Shumpei Morita	Executive Officer	Exercise of stock options (Note 1)	200	—
			Sale of investment in subsidiary (Note 4)	45	—
Corporate officer	Masayuki Yamada	Executive Officer	Exercise of stock options (Note 1)	20	—

Notes: 1. Exercise of stock options represents the exercise of stock acquisition rights which were issued based on the resolution by the Board of Directors meeting held on October 30, 2014, and November 19, 2014, pursuant to Article 236, 238 and 240 of the Companies Act. Stated in the "Transaction Amount" column is the paid-in amount in connection with stock acquisition rights exercised during the year ended March 31, 2017.

2. In connection with a reorganization within the Group, shares held in a subsidiary were invested in kind to subscribe shares issued for a capital increase by another subsidiary. Stated in the "Transaction Amount" column is the amount of capital increased by the transaction, which was determined considering the share price calculation by an independent third-party advisory firm.

3. The sales price of investment in associates was determined based on the market price at the time of each transaction.

4. The sales price of investment in subsidiary was determined based on the stock valuation report of an independent third-party advisory firm.

The Group entered into the following related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2018.

Type	Name	Relationship with related party	Transaction description	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)
				Transaction Amount	Balance
Corporate officer	Yoshitaka Kitao	Representative Director	Issuance of stock options (Note 1)	16	—
Corporate officer	Katsuya Kawashima	Representative Director	Issuance of stock options (Note 1)	11	—
			Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	187	—
Corporate officer	Shumpei Morita	Executive Officer	Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	12	—
Corporate officer	Tatsuo Shigemitsu	Executive Officer	Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	312	—

Notes: 1. Issuance of stock options represents the issuance of stock acquisition rights which were issued based on the resolution by the Board of Directors meeting held on July 27, 2017, and August 29, 2017, pursuant to Article 236, 238 and 240 of the Companies Act. Stated in the "Transaction Amount" column is the paid-in amount in connection with stock acquisition rights issued during the year ended March 31, 2018.

2. Exercise of stock options represents the exercise of stock acquisition rights which were issued based on the resolution by the Board of Directors meeting held on October 30, 2014, and November 19, 2014, pursuant to Article 236, 238 and 240 of the Companies Act. Stated in the "Transaction Amount" column is the paid-in amount in connection with stock acquisition rights exercised during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

### (2) The remuneration of key management personnel of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Remuneration and bonuses	1,025	1,012
Post-employment benefits	4	5
Total	1,029	1,017

## 34. Events after the Reporting Period

There were no significant events after the reporting period.

## 33. Contract Liabilities

The Group has entered into loan agreements with the customers in accordance with the condition of the contracts. The total amount of loan commitments amounted to ¥10,847 million and ¥15,038 million, with an unused portion of ¥4,531 million and ¥10,194 million, as at March 31, 2017 and 2018, 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.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of SBI Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of SBI Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2018, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of SBI Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2018, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

*Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC*

June 26, 2018

Member of  
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited