Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6, 8, 18, 23	802,702	2,499,370
Trade and other accounts receivable	6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 18	1,183,896	8,399,588
Assets related to securities business			
Cash segregated as deposits		2,292,743	2,361,620
Margin transaction assets		972,573	929,730
Other assets related to securities business	10	631,305	615,967
Total assets related to securities business	6, 7, 8	3,896,621	3,907,317
Other financial assets	6, 7, 8, 13	58,715	471,607
Operational investment securities	6, 7, 8, 11, 13	528,154	607,802
Other investment securities (includes ¥247,299 million pledged as collateral as at March 31, 2022)	6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 18	209,545	1,076,780
Investments accounted for using the equity method	12	103,807	129,141
Investment properties	14, 18	—	34,868
Property and equipment	15, 18	64,290	123,737
Intangible assets	16	225,607	293,086
Other assets		123,071	277,016
Deferred tax assets	17	12,164	17,888
Total assets		7,208,572	17,838,200
Liabilities			
Bonds and loans payable	6,7,8,18	1,394,137	3,364,860
Trade and other accounts payable	6,7,8,19	189,729	487,846
Liabilities related to securities business			
Margin transaction liabilities		269,152	254,345
Loans payable secured by securities		602,921	599,159
Deposits from customers		1,277,808	1,375,599
Guarantee deposits received		961,651	997,678
Other liabilities related to securities business	20	410,270	449,551
Total liabilities related to securities business	6,7,8	3,521,802	3,676,332
Customer deposits for banking business	6,7,8,18	1,042,132	7,673,324
Insurance contract liabilities	21	150,123	155,216
Income tax payable		20,125	13,351
Other financial liabilities	6,7,18	30,333	538,512
Other liabilities		107,301	287,577
Deferred tax liabilities	17	35,795	57,924
Total liabilities		6,491,477	16,254,942
Equity			
Capital stock	24	98,711	99,312
Capital surplus	24	147,753	151,390
Treasury stock	24	(40)	(62)
Other components of equity	24	18,197	42,865
Retained earnings	24	297,495	631,098
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		562,116	924,603
Non-controlling interests		154,979	658,655
Total equity		717,095	1,583,258
Total liabilities and equity		7,208,572	17,838,200

Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2021	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue (includes ¥143,364 million and ¥209,419 million of interest income)	5, 27	541,145	763,618
Expense			
Financial cost associated with financial income	28	(26,773)	(33,603)
Provision for credit losses		(41,147)	(99,489)
Operating cost	28	(142,519)	(221,822)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	28	(163,326)	(229,834)
Other financial cost	28	(5,803)	(8,555)
Other expenses	28	(30,655)	(28,260)
Total expense		(410,223)	(621,563)
Gain on bargain purchase	4	—	263,847
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	5, 12	9,458	6,822
Profit before income tax expense	5	140,380	412,724
Income tax expense	29	(42,868)	(57,000)
Profit for the year		97,512	355,724
Profit for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		81,098	366,854
Non-controlling interests		16,414	(11,130)
Profit for the year		97,512	355,724
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic (Yen)	31	339.78	1,498.55
Diluted (Yen)	31	296.92	1,285.90

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2021	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022
Profit for the year		97,512	355,724
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	30	(18)	(493)
Changes in own credit risk on financial liabilities	30	—	234
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	30	—	(1,091)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	30	109	130
		91	(1,220)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	30	(168)	(4,692)
Currency translation differences	30	23,871	30,241
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	30	881	767
		24,584	26,316
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		24,675	25,096
Total comprehensive income		122,187	380,820
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Owners of the Company		105,680	390,080
Non-controlling interests		16,507	(9,260)
Total comprehensive income		122,187	380,820

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Attributable to owners of the Company						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Capital stock	Capital surplus	Treasury stock	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total		
As at April 1, 2020		92,018	139,993	(13,874)	(6,385)	239,724	451,476	142,223	593,699
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	81,098	81,098	16,414	97,512
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	24,582	—	24,582	93	24,675
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	24,582	81,098	105,680	16,507	122,187
Issuance of new shares	24	2,652	2,271	—	—	—	4,923	—	4,923
Issuance of convertible bonds		—	2,756	—	—	—	2,756	—	2,756
Conversion of convertible bonds	24	4,041	(484)	12,805	—	—	16,362	—	16,362
Change in scope of consolidation		—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,788)	(9,788)
Dividends paid	25	—	—	—	—	(23,327)	(23,327)	(15,018)	(38,345)
Treasury shares purchased	24	—	—	(39)	—	—	(39)	—	(39)
Treasury shares sold	24	—	(378)	1,068	—	—	690	—	690
Share-based payment transactions		—	799	—	—	—	799	(5)	794
Changes of interests in subsidiaries without losing control		—	2,796	—	—	—	2,796	21,060	23,856
As at March 31, 2021		98,711	147,753	(40)	18,197	297,495	562,116	154,979	717,095
As at April 1, 2021		98,711	147,753	(40)	18,197	297,495	562,116	154,979	717,095
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	366,854	366,854	(11,130)	355,724
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	23,226	—	23,226	1,870	25,096
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	23,226	366,854	390,080	(9,260)	380,820
Issuance of new shares	24	601	482	—	—	—	1,083	—	1,083
Change in scope of consolidation		—	—	—	—	—	—	496,303	496,303
Dividends paid	25	—	—	—	—	(31,809)	(31,809)	(15,001)	(46,810)
Treasury shares purchased	24	—	—	(23)	—	—	(23)	—	(23)
Treasury shares sold	24	—	0	1	—	—	1	—	1
Share-based payment transactions		—	682	—	—	—	682	(731)	(49)
Changes of interests in subsidiaries without losing control		—	2,473	—	—	—	2,473	32,365	34,838
Transfer	24	—	—	—	1,442	(1,442)	—	—	—
As at March 31, 2022		99,312	151,390	(62)	42,865	631,098	924,603	658,655	1,583,258

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2021	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax expense		140,380	412,724
Depreciation and amortization		24,291	32,207
Gain on bargain purchase		—	(263,847)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(9,458)	(6,822)
Interest and dividend income		(150,325)	(222,612)
Interest expense		32,573	42,553
Increase in operational investment securities		(131,448)	(164,644)
Increase in trade and other accounts receivables		(246,508)	(373,371)
Increase in trade and other accounts payable		88,237	25,653
(Increase) decrease in assets/liabilities related to securities business		(221,904)	145,057
Increase in customer deposits for banking business		220,081	184,308
Decrease in bonds and loans payable in banking business	32	—	(26,148)
Decrease in payables under securities lending transactions		—	(165,985)
Others		(17,223)	(69,182)
Subtotal		(271,304)	(450,109)
Interest and dividend income received		145,959	218,586
Interest paid		(29,281)	(37,551)
Income taxes paid		(23,777)	(44,972)
Net cash used in operating activities		(178,403)	(314,046)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of intangible assets		(15,419)	(25,965)
Purchases of investment securities		(77,392)	(321,150)
Proceeds from sales or redemption of investment securities		40,735	512,343
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	32	(8,026)	1,734,730
Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of	32	—	718
Payments of loans receivable		(70,172)	(95,491)
Collection of loans receivable		49,860	65,181
Others		(1,657)	(31,849)
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities		(82,071)	1,838,517
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in short term loans payable	32	69,808	(257,418)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	32	54,936	154,290
Repayment of long-term loans payable	32	(21,953)	(84,387)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds payable	32	228,124	541,125
Redemption of bonds payable	32	(112,576)	(158,994)
Proceeds from issuance of shares		4,923	693
Proceeds from stock issuance to non-controlling interests		6,356	5,008
Contributions from non-controlling interests in consolidated investment funds		15,572	27,262
Cash dividends paid		(23,313)	(31,795)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(763)	(1,372)
Distributions to non-controlling interests in consolidated investment funds		(14,243)	(13,610)
Purchase of treasury stock		(39)	(23)
Proceeds from sale of interests in subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		9,223	3,182
Payments for purchase of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests		(155)	(11,507)
Others		(5,078)	(9,152)
Net cash generated from financing activities		210,822	163,302
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(49,652)	1,687,773
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		843,755	802,702
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		8,599	8,895
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		802,702	2,499,370

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 arrangements. The Group is engaged in various businesses, which primarily consist of three key businesses: "Financial Services Business", "Asset Management Business" and "Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business". See Note 5 "Segment Information" for detailed information on each business.

2. Basis of Preparation

(1) Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Since the Group meets the criteria of "Specified Company under Designated International Financial Reporting Standards" defined in Article 1-2 of the Rules Governing Term, Form and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group applies Article 93 of the Rules Governing Term, Form and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Company's Representative Director, President and CEO, Yoshitaka Kitao and Managing Executive Officer, Hideyuki Katsuchi on August 2, 2022.

(2) Basis of measurement

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

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

The measurement basis of fair value of the financial instruments is provided in Note 6 "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 is required to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period of the change and subsequent future periods.

The following notes include information on accounting estimates and judgments that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

- Fair value measurements of financial instruments – "3. Significant Accounting Policies (3) Financial instruments," "6. Financial Instruments" and "7. Fair Value Measurement"
- Impairment on financial assets – "3. Significant Accounting Policies (3) Financial instruments" and "8. Financial Risk Management (4) Credit risk management"
- Impairment on intangible assets – "3. Significant Accounting Policies (6) Intangible assets" and "16. Intangible Assets (3) Carrying amount of goodwill"
- Liability adequacy test for insurance contracts – "3. Significant Accounting Policies (9) Accounting for insurance contracts" and "21. Insurance Contract Liabilities"
- Recoverability of deferred tax assets – "3. Significant Accounting Policies (14) Income tax expense" and "17. Deferred Taxation"
- Scope of subsidiaries – "3. Significant Accounting Policies (1) Basis of consolidation" and "33. Subsidiaries"

The impact of the new coronavirus infections on the economy and corporate activities still continues, and the future remains highly uncertain. Although the Group has made estimates based on the assumption that the impact on the economy and corporate activities will continue into the next fiscal year and beyond, there was no significant impact on the business results of the Group.

(5) Application of new and revised IFRSs

The Group adopted standards and interpretations that became mandatorily effective beginning with this fiscal year. There is no significant impact to these consolidated financial statements resulting from their adoption.

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 are entities controlled by the Group. In principle, an entity in which the Group owns a majority of the voting rights is included as a subsidiary. However, even if the Group does not own a majority of the voting rights, an entity is included in the category of subsidiary if it is determined that the Group substantially controls the entity's decision-making body. Also, an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, referred to as "structured entity", is included as a subsidiary. 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 control

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. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

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 investments") 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 investments are deducted from the balance of carrying amount of investments only to the extent of investor's interests in the investees. For joint operations, the Group's share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses related to the joint operation is recognized.

(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 recognised 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 equity 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 recognizes a financial instruments when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

(a) Non-derivative financial assets

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets held by the Group are classified into the following designated categories when they are initially recognized on the basis of the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hereinafter “debt instruments measured at FVTOCI”)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hereinafter “equity instruments measured at FVTOCI”)
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (hereinafter “financial assets measured at FVTPL”)

(Financial assets measured at amortized cost)

Financial assets are subsequently measured using the effective interest method at amortized cost, adjusted for any loss allowance, if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the financial assets are held within the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI)

Financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in the difference between the fair value and the amortized cost of financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance, are recognized in other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the financial assets are held within the business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Upon derecognition of debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI)

Upon initial recognition, the Group designates an investment in an equity instrument that is held for a purpose other than trading as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This is an irrevocable election and changes in the fair value of such financial instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. Dividends from the above-mentioned equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss. At derecognition of equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or when a 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 to retained earnings.

(Financial assets measured at FVTPL)

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

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets

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 substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

(b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

(i) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities held by the Group include corporate bonds and loans, trade and other accounts payable, which are classified into the following designated categories:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (hereinafter "financial liabilities measured at FVTPL")
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (hereinafter "financial liabilities designated at FVTPL")

(Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost)

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL)

Financial liabilities, 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 liabilities designated at FVTPL)

An irrevocable election to measure financial liabilities at FVTPL may be made at initial recognition if the contract contains one or more embedded derivatives and the host contract is a hybrid contract where the host contract is a financial liability, or if designation as FVTPL eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. The amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is recognized in other comprehensive income and the remaining change in the fair value of the liability is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Group estimates expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts at the end of the reporting period and recognizes such expected credit losses as a loss allowance. If the Group determines that the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. In the event that the Group determines that the credit risk of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

The assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk is based on changes in the probability of a default occurring.

Meanwhile, as for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, lifetime expected credit losses are measured on the basis of historical credit losses and other relevant information regardless of whether there has been an increase or decrease in credit risk.

Amounts of expected credit losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss as impairment loss or reversals of impairment loss and are presented separately as provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of income.

(d) Trading assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial 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.
- Derivatives (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 financial liabilities measured at FVTPL, changes in amounts of which are recognized in profit or loss.

(e) 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.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(f) Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when the Group 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.

(4) Lease

(a) Lease as lessee
At inception of a contract, the Group determines whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. Lease liability in a lease transaction is initially measured as the present value of unpaid lease payments discounted using an interest rate implicit in the lease at the commencement date of the contract. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use asset is measured at the acquisition cost, which is initially measured at the amount of lease liability adjusted by initial direct cost and prepaid lease payments. With regard to a lease that has a lease term of 12 months or less or a lease of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognized and lease payments on such lease are recognized as an expense over the lease term.

(b) Lease as lessor
A finance lease receivable is initially recognized at the lease commencement date of the lease at the net investment in the lease, which is the sum of the lease payments received by the lessor and the unguaranteed residual value, discounted using an interest rate implicit in the lease. Income arising from finance leases is recognized by allocating the net investment in the lease over the lease term. Leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases, and the operating lease income is recognized over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(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.

(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. Property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over the estimated useful life of each component. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a systematic basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

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

• Buildings	2 – 47 years
• Furniture and equipment	2 – 20 years

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

(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
Intangible assets other than goodwill with finite useful lives are amortized 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	6 – 21 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 real estate (including real estate under construction) held for the purpose of earning rental income, capital gains, or both. It does not include real estate sold in the ordinary course of business or real estate used for the purposes of the provision of goods or services, manufacture, sale or other administration. Investment properties are measured using the cost method and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is calculated as the initial cost of items of investment properties or an amount equivalent to the initial cost less their residual values. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts based on the estimated useful life of each component and charged to profit or loss.

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

- Buildings 15 – 50 years

Investment property is derecognized at the time of disposal or when the investment property is no longer permanently used and no future economic benefits from the disposal are expected. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the investment property, which is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, 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 equity method investment 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) Defined benefit plans

The present value of the defined benefit obligation and benefit cost are determined using the projected unit credit method. Changes in fair value, excluding actuarial gains and losses and interest income on plan assets, are recognized in other comprehensive income and transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings as incurred. The net present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets is recognized as a liability or asset in the consolidated statement of financial position. If the calculation results in the case of the Group having an asset in excess of the funded status, the asset is recognized up to the present value of the future economic benefits available from the return of cash from the plan or the reduction of future contributions to the plan.

(c) 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. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, 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 from contracts with customers

The Group recognizes revenue by applying the following five-step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with the customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenues from contracts with customers are further described below. The revenue streams described below do not include significant estimates of variable consideration or a significant financing component.

(Revenue from rendering of services)

Revenue from rendering of services mainly include commissions received from customers for the execution of agency-based brokerage transactions in the securities business. Brokerage commission relates to transactions in which the Group acts as an agent in the transaction rather than the principal. Transactions that satisfy the following factors fall under transactions in which the Group is involved as an agent rather than the principal.

- The Group is not a primary party to a transaction and therefore not primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the service.
- The Group does not have inventory risk before securities have been transferred to a customer or after transfer of control to the customer.

Brokerage commission is recognized as revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied and in principle, the fees are received within three business days after fulfillment of the performance obligations.

(Revenue from sales of goods)

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring promised goods to a customer upon delivery, shipment or customer acceptance of goods depending upon the terms of the contract. These revenues are generally paid within three months of the fulfillment of the performance obligation.

(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 or taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. 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.

IFRS		Mandatory for fiscal year beginning on or after	Anticipated fiscal year end adoption date	Summary of new standards and amendments
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023	March 2024	Amendment with regard to measurement method of insurance liability

4. Business Combinations

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Acquisition date fair value of the consideration paid for business combinations amounted to ¥23,158 million and ¥1,451 million, which were settled in cash and in written put option, respectively.

Fair value of acquired assets and liabilities assumed and non-controlling interests were ¥195,788 million, ¥182,974 million and ¥2,910 million, respectively.
A breakdown of such assets and liabilities is provided in "32. Cash Flow Information (1) Expenditures on acquisition of subsidiaries".

Goodwill arising from business combinations mainly consists of excess earning capacity that does not meet the requirements for separate identification.

Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Revenues and net income recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2021 were ¥13,332 million and ¥2,650 million, respectively, since the acquisition date.

For the year ended March 31, 2022

The Group conducted a Tender Offer for the shares of Shinsei Bank, Limited to establish and reinforce a business alliance relationship between the Group and Shinsei Bank, Limited. Based on the results of the Tender Offer, the percentage of voting rights held by the Group amounted to 47.77% and Shinsei Bank, Limited became a subsidiary of the Company as of December 17, 2021.

The consideration paid, the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired, and gain on bargain purchase at the acquisition date for the above business combination are as follows.

With respect to the above business combination, the initial accounting for the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities assumed, non-controlling interests and gain on bargain purchase has not been completed, and the measurement has been made on a provisional basis based on currently available information, since it takes time to organize and analyze information mainly on loans, unlisted stocks, and customer deposits for banking business.

(Millions of Yen)

	Acquisition date
	December 17, 2021
Fair value of consideration paid	113,844
Fair value of interests previously held	85,391
Total	199,235
Cash and cash equivalents	1,853,202
Trade and other accounts receivable	6,737,569
Other financial assets	360,160
Other investment securities	1,087,389
Investments accounted for using the equity method	8,862
Property and equipment	85,914
Intangible assets	49,653
Other assets	55,269
Deferred tax assets	22,483
Total assets	10,260,501
Bonds and loans payable	1,807,967
Trade and other accounts payable	274,184
Customer deposits for banking business	6,402,181
Income tax payable	4,825
Other financial liabilities	698,238
Other liabilities	84,546
Deferred tax liabilities	15,655
Total liabilities	9,287,596
Equity	972,905
Non-controlling interests	(509,916)
Gain on bargain purchase (Note 1)	(263,754)
Total	199,235

Note: 1. The adjustment during the measurement period recognized in the current period is as follows. Due to the adjustment, "Gain on bargain purchase" was decreased by ¥6,458 million.

(Millions of Yen)

	Adjustment during the measurement period
Trade and other accounts receivable	3,424
Other financial assets	(5,248)
Other investment securities	5,252
Property and equipment	(16,249)
Other assets	(13,209)
Deferred tax assets	(256)
Total assets	(26,286)
Bonds and loans payable	(978)
Trade and other accounts payable	(28,289)
Customer deposits for banking business	(2,012)
Other financial liabilities	9,383
Other liabilities	6,108
Deferred tax liabilities	3,094
Total liabilities	(12,694)
Equity	(13,592)
Non-controlling interests	7,134
Gain on bargain purchase	6,458

The consideration paid in this business combination was cash.

Trade and other accounts receivable primarily includes loans receivable (fair value of ¥5,608,309 million and contractual amounts receivable of ¥5,645,462 million) and lease receivables (fair value of ¥166,011 million and contractual amounts receivable of ¥166,011 million). The best estimate of contractual cash flows expected to be uncollectible as of the acquisition date is ¥112,553 million.

A gain of ¥23,292 million was recorded in "Revenue" in the consolidated statement of income as a result of the remeasurement of previously held interests at fair value in connection with the business combination.

Non-controlling interests are measured by multiplying the identifiable net assets by the non-controlling interest percentage.

The gain on bargain purchase occurred mainly due to the fact that the market capitalization of the stock was lower than the net asset value on the acquisition date. In addition, acquisition-related expenses of ¥1,062 million related to the business combination were recorded in "Selling, general and administrative expenses."

The net loss recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the period from the acquisition date to the end of the current period for Shinsei Bank, Limited was ¥56,421 million. This was mainly due to the recognition of expected credit losses on loans receivable.

Assuming that the business combination had taken place at the beginning of the current period, revenue for the current period would be ¥1,073,183 million and net income for the current period would be ¥172,650 million. This income (loss) information is unaudited and does not include the effects of fair value measurement and other items associated with the business combination.

The fair value of the consideration paid at the acquisition date for business combinations other than the above was ¥10,107 million in cash.

The fair values of assets and liabilities acquired through business combinations and non-controlling interests amounted to ¥18,235 million, ¥11,898 million, and ¥966 million, respectively. The breakdown of such assets and liabilities is presented in “32 Cash Flow Information (1) Expenditures on acquisition of subsidiaries”.

Goodwill arising from business combinations mainly consists of excess earning capacity that does not meet the requirements for separate identification.

Non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Revenues and net loss recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2022 were ¥1,220 million and ¥1,080 million, respectively, since the acquisition date.

5. Segment Information

The Group engages in a wide range of business activities, primarily online financial service businesses and investment activities in Japan and overseas. Based on the similarities or economic characteristics of business or nature of services, “Financial Services Business”, “Asset Management Business”, and “Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business”, which is anticipated to be a growth industry, 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, FinTech, Block chain, finance and biotechnology-related venture companies in Japan and overseas, financial services business overseas, and asset management services business which provides financial products information.

“Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business”
The Biotechnology, Healthcare & Medical Informatics 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, research and development of antibody drugs and nucleic acid medicine in the field of cancer and immunology, the digitization of medical and health information, providing solutions and services that promote and the use of medical big data, and medical finance.

“Others” includes the Digital Assets-related Business, the Real Estate Business and Renewable Energy Business, but they did not meet the quantitative criteria to be defined as reportable segments for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022.

“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:
SBI Estate Finance Co., Ltd. and SBI Guarantee Co., Ltd., which were included in the Asset Management Business until the previous reporting period, are now included in the Financial Services Business from this fiscal year. Consequently, segment information for the year ended March 31, 2021, is restated in accordance with the new basis of segmentation. Also, Shinsei Bank, Limited is included in the Financial Services Business from this fiscal year.

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2021	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	311,629	205,391	5,303	522,323	19,283	(461)	541,145
Inter-segment revenue	2,530	480	324	3,334	2,450	(5,784)	—
Total	314,159	205,871	5,627	525,657	21,733	(6,245)	541,145
Segment operating income (loss)							
Profit before income tax expense	86,386	84,188	(8,630)	161,944	(10,562)	(11,002)	140,380
Other Items							
Interest income	44,638	99,450	17	144,105	78	(819)	143,364
Interest expense	(7,193)	(21,516)	(775)	(29,484)	(667)	(2,425)	(32,576)
Depreciation and amortization	(11,538)	(6,917)	(425)	(18,880)	(3,722)	(1,250)	(23,852)
Gain or loss from investments applying the equity-method	8,802	657	16	9,475	(17)	—	9,458

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	393,822	317,581	9,218	720,621	43,370	(373)	763,618
Inter-segment revenue	2,357	250	702	3,309	923	(4,232)	—
Total	396,179	317,831	9,920	723,930	44,293	(4,605)	763,618
Segment operating income (loss)							
Profit before income tax expense	282,924	165,962	(11,845)	437,041	(11,990)	(12,327)	412,724
Other Items							
Interest income	86,571	122,893	(37)	209,427	254	(262)	209,419
Interest expense	(10,806)	(26,426)	(695)	(37,927)	(790)	(3,441)	(42,158)
Depreciation and amortization	(20,826)	(3,940)	(416)	(25,182)	(5,692)	(1,239)	(32,113)
Gain or loss from investments applying the equity-method	5,448	1,279	135	6,862	(40)	—	6,822

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, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Japan	147,874	304,956
Korea	109,452	113,802
Others	32,571	32,933
Consolidated total	289,897	451,691

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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Japan	401,297	557,842
Overseas	139,848	205,776
Consolidated total	541,145	763,618

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

6. 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

Carrying amounts approximate the fair values due to their short-term maturities.

Trade and other accounts receivable

The fair values are determined based on the future cash inflows of receivables grouped by category discounted using interest rates adjusted for the period to maturity and credit risk. The carrying amounts of those with short-term maturities are deemed to be fair values as the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

Assets and liabilities related to securities business

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

With respect to trading assets and trading liabilities, the fair values of listed securities and listed derivatives are estimated based on prices quoted on stock exchanges or prices quoted by correspondent financial institutions. The fair value of securities and derivatives with no quoted prices is estimated using valuation techniques such as the discounted present value method and the Black-Scholes model, depending on the type of transaction and the period to maturity.

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, analysis based on revenues, profits, net assets and the recent arm's-length transaction price. 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.

Other financial assets and Other financial liabilities

With respect to other financial assets and other financial liabilities, the fair values of derivative instruments are based on the prices quoted on stock exchanges, discounted present value or option valuation models, etc. The carrying amounts of those with short-term maturities are deemed to be fair values as the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

Bonds and loans payable and Trade and other accounts payable

With respect to those with floating interest rates, carrying amounts are deemed to be fair values 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 considering remaining periods and using interest rates adjusted for credit risk or discounted using interest rates determined with reference to similar types of new loans or lease transactions. For the bonds payable and loans payable with short-term maturities, carrying amounts are deemed to be fair values, because the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

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 and certificates of deposit are determined based on the future cash outflows discounted using interest rates adjusted for the period to maturity and credit risk. However, for the deposits with short-term maturities, carrying amounts are deemed to be fair values, because the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

(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, 2021	Carrying amount					
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	—	—	1,183,896	1,183,896	1,194,538
Assets related to securities business	141,204	—	—	3,755,417	3,896,621	3,896,621
Operational investment securities	528,154	—	—	—	528,154	528,154
Other investment securities	168,887	768	39,890	—	209,545	209,545
Total	838,245	768	39,890	4,939,313	5,818,216	5,828,858

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2022	Carrying amount					
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Total	Fair value
Trade and other accounts receivable	514,543	—	—	7,885,045	8,399,588	8,406,373
Assets related to securities business	159,621	—	—	3,747,696	3,907,317	3,907,317
Other financial assets	203,091	—	—	268,516	471,607	471,637
Operational investment securities	607,802	—	—	—	607,802	607,802
Other investment securities	449,213	29,472	358,891	239,204	1,076,780	1,076,422
Total	1,934,270	29,472	358,891	12,140,461	14,463,094	14,469,551

Classification and fair value of financial liabilities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2021	Carrying amount			
	Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total	Fair value
Bonds and loans payable	—	1,394,137	1,394,137	1,397,964
Trade and other accounts payable	20,696	169,033	189,729	189,729
Liabilities related to securities business	52,218	3,469,584	3,521,802	3,521,802
Customer deposits for banking business	—	1,042,132	1,042,132	1,042,889
Total	72,914	6,074,886	6,147,800	6,152,384

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2022	Carrying amount				Fair value
	Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Total	
Bonds and loans payable	—	53,369	3,311,491	3,364,860	3,361,799
Trade and other accounts payable	21,277	—	466,569	487,846	487,846
Liabilities related to securities business	71,523	—	3,604,809	3,676,332	3,676,332
Customer deposits for banking business	—	263,193	7,410,131	7,673,324	7,670,575
Other financial liabilities	255,788	—	282,724	538,512	538,512
Total	348,588	316,562	15,075,724	15,740,874	15,735,064

(3) 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, 2021	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)	1,664,328	(459,438)	1,204,890	(1,028,202)	(176,116)	572
Assets related to securities business (Receivables related to securities transactions)	503,626	(223,237)	280,389	(17,813)	—	262,576
Assets related to securities business (Financial assets related to foreign exchange transactions)	15,450	—	15,450	(1,113)	(12,097)	2,240

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2021	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)	2,171,295	(459,438)	1,711,857	(1,042,561)	—	669,296
Liabilities related to securities business (Payables related to securities transactions)	1,749,011	(223,237)	1,525,774	(14,822)	—	1,510,952
Liabilities related to securities business (Financial liabilities related to foreign exchange transactions)	281,496	—	281,496	(13,210)	—	268,286

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2022	Financial assets: 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	Net amount
Assets related to securities business (Securities borrowing agreements and other similar transactions)	1,793,072	(651,919)	1,141,153	(981,766)	(157,035)	2,352
Assets related to securities business (Receivables related to securities transactions)	497,640	(232,312)	265,328	(17,593)	—	247,735
Assets related to securities business (Financial assets related to foreign exchange transactions)	37,926	—	37,926	(2,247)	(15,704)	19,975
Other financial assets (Derivative transactions)	203,091	—	203,091	(100,450)	(12,030)	90,611

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2022	Financial liabilities: Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position: Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
Liabilities related to securities business (Securities loan agreements and other similar transactions)	2,360,963	(651,919)	1,709,044	(1,019,276)	—	689,768
Liabilities related to securities business (Payables related to securities transactions)	1,887,260	(232,312)	1,654,948	(13,533)	—	1,641,415
Liabilities related to securities business (Financial liabilities related to foreign exchange transactions)	309,401	—	309,401	(17,951)	—	291,450
Other financial liabilities (Derivative transactions)	255,788	—	255,788	(100,450)	(132,256)	23,082

The rights of set-off for recognized financial assets and financial 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 financial liabilities.

(4) Impact of interest rate benchmark reform on financial instruments

The Group has LIBOR-referenced exposures to derivative and non-derivative financial assets and liabilities and is exposed to risks associated with the suspension of LIBOR publication. In accordance with the FCA statement issued on March 5, 2021, the publication of all tenors of the Japanese Yen LIBOR, British Pound LIBOR, Euro LIBOR, and Swiss Franc LIBOR and some tenors of the US Dollar LIBOR (1-week and 2-month contracts) was suspended as of the end of December 2021. The publication of the main tenor of the US dollar LIBOR is scheduled to be suspended as of the end of June 2023.

The primary risk associated with the Group's LIBOR transition is conduct risk. For example, there is the risk that a customer may be subjected to an interest rate that is unfair to the customer, that the customer may be disadvantaged by being forced to switch to an alternative interest rate benchmark that the customer does not intend, that the explanation of the alternative interest rate benchmark to the customer may be insufficient, that the transition to an alternative interest rate benchmark may not be completed due to delays or lack of system upgrades, etc. There is also the risk of difficulty in obtaining data related to alternative interest rate benchmarks, and the risk of being disadvantaged because transactions cannot be executed in accordance with market practices.

In addition, interest rate basis risk may arise. This is because the transition to an alternative interest rate benchmark for a large number of financial assets and liabilities is difficult to perform for all transactions at once and requires a certain period of time, and during the transition period, there will be both transactions that reference conventional LIBOR and transactions that reference the alternative interest rate benchmark, and the risk that the interest rate changes for each will not be perfectly linked to each other is expected to arise.

In order to comprehensively address the issues related to the LIBOR transition, the Group has formed a cross-functional project. Under the working groups organized for each major issue, we have identified LIBOR reference exposures, grasped the issues and the scope of impact, and determined a response policy, and worked to resolve the issues through close communication among relevant parties both within and outside the Group. In addition, the status of the response has been regularly reported to management and monitored regularly by the relevant authorities and others.

With regard to currencies that were suspended as of the end of December 2021, such as the Japanese yen, most of the transactions have been completed with the introduction of fallback clauses. However, there are still some transactions, mainly syndicated loan participations and derivative transactions incidental to such transactions, that have not been completed. We will continue discussions with our counterparties, including the syndicated loan agents, to amend the contract clauses regarding the transition to alternative interest rate benchmarks. We will also continue discussions with our counterparties to complete the necessary LIBOR transition by the deadline for the U.S. dollar LIBOR whose suspension of publication has been postponed until the end of June 2023.

LIBOR reference exposures for which the Group has not completed the LIBOR transition are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Amounts not yet transitioned to alternative interest rate benchmarks as at March 31, 2022
Non-derivative financial assets	529,222
Non-derivative financial liabilities	8,653
Derivatives	505,090

7. Fair Value Measurement

(1) Categorization within the level of the 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 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 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, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets related to securities business	69,651	59,666	11,887	141,204
Operational investment securities and other investment securities				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	187,258	65,668	444,115	697,041
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	29	—	739	768
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	15,221	24,375	294	39,890
Total	272,159	149,709	457,035	878,903
Trade and other accounts payable	—	—	20,696	20,696
Liabilities related to securities business	32,147	18,210	1,861	52,218
Total	32,147	18,210	22,557	72,914

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	17,188	497,355	514,543
Assets related to securities business	49,138	99,609	10,874	159,621
Other financial assets	52	192,233	10,806	203,091
Operational investment securities and other investment securities				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	142,124	66,876	848,015	1,057,015
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	26,757	160	2,555	29,472
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	128,667	156,899	73,325	358,891
Total	346,738	532,965	1,442,930	2,322,633
Bonds and loans payable	—	—	53,369	53,369
Trade and other accounts payable	—	—	21,277	21,277
Liabilities related to securities business	33,574	34,280	3,669	71,523
Customer deposits for banking business	—	124,700	138,493	263,193
Other financial liabilities	52	239,784	15,952	255,788
Total	33,626	398,764	232,760	665,150

The above includes amounts provisionally measured in the business combination of Shinsei Bank, Limited. For details, please refer to "4. Business Combinations."

Assets and liabilities related to crypto assets classified as Level 1 amounted to ¥81,655 million and ¥70,244 million as at March 31, 2021 and ¥128,842 million and ¥128,117 million as at March 31, 2022, and are included in "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position, respectively.

The table below presents the 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, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	1,194,538	—	1,194,538
Assets related to securities business	—	3,755,417	—	3,755,417
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4,949,955	—	4,949,955
Bonds and loans payable	—	1,397,964	—	1,397,964
Trade and other accounts payable	—	169,033	—	169,033
Liabilities related to securities business	—	3,469,584	—	3,469,584
Customer deposits for banking business	—	1,042,889	—	1,042,889
Total	—	6,079,470	—	6,079,470

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	4,701,820	3,190,010	7,891,830
Assets related to securities business	—	3,747,696	—	3,747,696
Other financial assets	—	252,203	16,343	268,546
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	110,614	48,360	79,872	238,846
Total	110,614	8,750,079	3,286,225	12,146,918
Bonds and loans payable	—	2,175,015	1,133,415	3,308,430
Trade and other accounts payable	—	466,569	—	466,569
Liabilities related to securities business	—	3,604,809	—	3,604,809
Customer deposits for banking business	—	6,439,212	968,170	7,407,382
Other financial liabilities	—	282,724	—	282,724
Total	—	12,968,329	2,101,585	15,069,914

(2) Assets and liabilities 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 assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The valuation results are reviewed and approved by CFO and General Manager of the Accounting and Financial Division.

The valuation techniques and unobservable inputs used for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements of assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021		
	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	Income approach and market approach	Discount rate P/E ratio EBITDA ratio Illiquidity discount	12.0%–16.0% 12.0–45.2 25.0–40.0 10.0%–20.0%
Trade and other accounts payable	Income approach	Discount rate	1.0%

	As at March 31, 2022		
	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Trade and other accounts receivable	Income approach	Discount rate Recovery rate	0.7%–16.9% 0.0%–100.0%
Other financial assets	Income approach	Correlation (Interest Rate/Interest Rate) Correlation (Foreign Exchange/Interest Rate) Prepayment rates Probability of default Recovery rate	29.0%—85.0% 8.0%—38.0% 13.0% 0.7% 30.0%—74.0%
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	Income approach and market approach	Discount rate P/E ratio EBITDA ratio Illiquidity discount Prepayment rates Probability of default Recovery rate	0.9%—19.3% 16.3—45.2 25.0—40.0 10.0%—20.0% 0.0%—24.3% 0.0%—2.4% 0.0%—100.0%
Bonds and loans payable	Income approach	Discount rate	0.0%—0.3%
Trade and other accounts payable	Income approach	Discount rate	1.0%
Customer deposits for banking business	Income approach	Discount rate	0.0%—0.3%
Other financial liabilities	Income approach	Correlation (Interest Rate/Interest Rate) Correlation (Foreign Exchange/Interest Rate) Recovery rate	29.0%—85.0% 8.0%—38.0% 35.0%—74.0%

The fair value of assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 that is measured at fair value on a recurring basis increases (decreases) when the discount rate decreases (increases), when the recovery rate increases (decreases), depending on the nature of the underlying asset due to changes in the correlation coefficient, when the prepayment rate decreases (increases), when the probability of default decreases (increases), when the P/E ratio increases (decreases), when the EBITDA ratio increases (decreases), or when the illiquidity discount decreases (increases).

With respect to the assets and liabilities 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 assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 measured at fair value on a recurring basis is presented as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2021	Assets					Liabilities	
	Operational investment securities and other investment securities			Total	Assets related to securities business	Trade and other accounts payable	Liabilities related to securities business
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI				
Balance as at April 1, 2020	377,497	733	—	378,230	—	4,075	—
Purchase and issuance	76,128	—	300	76,428	11,939	16,440	2,805
Comprehensive income							
Net profit (Note 2)	18,909	—	—	18,909	1,051	(293)	(944)
Other comprehensive income (Note 3)	—	(23)	(6)	(29)	—	—	—
Dividends	(4,763)	—	—	(4,763)	—	—	—
Sale or redemption	(20,472)	—	—	(20,472)	—	—	—
Settlements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency translation differences	7,620	29	—	7,649	—	474	—
Others (Note 4)	(248)	—	—	(248)	—	—	—
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 5)	(10,556)	—	—	(10,556)	(1,103)	—	—
Balance as at March 31, 2021	444,115	739	294	445,148	11,887	20,696	1,861

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Assets						
	Operational investment securities and other investment securities			Total	Trade and other accounts receivable	Assets related to securities business	Other financial assets
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI				
Balance as at April 1, 2021	444,115	739	294	445,148	—	11,887	—
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 1)	246,873	1,956	72,603	321,432	473,014	—	23,437
Purchase and issuance	130,195	7	4,487	134,689	39,268	—	—
Comprehensive income							
Net profit (Note 2)	110,421	—	4,607	115,028	4,153	1,886	(11,914)
Other comprehensive income (Note 3)	—	(161)	(432)	(593)	—	—	—
Dividends	(11,295)	—	—	(11,295)	—	—	—
Sale or redemption	(76,048)	—	(8,234)	(84,282)	—	(2,500)	—
Settlements	—	—	—	—	(19,080)	1,309	(717)
Currency translation differences	9,198	14	—	9,212	—	—	—
Others (Note 4)	126	—	—	126	—	—	—
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 5)	(5,570)	—	—	(5,570)	—	(1,708)	—
Balance as at March 31, 2022	848,015	2,555	73,325	923,895	497,355	10,874	10,806

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Liabilities				
	Bonds and loans payable	Trade and other accounts payable	Liabilities related to securities business	Customer deposits for banking business	Other financial liabilities
Balance as at April 1, 2021	—	20,696	1,861	—	—
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 1)	54,922	—	—	142,719	10,022
Purchase and issuance	—	1,785	—	500	—
Comprehensive income					
Net profit (Note 2)	(1,558)	128	1,476	(4,791)	5,956
Other comprehensive income (Note 3)	5	—	—	65	—
Settlements	—	(1,646)	332	—	(26)
Currency translation differences	—	314	—	—	—
Others (Note 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 5)	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as at March 31, 2022	53,369	21,277	3,669	138,493	15,952

Notes:
1. Due to the acquisition of Shinsei Bank, Limited as a subsidiary.
2. Gains and losses recognized as profit (loss) for the period are included in "Revenue" in the consolidated statement of income. Gains and losses recognized from assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL held as at March 31, 2021 and 2022 were ¥18,953 million and ¥74,209 million of gains, respectively.
3. Gains and losses recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) are included in "Financial assets measured at FVTOCI" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
4. Due to changes in the scope of consolidation other than the acquisition of Shinsei Bank, Limited as a subsidiary, etc.
5. Transfer due to significant input used to measure the fair value becoming observable.

8. Financial Risk Management

(1) Risk management policy over capital management and financing

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

The balances of interest-bearing debt (Bonds and loans payable), 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, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Interest-bearing debt (Bonds and loans payable)	1,394,137	3,364,860
Cash and cash equivalents	(802,702)	(2,499,370)
Net	591,435	865,490
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	562,116	924,603

Pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act ("FIEA"), Banking Act, 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. Shinsei Bank, Limited is required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio at the level stipulated by the Banking Act, and if the capital adequacy ratio falls below 4%, the FSA can issue early corrective measures, including submission of a business improvement plan, a business improvement order, or a business suspension order.
3. SBI Life Insurance Co., Ltd., SBI Insurance Co., Ltd. and companies that manage the small-amount short-term insurance of our corporate group 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 business, 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, currency options and interest rate swaps, index futures and margin trading. The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts, currency option and interest rate swap transactions primarily to provide products and services to customers and for hedging purposes, and index futures are short-term transactions mainly for daily trading purposes. The scale and the amount of risk in these transactions are capped.

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 mainly 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 corporate loans, non-recourse real estate loans, project finance, housing loans for individuals, unsecured loans, and other receivables. These assets are exposed to credit risk of accounts and business, 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 currency option 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. The Group enters into interest rate swap contracts to manage its interest rate exposures on borrowings and investment interest, 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, currency option 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

(a) Credit risk management practices

(i) Credit risks regarding financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur financial losses resulting from a business partner with credit granted by the Group defaulting on its debt. Credit risk management practices for financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are as follows.

Receivables are classified into the following three stages and loss allowance is recognized based on changes in and levels of credit risk since their initial recognition:
• For receivables with a low credit risk at the reporting date, or receivables whose credit risk is not low but has not increased significantly since initial recognition, 12-month expected credit losses are recognized as a loss allowance.
• If there is no "credit impairment" but "credit risk has increased significantly" since the initial recognition, the lifetime expected

credit losses are recognized as a loss allowance.
- In the case of “credit impairment”, the lifetime expected credit losses are recognized as a loss allowance.

Credit risk is assessed based on changes in default risk on relevant financial instruments. The credit risk assessment is performed using internal or external credit ratings of financial instruments, as well as reasonable and supportable information that can be used without undue cost or efforts, such as past due information. For instance, for financial instruments that are categorized as investment grade by an external credit rating organization, or financial instruments whose internal credit rating corresponds with the internationally-accepted definition of low credit risk, such financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk. The Company determines a “significant increase in credit risk” when the credit risk deteriorates from a “low credit risk” condition or when the credit risk was not low at initial recognition but the credit rating has declined or a certain amount of time has passed since the due date. For instance, such financial instruments include those whose credit rating has been downgraded from investment grade to non-investment grade, or for which a certain delinquency period has passed.

In addition, if an incident that could have an adverse impact on estimated future cash flows occurs, financial instruments that are linked to such incidents are determined as credit-impaired financial instruments. Evidence that a financial asset is “Credit-impaired” includes:
- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties
- Meeting the criteria for classification as delinquent by the regulatory authorities of various countries

Default includes the case where the delinquency period is 90 days or more as of the reporting date, the case where the terms and conditions are revised to give certain concessions to the debtor, the case where the possibility of business failure is recognized as significant, the case where legal or formal business failure has occurred, and the case where substantial business failure has occurred although legal or formal business failure has not occurred.

Based on these assumptions, expected credit losses are measured as unbiased, probability-weighted expected loss amounts, reflecting the time value of money, based on available, reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and projected future economic conditions. Specifically, after grouping based on common credit risk characteristics such as instrument type, credit rating, and collateral value, expected credit losses are measured for each grouping unit using the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) as inputs for financial assets in each of the aforementioned stages in the future 12 months or for a lifetime period. The expected credit losses on certain significant financial assets are measured separately using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method, and credit-impaired financial assets are measured and applied with a separate loss ratio.

In measuring expected credit losses, as future forecast considerations, the Group estimates future default probabilities using a PD model based on correlations with macroeconomic indicators such as real GDP and the unemployment rate and multiple economic forecast scenarios (base, upside, and downside), and reflects these probability-weighted estimates in expected credit losses.

If the Company does not have a reasonable expectation of recovering a given financial asset, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is written off directly. Such financial assets include claims on debtors who are legally or formally insolvent and claims on debtors who are not legally or formally insolvent but are substantially insolvent. However, there are cases where such directly written-off financial assets will be recovered through external sales.

(ii) Credit risks relating to other financial assets
Credit risks relating to other financial assets are 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:
- Accurately analyze financial conditions of investees/debtors and quantify relevant credit risk.
- Appropriately manage the Group’s own capital and the related risks by periodic monitoring.
- 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.
- 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 accordance with the above risk management policies. Subsidiaries which provide credits to corporate or individual customers as a part of their business are appropriately monitored in accordance with their respective policies.

(b) Quantitative and qualitative information regarding amounts arising from expected credit losses

The movement of loss allowance is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses			Total
		Significantly increased credit risk		Trade receivables	
		Not credit-impaired	Credit-impaired		
As at April 1, 2020	23,136	5,540	20,106	4	48,786
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	(120)	—	(120)
New financial assets originated or purchased	35,233	5,742	—	2	40,977
Derecognition of financial assets	(24,768)	(5,144)	(11,579)	—	(41,491)
Transfer	(3,047)	1,300	18,190	—	16,443
Write-offs	(556)	(198)	(1,336)	—	(2,090)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	2,717	653	1,352	—	4,722
As at March 31, 2021	32,715	7,893	26,613	6	67,227
New financial assets originated or purchased	121,474	—	—	7	121,481
Derecognition of financial assets	(29,280)	(5,060)	(11,266)	—	(45,606)
Transfer					
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(14,118)	25,199	(345)	—	10,736
Transfer to credit - impaired financial assets	(2,279)	(1,244)	25,087	—	21,564
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	665	(1,722)	(57)	—	(1,114)
Write-offs	(903)	(264)	(2,756)	—	(3,923)
Changes in model/risk variables	(38,930)	(4,683)	614	(2)	(43,001)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	1,509	714	825	—	3,048
As at March 31, 2022	70,853	20,833	38,715	11	130,412

The primary changes in loss allowance for the year ended March 31, 2021 relate to the increase in loss allowance as a result of the increase in normal receivables. The primary increase in the “12-month expected credit losses” under “New financial assets originated or purchased” for the year ended March 31, 2022 is due to an increase in the gross carrying amount from business combinations during the year.

The total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses at initial recognition on purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets as at March 31, 2022 is ¥151 million.

The amount of loss allowance for loan commitments with an unused portion amounted to ¥558 million and ¥1,166 million as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The loss allowance on financial guarantee contracts as at March 31, 2022 was ¥3,500 million.

Financial assets that have been written off during the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, and are still subject to enforcement activities amounted to ¥2,181 million and ¥8,821 million, respectively.

(c) Credit risk exposure

The loans in the banking business included in “Trade and other accounts receivable” by industry are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2022
Manufacturing	265,378
Agriculture and forestry	1,413
Fishery	374
Mining, quarrying of stone, gravel extraction	435
Construction	49,911
Electricity, gas, heating, water	400,014
Information and communication	60,619
Transportation, postal services	187,443
Wholesale and retail trade	223,671
Finance and insurance	637,472
Real estate	772,125
Services	469,741
Japanese local governments, government-affiliated organizations, and local public corporations, etc.	52,389
Individuals	4,955,762
Total	8,076,747

The amount of the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses			Total
		Significantly increased credit risk		Trade receivables	
		Not credit-impaired	Credit-impaired		
Cash and cash equivalents	802,702	—	—	—	802,702
Trade and other accounts receivable					
Credit to Individual (Note 3)					
Group A	112,660	6	129	—	112,795
Group B	314,347	19,311	1,635	—	335,293
Group C or less	26,146	22,537	15,254	—	63,937
Credit to Corporate (external rating) (Note 3)					
Group A	121,032	—	—	—	121,032
Group B	79,411	5,487	1,712	—	86,610
Group C or less	90	—	—	—	90
Credit to Corporate					
No overdue information	185,112	22,404	6,489	—	214,005
One or more delinquents	—	686	3,610	—	4,296
Others	290,100	2,351	12,357	8,257	313,065
Loss allowance	(32,715)	(7,893)	(26,613)	(6)	(67,227)
Total	1,096,183	64,889	14,573	8,251	1,183,896
Assets related to securities business	3,895,809	—	812	—	3,896,621
Other financial assets	54,979	—	—	3,736	58,715
Other investment securities (external rating)					
BBB or above	39,588	—	—	—	39,588
Less than BBB	302	—	—	—	302
Total	39,890	—	—	—	39,890

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses: Significantly increased credit risk: Not credit-impaired	Lifetime expected credit losses: Significantly increased credit risk: Credit-impaired	Lifetime expected credit losses: Trade receivables	Financial instruments to which impairment requirements do not apply	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,499,370	—	—	—	—	2,499,370
Trade and other accounts receivable						
Banking (domestic) (Note 1)						
Normal Obligors						
Credit to Corporate	3,122,180	8,165	36	—	346,271	3,476,652
Credit to Individual	5,167	—	—	—	—	5,167
Others (Note 2)	2,638,788	27,933	2	—	—	2,666,723
Need Caution Obligors						
Credit to Corporate	54,705	14,408	—	—	43,541	112,654
Credit to Individual	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others (Note 2)	3,396	12,184	—	—	—	15,580
Credit–impaired Obligors						
Credit to Corporate	5,258	831	26,934	—	—	33,023
Credit to Individual	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others (Note 2)	1,528	450	104,253	—	—	106,231
Others (no obligor classification)	296,125	—	—	—	124,731	420,856
Banking (overseas)						
Credit to Individual (Note 3)						
Group A	87,119	113	415	—	—	87,647
Group B	392,712	29,230	2,686	—	—	424,628
Group C or less	46,759	59,683	21,241	—	—	127,683
Credit to Corporate (external rating) (Note 3)						
Group A	136,637	—	564	—	—	137,201
Group B	105,491	8,233	1,243	—	—	114,967
Group C or less	138	—	—	—	—	138
Credit to Corporate						
No overdue information	299,691	35,350	8,217	—	—	343,258
One or more delinquents	—	581	2,323	—	—	2,904
Others (no obligor classification)	—	1,435	—	—	—	1,435
Others	426,275	1,499	13,822	11,657	—	453,253
Loss allowance	(70,800)	(20,677)	(38,924)	(11)	—	(130,412)
Total	7,551,169	179,418	142,812	11,646	514,543	8,399,588
Assets related to securities business	3,746,937	—	759	—	159,621	3,907,317
Other financial assets	268,516	—	—	—	203,091	471,607
Other investment securities (external rating)						
BBB or above	334,569	—	—	—	—	334,569
Less than BBB	60	—	—	—	—	60
Unrated	263,466	—	—	—	478,685	742,151
Total	598,095	—	—	—	478,685	1,076,780

Notes:
1. The categories of Normal Obligors, Need Caution Obligors, and Credit–impaired Obligors in the banking business (domestic) are as follows:
   - Normal Obligors: Debtors whose business conditions are favorable and whose financial conditions are deemed to have no particular problems
   - Need Caution Obligors: Debtors requiring attention for credit control due to problems with lending conditions such as interest rate reductions and shelving, problems with repayment performance such as virtually overdue principal repayment or interest payment, problems with poor or unstable business conditions, or problems with finances
   - Credit–impaired Obligors: Described in "8. Financial Risk Management (4) Credit risk Management (a) Credit risk management practices".
2. For certain financial assets for individuals, only past due information is used to assess whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. The past due status of the financial assets is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Within 30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Total past due claims	Not past due	Total
Residential mortgages	9,521	499	196	1,327	11,543	1,101,416	1,112,959
Qualified revolving	32,066	5,234	4,302	18,514	60,116	487,561	547,677
Others	50,666	4,248	1,128	18,877	74,919	1,052,979	1,127,898

3. Credit to Individual and Credit to Corporate in the banking business (overseas) are as follows:
   - Group A: A financial asset with low credit risk. In the case of an external rating, it corresponds to "investment grade".
   - Group B: A financial asset that has neither low nor a high credit risk. In the case of an external rating, it falls under BBB and CCC or above.
   - Group C and below: A financial asset with high or extremely high credit risk. In case of an external rating, they fall under CCC or below.

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.

The loss allowance for credit impaired financial assets has been reduced by ¥15,287 million and ¥35,767 million by underlying collateral held as a security and other credit enhancements as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

The Group also receives pledged financial assets under repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, and derivative transaction agreements. Collateral assets pledged as at March 31, 2022 totaled ¥849,512 million. These collateral assets have been sold, loaned or re-secured, and the Group is obligated to return these collateral assets.

The amount of its maximum exposure to credit risk for undrawn loan commitments is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

		Lifetime expected credit losses		
		Significantly increased credit risk		
As at March 31, 2021	12-month expected credit losses	Not credit-impaired	Credit-impaired	Total
Undrawn loan commitments	48,469	3,055	3	51,527

(Millions of Yen)

		Lifetime expected credit losses		
		Significantly increased credit risk		
As at March 31, 2022	12-month expected credit losses	Not credit-impaired	Credit-impaired	Total
Undrawn loan commitments				
Banking business (domestic)	1,793,254	2,849	12	1,796,114
Banking business (overseas)	94,355	4,470	—	98,825
Others	29,912	7	19	29,938

The amount of its maximum exposure to credit risk for financial guarantee contracts is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

		Lifetime expected credit losses		
		Significantly increased credit risk		
	12-month expected credit losses	Not credit-impaired	Credit-impaired	Total
Financial guarantee contracts	754,660	2,579	466	757,705

(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:

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

(a) 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, 2021 and 2022 increased by 10%, profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income would have increased by ¥18,726 million and ¥14,212 million, respectively.

(b) Foreign Exchange Risk

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

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
USD	(149,111)	(923,336)

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis

With all other variables held constant, the impact of a 1% appreciation of the USD against the functional currency on profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 for monetary financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies held by the Group is as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Profit before income tax expense	(1,491)	(9,233)

(c) Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to various interest rate fluctuation risks in its business operations. Interest rate fluctuation, except for those that are hedged by hedging transactions, affects financial income arising from financial assets, which primarily consist of bank balances, money in trust held by subsidiaries in the financial services 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 of financial instruments held by the Group as at March 31, 2021 and 2022 had been 100 basis points higher, profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 would have increased by ¥1,240 million and ¥1,599 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, 2021 and 2022.

(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, 2021	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	1,394,137	1,420,043	887,928	170,552	117,277	51,750	112,811	79,725
Trade and other accounts payable	189,729	190,267	160,525	5,776	19,805	1,236	704	2,221
Liabilities related to securities business	3,521,802	3,521,808	3,521,808	—	—	—	—	—
Customer deposits for banking business	1,042,132	1,065,190	636,196	141,631	286,698	543	122	—

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2022	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	3,364,860	3,424,229	1,733,292	465,661	567,223	228,745	142,718	286,590
Trade and other accounts payable	487,846	488,543	413,914	28,871	6,331	4,062	2,280	33,085
Liabilities related to securities business	3,676,332	3,676,340	3,676,340	—	—	—	—	—
Customer deposits for banking business	7,673,324	7,712,196	6,531,250	458,021	389,554	157,837	61,211	114,323

The Group entered into line of credit agreements (e.g., overdraft facilities) with leading domestic and overseas 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, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Lines of credit	482,697	641,093
Used balance	133,727	228,183
Unused portion	348,970	412,910

9. Trade and Other Accounts Receivable

Trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Trade accounts receivable and installment receivables	6,200	961,606
Loans receivable	1,041,255	7,036,939
Operational receivables	56,238	127,552
Finance lease receivables	—	166,142
Deposits	77,744	81,266
Others	2,459	26,083
Total	1,183,896	8,399,588

Maturity analysis to the collection or the settlement of trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
No later than 1 year	325,531	1,788,530
Later than 1 year	858,365	6,611,058
Total	1,183,896	8,399,588

10. Other Assets Related to Securities Business

Other assets related to securities business as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Trade date accrual	293,872	283,721
Trading products	141,204	159,621
Short-term guarantee deposits	102,728	100,837
Loans receivable secured by securities	92,428	70,802
Others	1,073	986
Total	631,305	615,967

11. Operational Investment Securities and Other Investment Securities

"Operational investment securities" and "Other investment securities" in the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2021 and 2022 consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Operational investment securities		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	528,154	607,802
Total	528,154	607,802
Other investment securities		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	168,887	449,213
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	768	29,472
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	39,890	358,891
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	—	239,204
Total	209,545	1,076,780

The Group may designate some of its investments in equity instruments as equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, taking into consideration the actual conditions of the investments such as business relationships with the investee companies.

Fair values of equity instruments 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, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Fair value	768	29,472

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Dividends income	1	703

Name of investee and related fair values of equity instruments 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, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Other investment securities		
Latitude Group Holdings Limited	—	17,220
Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.	—	2,311
Yamazaki Baking Co., Ltd.	—	1,499
Chengdu Kobelco Construction Machinery Financial Leasing Ltd.	—	1,426
TANITA HEALTH LINK, INC.	455	163

For equity instruments measured at FVTOCI whose significant decline in fair value compared to their acquisition costs is other than temporary, cumulative losses (net of tax) transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings for the year ended March 31, 2022 were ¥434 million.

12. Investments Accounted For Using the Equity Method

(1) Investments in associates

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

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit for the year attributable to the Group	2,831	7,688
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	963	758
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group	3,794	8,446

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amount	47,271	119,401

Impairment losses of ¥9,594 million were recognized in the Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business for the year ended March 31, 2022, as the recoverable amount of certain investments in associates was less than the carrying amount, and are included in "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Investments in joint ventures

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

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit for the year attributable to the Group	6,627	(866)
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	27	139
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group	6,654	(727)

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amount	56,536	9,740

13. Structured Entities

The Group conducts investment partnerships and special purpose entities for investment activities in Japan and overseas. These investment partnerships and special purpose entities raise funds from investors, and provide funding mainly in the form of capital contribution and loans to investees or special purpose entities. These investment partnerships, etc., are structured in a way that voting rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the partnerships. The Group is also involved in activities related to the purpose of the trusts through guarantees of the trusts.

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 special purpose entities were ¥261,713 million and ¥649,503 million as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Total liabilities were ¥16,644 million and ¥272,525 million as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(2) Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group invests in and provides loans to investment partnerships and special purpose entities, 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:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	1,092,603
Other financial assets	—	15,253
Operational investment securities	23,252	36,650
Other investment securities	135,722	186,315
Total	158,974	1,330,821

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

14. Investment Property

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

(Millions of Yen)

Cost	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Balance, beginning of year (Note 1)	5,322
Acquisitions	30,157
Balance, end of year	35,479

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Balance, beginning of year (Note 1)	(479)
Depreciation	(132)
Balance, end of year	(611)

Note: 1. The amount is included in "Other assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The carrying amount and fair value of investment property were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amount	34,868
Fair value	38,000

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 year ended March 31, 2022 was ¥298 million, which was included in "Revenue" in the consolidated statement of income. Directly incurred expenses in relation to the rental income (including repairs and maintenance) were ¥277 million, which were included in "Operating cost" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses".

15. 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	Machinery and equipment	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	25,421	21,427	1,578	3,946	20,319	72,691
Acquisitions	7,937	7,531	73	1,144	2,358	19,043
Acquisitions through business combinations	910	5	71	103	22,861	23,950
Sales or disposals	(440)	(2,362)	(36)	—	(15,395)	(18,233)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	395	312	7	41	135	890
Others	53	2,666	1	(105)	(2,483)	132
Balance as at March 31, 2021	34,276	29,579	1,694	5,129	27,795	98,473
Acquisitions	3,333	5,093	2,005	1,329	1,631	13,391
Acquisitions through business combinations	34,932	7,158	12,427	3,862	29,329	87,708
Sales or disposals	(1,818)	(1,609)	(1,410)	(57)	(23,020)	(27,914)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	516	360	8	63	102	1,049
Others	649	307	6	(168)	(848)	(54)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	71,888	40,888	14,730	10,158	34,989	172,653

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery and equipment	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(7,369)	(11,240)	(427)	(42)	(1,756)	(20,834)
Sales or disposals	193	1,950	27	—	3,922	6,092
Depreciation	(5,665)	(5,553)	(109)	—	(4,068)	(15,395)
Impairment losses	(4)	(125)	—	—	(3,492)	(3,621)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(139)	(204)	(6)	—	(76)	(425)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(12,984)	(15,172)	(515)	(42)	(5,470)	(34,183)
Sales or disposals	842	1,436	317	2	3,138	5,735
Depreciation	(8,170)	(8,658)	(783)	(74)	(1,560)	(19,245)
Impairment losses	(42)	(100)	(326)	—	(265)	(733)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(236)	(206)	(6)	—	(42)	(490)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(20,590)	(22,700)	(1,313)	(114)	(4,199)	(48,916)

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery and equipment	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2021	21,292	14,407	1,179	5,087	22,325	64,290
Balance as at March 31, 2022	51,298	18,188	13,417	10,044	30,790	123,737

The carrying amount of property and equipment includes the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the carrying amount of lessor's operating lease assets.

Right-of-use assets increased by ¥6,816 million and ¥2,105 million for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery and equipment	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2021	13,183	1,329	—	—	424	14,936
Balance as at March 31, 2022	30,217	1,335	10	1,426	253	33,241

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount of lessor's operating lease assets	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery and equipment	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2021	—	—	—	20,607	20,607
Balance as at March 31, 2022	490	2,016	11,869	28,220	42,595

Impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 were ¥3,621 million and ¥733 million, respectively, due to no expectation of initially expected profits and are included in "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2021 were ¥3 million in the Financial Services Business, ¥1,046 million in the Asset Management Business and ¥2,572 million in the Renewable Energy Business included in "Others". Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2022 were ¥142 million in the Financial Services Business and ¥591 million in the Renewable Energy Business included in "Others".

16. 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, 2021 and 2022 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Cost	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	164,212	61,920	32,894	4,692	263,718
Acquisitions	—	16,356	—	349	16,705
Acquisitions through business combinations	17,320	915	3,728	29	21,992
Sales or disposals	(116)	(1,010)	—	—	(1,126)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	10,887	589	1,544	218	13,238
Balance as at March 31, 2021	192,303	78,770	38,166	5,288	314,527
Acquisitions	—	25,631	—	959	26,590
Acquisitions through business combinations	6,168	45,779	2,502	3,944	58,393
Sales or disposals	(3,152)	(3,427)	(13,704)	(232)	(20,515)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	5,390	256	1,068	224	6,938
Balance as at March 31, 2022	200,709	147,009	28,032	10,183	385,933

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(7,575)	(37,148)	(26,532)	(2,185)	(73,440)
Sales or disposals	21	358	—	—	379
Amortization	—	(7,755)	(788)	(414)	(8,957)
Impairment losses	(2,627)	(319)	(1,840)	—	(4,786)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	—	(531)	(1,496)	(89)	(2,116)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(10,181)	(45,395)	(30,656)	(2,688)	(88,920)
Sales or disposals	2,285	518	13,704	7	16,514
Amortization	—	(11,102)	(1,136)	(593)	(12,831)
Impairment losses	(4,597)	(2,186)	—	(90)	(6,873)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	—	(231)	(398)	(108)	(737)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(12,493)	(58,396)	(18,486)	(3,472)	(92,847)

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2021	182,122	33,375	7,510	2,600	225,607
Balance as at March 31, 2022	188,216	88,613	9,546	6,711	293,086

The carrying amount of software in the above table as at March 31, 2021 and 2022 includes the carrying amount of right-of-use assets of ¥320 million and ¥186 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 ¥4,786 million and ¥6,873 million for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, 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, 2021 were ¥319 million in the Financial Services Business, ¥187 million in the Asset Management Business, ¥4,125 million in the Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business and ¥155 million in the Renewable Energy Business included in “Others”. Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2022 were ¥2,354 million in the Financial Services Business, ¥3,502 million in the Asset Management Business, and ¥1,017 million in the Renewable Energy Business included in “Others”. The impairment losses recognized for the year ended March 31, 2022 were recognized for goodwill and software.

(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 ¥104,563 million and ¥108,198 million as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively, related to SBI Savings Bank in the Asset Management Business and ¥24,910 million as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, 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 maximum per annum growth rate used for measuring value in use was 2% as at March 31, 2021 and 2022. The discount rate used for measuring value in use was 7.9% to 20.6% and 7.1% to 9.5% per annum as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

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

17. Deferred Taxation

The following are the major deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized and movements thereon during the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Change in scope of consolidation	Recognized directly in equity	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred Tax Assets						
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	845	420	—	—	—	1,265
Fixed assets	1,063	470	—	33	—	1,566
Enterprise tax payable	914	428	—	—	—	1,342
Tax loss carryforwards	8,962	1,224	883	—	—	11,069
Other	2,702	(605)	—	113	—	2,210
Total	14,486	1,937	883	146	—	17,452
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Financial assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL	17,630	15,626	—	—	—	33,256
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	3	—	5	—	—	8
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	1,145	(260)	(66)	—	—	819
Investments accounted for using the equity method	1,940	627	—	—	—	2,567
Intangible assets	1,590	(103)	17	1,304	—	2,808
Other	1,936	(1,563)	—	70	1,182	1,625
Total	24,244	14,327	(44)	1,374	1,182	41,083

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Change in scope of consolidation	Recognized directly in equity	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets						
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,265	592	—	9,703	—	11,560
Lease liability	—	560	—	12,312	—	12,872
Property equipment and intangible assets	1,566	83	—	675	—	2,324
Enterprise tax payable	1,342	(477)	—	106	—	971
Tax loss carryforwards	11,069	(2,692)	137	5,420	—	13,934
Other	2,210	(66)	565	3,805	—	6,514
Total	17,452	(2,000)	702	32,021	—	48,175
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Financial assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL	33,256	9,011	—	523	—	42,790
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	8	(168)	394	168	—	402
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	819	(99)	(705)	—	—	15
Investments accounted for using the equity method	2,567	13,611	—	—	—	16,178
Property equipment and intangible assets	2,808	773	73	13,551	—	17,205
Other	1,625	(2,156)	—	11,387	765	11,621
Total	41,083	20,972	(238)	25,629	765	88,211

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. Deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Deductible temporary differences	102,088	461,325
Tax loss carryforwards	212,230	214,198
(of which: the carryforward period over 5 years)	143,764	127,497

The Group recognized deferred tax assets of ¥101 million and ¥125 million as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively, associated with certain subsidiaries that had net losses during the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022. 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, 2021 and 2022, 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 ¥288,165 million and ¥472,469 million as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

18. Bonds and Borrowings

(1) Details of bonds and borrowings

Bonds and borrowings as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen) (%)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Due (Note 2)
Short-term loans payable	737,038	480,275	0.54	—
Current portion of long-term loans payable	79,804	55,707	1.58	—
Current portion of bonds payable	67,234	456,020	—	—
Long-term loans payable	75,326	156,750	1.07	2023 – 2029
Bonds payable	434,735	1,013,499	—	—
Borrowed money	—	1,202,609	0.21	2022 – 2049
Total	1,394,137	3,364,860		

Notes:
1. The average interest rate is calculated using the weighted average coupon rate of the outstanding balance as at March 31, 2022.
2. The due represents the repayment term of the outstanding balance as at March 31, 2022.

Details of the bonds were as follows:

(Millions of Yen) (%)

Issuer and the name of bond	Date of issuance	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	Interest rate (Note 1)	Due (Note 2)
The Company Japanese yen straight bond (Note 2)	June 2019– July 2021	55,000	99,985	0.58–0.60	June 2021– July 2023
The Company No. 9 Unsecured straight bond	June 2016	15,998	—	—	June 2021
The Company No. 12 Unsecured straight bond	June 2017	16,984	16,998	0.90	June 2022
The Company No. 14 Unsecured straight bond	March 2018	17,972	17,987	0.70	March 2023
The Company No. 15 Unsecured straight bond	December 2018	14,988	—	—	December 2021
The Company No. 16 Unsecured straight bond	December 2018	14,968	14,980	0.69	December 2023
The Company No. 17 Unsecured straight bond	May 2019	24,968	24,998	0.43	May 2022
The Company No. 18 Unsecured straight bond	May 2019	24,938	24,958	0.69	May 2024
The Company No. 19 Unsecured straight bond	December 2019	19,961	19,984	0.45	December 2022
The Company No. 20 Unsecured straight bond	December 2019	24,927	24,947	0.70	December 2024
The Company No. 21 Unsecured straight bond	June 2020	14,962	14,980	0.80	June 2023
The Company No. 22 Unsecured straight bond	June 2020	10,000	10,000	1.00	June 2025
The Company No. 23 Unsecured straight bond	December 2020	24,922	24,951	0.73	December 2023
The Company No. 24 Unsecured straight bond	December 2020	29,888	29,895	0.93	December 2025

Issuer and the name of bond	Date of issuance	As at March 31, 2021 (Millions of Yen)	As at March 31, 2022 (Millions of Yen)	Interest rate (Note 1) (%)	Due (Note 2)
The Company No. 25 Unsecured straight bond	July 2021	—	39,895	0.60	July 2024
The Company No. 26 Unsecured straight bond	July 2021	—	39,864	0.80	July 2026
The Company No. 27 Unsecured straight bond	December 2021	—	69,782	0.80	December 2024
The Company No. 28 Unsecured straight bond	December 2021	—	49,813	1.00	December 2026
The Company Euroyen convertible bonds (Note 3)	September 2018–July 2020	116,020	117,111	—	September 2023–July 2025
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. Exchangeable bond (Note 2)	December 2016–March 2022	65,772	95,866	0.17–0.96	April 2021–March 2032
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. Japanese yen straight bond (Note 2)	September 2020–October 2020	5,992	—	—	September 2021–October 2021
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. No.1 Security token restricted unsecured bond	April 2021	—	100	0.35	April 2022
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. Short-term corporate bond (Note 4)	December 2021–March 2022	—	137,993	0.02–0.07	April 2022–December 2022
Shinsei Bank, Limited Japanese yen straight bond (Note 5)	July 2018–March 2021	—	170,000	0.15–0.36	October 2022–July 2025
APLUS Co., Ltd. Short-term corporate bond (Note 4)	November 2020–March 2022	—	107,700	0.02–0.15	April 2022–July 2022
APLUS Co., Ltd. Japanese yen unsecured straight bond (Notes 6, 7)	October 2018–December 2019	—	20,000	0.25–0.29	October 2023–December 2024
Showa Leasing Co., Ltd. Short-term corporate bond (Note 4)	November 2020–March 2022	—	81,500	0.00–0.11	April 2022–July 2022
Showa Leasing Co., Ltd. Japanese yen unsecured straight bond (Note 8)	July 2018–December 2019	—	20,000	0.25–0.30	July 2023–December 2024
UDC Finance Limited Foreign currency secured bonds (Note 9)	September 2020–December 2021	—	170,104	1.55–2.20	March 2024–August 2028
Other bonds	September 2019–December 2022	3,709	25,128	0.11–3.30	September 2022–August 2028
Total		501,969	1,469,519		

Notes:
1. Interest rate is the coupon rate of the balance as at March 31, 2021. 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.
4. The aggregate amount of short-term corporate bonds is stated above.
5. The aggregate amount of the 5th to 13th series of unsecured bonds (with inter-bond pari passu clause) is stated above.
6. APLUS FINANCIAL Co., Ltd. was merged into APLUS Co., Ltd., and the balance was transferred to APLUS Co., Ltd.
7. The aggregate amount of the 5th and 6th series of unsecured bonds (with inter-bond pari passu clause) is stated above.
8. The aggregate amount of the 3rd and 4th series of unsecured straight bonds is stated above.
9. The bonds are raised in the bond market through the securitization of trade receivables through UDC Endeavour Equipment Finance Trust, UDC Endeavour Auto Finance Trust and UDC Endeavour Auto ABS Finance Trust 2021-1.

(2) Assets pledged as security

Assets pledged for liabilities and contingent liabilities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	24	9,366
Trade and other accounts receivable	10,678	1,055,714
Other investment securities	—	281,443
(of which: financial instruments pledged as collateral) (Note 1)	—	247,299
Investment properties	—	30,123
Property and equipment	20,180	3,219
Other assets	—	43,366
Total	30,882	1,423,231

Note: 1. Collateral that the transferees are permitted to sell or repledge.

The corresponding liabilities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Bonds and borrowings	22,180	856,097
Customer deposits for banking business	—	1,218
Other financial liabilities	—	247,098
Other liabilities	—	13
Total	22,180	1,104,426

Besides the above, securities received as collateral for financing from broker's own capital of ¥15,709 million and ¥27,241 million were pledged as collateral for borrowings on margin transactions as at March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

19. Trade and Other Payables

The components of trade and other payables were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Accounts payable and notes payable	894	33,555
Accounts payable-other	80,166	177,931
Advances received and guarantee deposit received	91,827	224,100
Lease liability	16,842	52,260
Total	189,729	487,846

20. 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, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Trade date accrual	355,378	375,090
Trading products	52,218	71,523
Deposits for subscription	2,674	2,938
Total	410,270	449,551

21. 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 in the life insurance business, which accounts for the majority of insurance contract liabilities, the Group invests principally in bonds. The Group also conducts asset and liability management (ALM) so that fluctuations in interest rates do not adversely affect.

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, 2021 and 2022, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022
Claims reserves	25,057	29,510
Policy reserves	125,066	125,706
Total	150,123	155,216

The movements in insurance contract liabilities for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Balance, beginning of year	141,898	150,123
Life insurance business		
Expected cash flows from policy reserves	(9,679)	(11,242)
Interest incurred	385	495
Adjustments	10,356	9,858
Non-life insurance business		
Insurance premiums	46,107	48,832
Unearned premium	(42,410)	(48,933)
Others	3,466	6,083
Balance, end of year	150,123	155,216

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

(Millions of Yen)

	Total	No later than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Insurance contract liabilities	155,216	57,448	29,071	15,742	52,955

(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) Comparison between actual claims and previous estimates (i.e., claims development)

The claims development of the casualty insurance business is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Accident year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cumulative payments and claim reserves					
At end of accident year	22,682	25,776	27,269	26,015	30,192
1 year later	23,525	26,431	27,488	25,006	—
2 year later	24,165	27,022	28,043	—	—
3 year later	24,790	27,284	—	—	—
4 year later	24,966	—	—	—	—
Estimate of cumulative claims	24,966	27,284	28,043	25,006	30,192
Less: Cumulative payments to date	23,923	25,824	25,317	20,052	16,222
Claim reserves (gross)	1,042	1,459	2,725	4,953	13,969

22. Lease

(1) Lease as lessee

The Group lease office buildings, stores, and servers for online transaction systems and certain other assets under operating leases. There were no lease contracts which include residual value guarantees and no significant lease contracts for which leases have not yet commenced as at March 31, 2022 to which the lessee is committed.

The lease expenses and the total cash outflow for leases are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	4,945	6,662
Furniture and fixtures	521	529
Machinery and equipment	—	9
Land	—	74
Software	270	144
Others	192	160
Total	5,928	7,578
Interest expense on lease liabilities	302	355
Expense relating to short-term lease and lease of low-value assets	2,169	4,085
Total cash outflow for leases	7,660	12,445

(2) Lease as lessor

The Group lease mainly buildings, land, machinery and equipment, and computerized office equipment.

The maturity analysis of lease receivables is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2022	
	Undiscounted lease income	Net investment in the lease
No later than 1 year	48,653	45,851
1 to 2 years	38,961	36,324
2 to 3 years	30,003	28,019
3 to 4 years	22,862	21,187
4 to 5 years	13,780	12,567
Over 5 years	27,970	22,194
Total	182,229	166,142
Unearned financial income	(21,230)	
Discounted unguaranteed residual value	5,143	
Net investment in the lease	166,142	

Financial income on net investment in the lease amounted to ¥2,155 million for the year ended March 31, 2022.

The maturity analysis of lease income related to operating leases is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2022
No later than 1 year	7,924
1 to 2 years	5,568
2 to 3 years	4,365
3 to 4 years	3,484
4 to 5 years	2,565
Over 5 years	7,671
Total	31,577

Lease income from operating lease contracts amounted to ¥3,481 million for the year ended March 31, 2022.

The Group enters into finance leases and operating leases with a residual value at the end of the lease term for properties that are expected to have good second-hand value. These transactions are subject to the risk that the sales price of the leased property returned at the end of the lease term will be less than the residual value set at the beginning of the lease term. The Company regularly monitors this risk and measures the amount of risk, and also strives to minimize the risk by accumulating resale know-how in the second-hand market.

23. Employee Benefits

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have defined contribution plans for employee benefits. Pension costs related to the defined contribution plans recognized for the year ended March 31, 2022 were not material.

Certain subsidiaries have funded and unfunded defined benefit plans and lump-sum retirement benefit plans. The benefit amounts under the defined benefit plans are set based on the rate of payment at the time of retirement, years of service, final salary before retirement, and other conditions.

The net changes recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position with respect to the defined benefit plan obligations and plan assets of subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2022 consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Change in present value of defined benefit plan obligations	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	–
Effect of business combinations and disposals	(101,746)
Service cost	(1,073)
Interest cost	(160)
Actuarial gains and losses (Note 1)	2,696
Benefits paid	919
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(99,364)
Change in fair value of plan assets	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	–
Effect of business combinations and disposals	108,621
Interest income	176
Income related to plan assets (excluding interest income)	(2,938)
Employer contributions	701
Benefits from plan assets	(678)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	105,882
Effect of the asset ceiling	(9,607)
Net amount recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	(3,088)

Note: 1. Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plan obligations arise primarily due to changes in financial assumptions.

Significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit plan obligations

The assumptions used in measuring the defined benefit plan obligations as at March 31, 2022 were as follows:

(%)

	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	0.56–0.93
Rate of increase in future compensation levels	1.12–6.10

Sensitivity to significant actuarial assumptions

A decrease of 0.5% and an increase of 0.5% in the discount rate for the defined benefit plan obligations as at March 31, 2022 would be expected to increase the defined benefit plan obligations by ¥6,818 million and decrease them by ¥7,749 million, respectively. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant, but in reality only the discount rate may not vary independently.

The fair values of the main categories of plan assets as at March 31, 2022 are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Plan assets that have a quoted market price in an active market	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,474
Japanese equity securities	10,831
Global equity securities	5,662
Japanese debt	10,874
Global debt	2,796
Total	35,637
Plan assets that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	
Japanese equity securities	11,793
Global equity securities	12,413
Japanese debt	15,494
Global debt	10,052
Insurance assets (general account)	17,082
Other assets (*1)	3,411
Total	70,245

Note: 1. Other assets include mainly alternative investment products.

The Group expects to contribute ¥2,920 million to its defined contribution plan in the next fiscal year.

The main investment policy of the defined benefit pension plans of certain subsidiaries is to secure the required comprehensive return on plan assets over the long term under an acceptable level of risk in order to ensure the future provision of benefits to participants and beneficiaries and at the same time to stabilize the contribution burden. To this end, the investment policy is based on the policy asset mix, which is the optimal combination for the future, and the allowable range of deviation based on ALM analysis, etc. The plan aims to maintain a diversified asset allocation among stocks, bonds, alternative products, etc. based on the policy asset mix. In addition, in order to manage the risk of the plan's asset management, when the asset mix temporarily deviates from the policy asset mix due to fluctuations in market values, etc., the plan will rebalance the asset mix.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligations as at March 31, 2022 was 14.4 years.

24. Capital Stock and Other Equity Items

(1) Capital stock and treasury stock

The number of authorized shares as at March 31, 2021 and 2022 was 341,690,000 shares.

The Company's issued shares were as follows:

(Shares)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Number of issued shares (common shares with no par value)		
As at the beginning of the year	236,556,393	244,639,390
Increase during the year (Notes 1, 2)	8,082,997	581,500
As at the end of the year	244,639,390	245,220,890

Notes: 1. The increase during the year ended March 31, 2021 consisted of the exercise of the conversion rights for convertible bonds totaling 4,933,197 shares and the exercise of the stock acquisition rights totaling 3,149,800 shares.
2. The increase during the year ended March 31, 2022 consisted of the issuance of new shares totaling 137,800 shares and the exercise of the stock acquisition rights totaling 443,700 shares.

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

(Shares)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Number of treasury stock		
As at the beginning of the year	5,730,038	15,084
Increase during the year (Notes 1, 3)	14,691	8,012
Decrease during the year (Notes 2, 4)	(5,729,645)	(610)
As at the end of the year	15,084	22,486

Notes: 1. The increase of 14,691 shares related to the purchase of shares from shareholders with less than one unit of shares.
2. The decrease of 5,729,645 shares related to 1,110 shares sold to shareholders with less than one unit of shares, appropriation of 439,900 shares for the exercise of stock acquisition rights and appropriation of 5,288,635 shares for the conversion of convertible bonds.
3. The increase of 8,012 shares related to the purchase of shares from shareholders with less than one unit of shares.
4. The decrease of 610 shares related to the sale of shares to shareholders with less than one unit of shares.

(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	Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	Changes in own credit risk on financial liabilities	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(6,700)	(868)	1,183	—	—	(6,385)
Change for the year	24,609	89	(116)	—	—	24,582
Balance as at March 31, 2021	17,909	(779)	1,067	—	—	18,197
Change for the year	26,483	(192)	(2,648)	113	(530)	23,226
Transfer to retained earnings	—	912	—	—	530	1,442
Balance as at March 31, 2022	44,392	(59)	(1,581)	113	—	42,865

25. Dividends

Dividends paid were as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2021	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on April 28, 2020	Common shares	18,466	80	March 31, 2020	June 8, 2020
Board of Directors' Meeting on October 28, 2020	Common shares	4,861	20	September 30, 2020	December 11, 2020

Year ended March 31, 2022	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on April 28, 2021	Common shares	24,462	100	March 31, 2021	June 9, 2021
Board of Directors' Meeting on October 28, 2021	Common shares	7,346	30	September 30, 2021	December 13, 2021

Dividends for which the declared date fell in the year ended March 31, 2022, and for which the effective date will be in the year ending March 31, 2023, are as follows:

	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on June 29, 2022	Common shares	29,424	120	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2022

26. 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.

Share-based compensation expense recognized during the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 amounted to ¥605 million and ¥692 million, respectively, and is included in "Selling, general and administrative expenses".

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

Vesting conditions of the stock options include completion of a specified period of service, and 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 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:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)
Beginning balance	5,457,900	1,563	8,964,600	2,142
Granted	7,096,400	2,295	—	—
Exercised	(3,589,700)	1,563	(443,700)	1,563
Ending balance	8,964,600	2,142	8,520,900	2,173

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock prices upon exercise of stock options for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 were ¥2,658 and ¥2,886, respectively.
2. The number of the stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 were 3,300,000 shares of 2020 First Stock Acquisition Rights and 3,796,400 shares of 2020 Second Stock Acquisition Rights, respectively.

The fair value of stock options for the 2020 First Stock Acquisition Rights granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 was ¥5,500 (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 measurement date	: ¥2,308	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 3.6 years
Exercise price	: ¥2,280	Dividend yield	: 4.33%
Estimated volatility	: 43.2%	Risk free rate	: (0.13)%

The fair value of stock options for the 2020 Second Stock Acquisition Rights granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 was ¥53,819 (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 measurement date	: ¥2,308	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 5.6 years
Exercise price	: ¥2,308	Dividend yield	: 4.33%
Estimated volatility	: 41.1%	Risk free rate	: (0.11)%

The unexercised stock options as at March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Name	Exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares (Shares)	Exercise period
2017 Second Stock Acquisition Rights	1,563	1,424,500	July 29, 2019–September 30, 2024
2020 First Stock Acquisition Rights (Note 1)	2,280	3,300,000	July 3, 2023–September 30, 2024
2020 Second Stock Acquisition Rights	2,308	3,796,400	July 3, 2023–September 29, 2028

Note: 1. The stock options were issued 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 ¥55 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, 2021 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023, 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.

	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
a-1 SBI Biotech Co., Ltd.	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)
Beginning balance	100	5,000	100	5,000
Change	—	—	—	—
Ending balance	100	5,000	100	5,000

Notes: 1. The exercise period as at March 31, 2022 was defined as 30 months after 6 months passed from the IPO date.
2. The remaining stock options as at March 31, 2022 were granted before November 7, 2002; thus, the Group does not apply IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment".

	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
a-2 BroadBand Security, Inc.	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)
Beginning balance	116,950	800	93,300	800
Exercised	(22,150)	800	(600)	800
Forfeited	(1,500)	800	(11,000)	800
Ending balance	93,300	800	81,700	800

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock prices of stock options upon exercise for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 were ¥2,511 and ¥1,347, respectively.
2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2022 was 4.0 years.

a-3 SBI FinTech Solutions Co., Ltd.	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)
Beginning balance	608,500	628	608,500	628
Exercised	—	—	(4,500)	628
Ending balance	608,500	628	604,000	628

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock price of stock options upon exercise for the year ended March 31, 2022 was ¥736.
2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2022 was 1.5 years.

a-4 SBI Insurance Group Co., Ltd.	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)
Beginning balance	1,460,700	1,734	1,460,700	1,734
Change	—	—	—	—
Ending balance	1,460,700	1,734	1,460,700	1,734

Note: The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2022 was 1.2 years.

a-5 Rheos Capital Works Inc.	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)
Beginning balance	—	—	544,000	33
Granted	—	—	342,000	1,365
Forfeited	—	—	(2,000)	1,365
Change in scope of consolidation	544,000	33	—	—
Ending balance	544,000	33	884,000	545

Notes: 1. The stock options did not vest as at March 31, 2022.
2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2022 was 5.9 years.
3. The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2022 was ¥45,081 (the number of shares to be issued per option is 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	: ¥1,365	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 5.6 years
Exercise price	: ¥1,365	Dividend yield	: 0.00%
Estimated volatility	: 34.9%	Risk free rate	: 0.06%

a-6 SBI Leasing Services Co., Ltd.	For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares (Shares)	Weighted average exercise price (Yen)
Beginning balance	—	—
Granted	1,698	450,000
Ending balance	1,698	450,000

Notes: 1. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2022 was 6.3 years
2. Stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2022 were 797 shares for the First Stock Acquisition Rights, 370 shares for the Second Stock Acquisition Rights and 531 shares for the Third Stock Acquisition Rights.

The stock options for the First Stock Acquisition Rights were issued upon receipt of cash for the price equivalent to their fair value, which was ¥22,000 (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 measurement date	: ¥450,000	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 6.4 years
Exercise price	: ¥450,000	Dividend yield	: 0.0%
Estimated volatility	: 54.8%	Risk free rate	: (0.11)%

The fair value of stock options for the Second Stock Acquisition Rights and the Third Stock Acquisition Rights was ¥229,870 (The number of shares to be issued per stock acquisition right: 1 share). 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	: ¥450,000	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 6.4 years
Exercise price	: ¥450,000	Dividend yield	: 0.0%
Estimated volatility	: 54.6%	Risk free rate	: 0.01%

3. The First Stock Acquisition Rights and the Second Stock Acquisition Rights are subject to the vesting condition that the total amount of ordinary income of the subsidiary as shown in the consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024 exceeds ¥7 billion.

(2) Restricted share-based payment

The Company's restricted share-based payment plan grants monetary compensation claims to directors (the "eligible directors"), excluding outside directors, and allocates restricted shares to the eligible directors by having the eligible directors pay all of the monetary compensation claims by contribution in kind. During the restricted period (from the payment date to February 28, 2025) stipulated in the Restricted Share Allotment Agreement executed between the Company and the eligible directors, the eligible directors may not transfer, pledge as collateral, or otherwise dispose of the restricted shares.

The restricted shares allocated during the period were as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Payment date	February 15, 2022
Type and number of shares to be issued	137,800 shares of common stock
Issue price	¥2,830

Note: 1. The issue price is the closing price of the Company's common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the business day immediately preceding the date of the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the allotment of restricted shares.

27. Revenue

Revenue for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue		
Financial income		
Interest income		
Income arising from financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	142,628	208,079
Income arising from debt instruments measured at FVTOCI (Note 2)	736	1,340
Income arising from financial assets measured at FVTPL	133,532	173,744
Income arising from financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	—	5,475
Others	576	8,331
Total financial income	277,472	396,969
Revenue arising on insurance contracts	96,301	112,630
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from rendering of services	105,431	130,403
Revenue from sales of goods	14,898	37,939
Others	47,043	85,677
Total revenue	541,145	763,618

Notes: 1. Interest income arising from loans in the banking and securities businesses and from bonds held in the banking business.
2. Interest income arising from bonds in the banking and insurance businesses.

(1) Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 consisted of the following: Revenue from rendering of services mainly includes brokerage commission in the securities business. Revenue from sales of goods includes revenue arising from the sale of aircraft, pharmaceutical products, supplements, and cosmetics.

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2021	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue from contracts with customers							
Revenue from rendering of services	93,482	12,615	111	106,208	3,297	(4,074)	105,431
Revenue from sales of goods	2,127	9,506	3,545	15,178	274	(554)	14,898
Total	95,609	22,121	3,656	121,386	3,571	(4,628)	120,329

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue from contracts with customers							
Revenue from rendering of services	114,400	15,679	783	130,862	2,683	(3,142)	130,403
Revenue from sales of goods	1,076	26,835	6,782	34,693	3,621	(375)	37,939
Total	115,476	42,514	7,565	165,555	6,304	(3,517)	168,342

(2) Contract balance

The balance of trade receivables from contract with customers and contract liabilities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as at April 1, 2020	Balance as at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables from contract with customers	4,607	8,770
Contract liabilities	1,856	16,543

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as at April 1, 2021	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables from contract with customers	8,770	10,385
Contract liabilities	16,543	5,876

Contract liabilities consist primarily of advances received from construction contracts and the balance of point programs offered by the Group for which the performance obligation has not been satisfied as of the end of the period.

Of the revenues recognized during the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, ¥1,673 million and ¥1,353 million were included in the balance of contract liabilities as at April 1, 2020 and 2021, respectively. The decrease in contract liabilities from the beginning of the current period to the end of the current period mainly resulted from the cancellation of construction contracts.

28. Expense

Expense for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 consisted of the following:

(1) Financial cost associated with financial income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Financial cost associated with financial income		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(26,773)	(33,603)
Total financial cost associated with financial income	(26,773)	(33,603)

(2) Operating cost

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Payroll	(13,982)	(15,763)
Outsourcing fees	(12,271)	(48,092)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,231)	(9,528)
Cost arising on insurance contracts	(75,814)	(82,540)
Others	(35,221)	(65,899)
Total operating cost	(142,519)	(221,822)

(3) Selling, general and administrative expenses

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Payroll	(43,113)	(70,335)
Outsourcing fees	(41,071)	(47,351)
Depreciation and amortization	(18,621)	(22,585)
Research and development	(4,158)	(2,187)
Others	(56,363)	(87,376)
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	(163,326)	(229,834)

(4) Other financial cost

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Other financial cost		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(5,803)	(8,555)
Total other financial cost	(5,803)	(8,555)

(5) Other expenses

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Impairment loss	(8,812)	(17,510)
Foreign exchange loss	—	(2,999)
Others (Note)	(21,843)	(7,751)
Total other expenses	(30,655)	(28,260)

Note: Others for the year ended March 31, 2021 includes a loss of ¥13,604 million that was recorded following the commencement of efforts to redeem the outstanding amounts of principal in some funds that are managed by SBI Social Lending Co., Ltd.

29. Income Tax Expense

The amount of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income tax expense		
Current	(30,478)	(34,028)
Deferred	(12,390)	(22,972)
Total income tax expense	(42,868)	(57,000)

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 30.6%. 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, 2021 and 2022 is as follows:

(%)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Normal effective statutory tax rate	30.6	30.6
Permanent differences such as meals and entertainment	1.0	0.6
Tax effect on minority interests of investments in fund	(2.9)	(1.1)
Temporary differences arising from consolidation of investments	0.0	(23.3)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	1.9	8.0
Other	(0.1)	(1.0)
Average effective tax rate	30.5	13.8

30. 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, 2021 and 2022 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2021	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					
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	(13)	—	(13)	(5)	(18)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	109	—	109	—	109
	96	—	96	(5)	91
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	341	(575)	(234)	66	(168)
Currency translation differences	23,893	(22)	23,871	—	23,871
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	855	26	881	—	881
	25,089	(571)	24,518	66	24,584
Total	25,185	(571)	24,614	61	24,675

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2022	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					
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	(99)	—	(99)	(394)	(493)
Changes in own credit risk on financial liabilities	234	—	234	—	234
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(1,656)	—	(1,656)	565	(1,091)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	130	—	130	—	130
	(1,391)	—	(1,391)	171	(1,220)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	(4,785)	(612)	(5,397)	705	(4,692)
Currency translation differences	31,540	(1,299)	30,241	—	30,241
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	767	0	767	—	767
	27,522	(1,911)	25,611	705	26,316
Total	26,131	(1,911)	24,220	876	25,096

31. 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, 2021	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022
Earnings		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	81,098	366,854
Dilutive effect Convertible bonds	664	757
Profit attributable to owners of the Company after dilutive effect	81,762	367,611
Shares		
Basic weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)	238,676,048	244,805,985
Dilutive effect: Stock options (shares)	2,244,040	2,256,409
Dilutive effect: Convertible bonds (shares)	34,445,617	38,816,665
Weighted average number of ordinary shares after the dilutive effect (shares)	275,365,705	285,879,059
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company		
Basic (in Yen)	339.78	1,498.55
Diluted (in Yen)	296.92	1,285.90

32. Cash Flow Information

Supplemental disclosure of consolidated statement of cash flow information for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 was as follows:

(1) Expenditures on acquisition of subsidiaries

Total consideration paid for acquisition of subsidiaries were ¥23,158 million and ¥123,951 million for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The consideration paid for the year ended March 31, 2021 consisted of cash and cash equivalents and written put options, and the consideration paid for the year ended March 31, 2022 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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	15,132	1,858,681
Trade and other receivables	9,852	6,738,260
Assets related to securities business	127,123	1,584
Other financial assets	—	360,281
Other investment securities	—	1,088,447
Intangible assets	4,656	49,667
Other assets	39,025	181,816
Total assets	195,788	10,278,736
Bonds and loans payable	29,957	1,813,416
Trade and other payables	21,606	276,907
Liabilities related to securities business	97,751	1,329
Customer deposits for banking business	—	6,400,553
Other financial liabilities	—	698,315
Other liabilities	33,660	108,974
Total liabilities	182,974	9,299,494

(2) Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries

Total consideration received in respect of sales of subsidiaries was ¥1,604 million and ¥1,699 million for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Consideration received consisted solely of cash and cash equivalents.

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, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	339	981
Trade and other receivables	41	46
Property and equipment	5,402	19,323
Other assets	343	2,056
Total assets	6,125	22,406
Bonds and loans payable	4,013	15,218
Trade and other payables	59	309
Other liabilities	71	718
Total liabilities	4,143	16,245

(3) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Borrowings	Bond	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	742,342	406,708	1,149,050
Cash flow from financing activities	102,791	115,548	218,339
Non-cash changes			
Change in scope of consolidation	45,763	—	45,763
Issuance of convertible bonds	—	(3,973)	(3,973)
Conversion of convertible bonds	—	(16,362)	(16,362)
Interest expense	276	(51)	225
Others	995	100	1,095
Balance as at March 31, 2021	892,167	501,970	1,394,137
Cash flow from operating activities	(28,241)	2,093	(26,148)
Cash flow from financing activities	(187,515)	382,131	194,616
Non-cash changes			
Change in scope of consolidation	1,214,724	579,570	1,794,294
Interest expense	1,188	434	1,622
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	1,535	3,321	4,856
Others	1,483	—	1,483
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,895,341	1,469,519	3,364,860

33. Subsidiaries

Major subsidiaries of the Group as at March 31, 2022 were as follows:

Business segment	Name	Location	Voting Rights Holding Ratio (Note) (%)
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	66.6 (66.6)
	SBI Insurance Group Co., Ltd.	Japan	68.9
	SBI Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Insurance Co., Ltd.	Japan	99.2 (99.2)
	SBI FinTech Solutions Co., Ltd.	Japan	77.5
	SBI Estate Finance Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	Shinsei Bank, Limited	Japan	48.6 (48.6)
	Showa Leasing Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	APLUS Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	Shinsei Financial Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
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	41.5 (41.5)
	SBI Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Regional Bank Holdings Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0
	SBI Hong Kong Holdings Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	100.0
	SBI VEN HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.	Singapore	100.0
	SBI Savings Bank	Korea	99.5 (99.5)
Biotechnology, Healthcare and Medical Informatics Business	SBI ALApharma Co., Limited	Hong Kong	97.0 (97.0)
	SBI Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI ALApromo Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Biotech Co., Ltd.	Japan	95.7 (1.1)

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

Subsidiaries with material noncontrolling interests are as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2022

Name	Location	Percentage of voting rights held by non-controlling interests (%)	Net income (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests (Millions of Yen)	Cumulative amount of non-controlling interests (Millions of Yen)
Shinsei Bank, Limited	Japan	51.4	(29,503)	471,528

The following is a condensed financial information of Shinsei Bank, Limited. The following condensed financial information is before elimination of intergroup transactions.

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2022
Total assets	9,967,865
Total liabilities	9,055,154
Total equity	912,711

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2022
Revenue	64,979
Profit for the year	(56,473)
Total comprehensive income	(42,522)
Cash flows from operating activities	(387,421)
Cash flows from investing activities	215,526
Cash flows from financing activities	(9,309)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(181,204)

Note: Figures stated are from the acquisition date (December 17, 2021) to the end of the period.

Although the Group does not hold a majority of the voting rights of Shinsei Bank, Limited, it is considered to control Shinsei Bank, Limited. In determining whether the Group controls Shinsei Bank, Limited, it considers the absolute size of its ownership interest in Shinsei Bank, Limited, as well as the relative size and dispersion of shares held by shareholders other than the Group. The Group concluded that it has sufficient and controlling voting power to direct the relevant activities of Shinsei Bank, Limited, and therefore the Group has control over Shinsei Bank, Limited.

34. Related Party Transactions

(1) Related Party Transactions

The Group entered into the following related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2021.

Type	Name	Relationship with related party	Transaction description	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Balance (Millions of Yen)
Corporate officer	Yoshitaka Kitao	Representative Director	Issuance of stock options (Note 1)	29	—
			Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	782	—
Corporate officer	Katsuya Kawashima	Representative Director (Note 3)	Issuance of stock options (Note 1)	20	—
			Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	547	—
Corporate officer	Takashi Nakagawa	Representative Director	Issuance of stock options (Note 1)	14	—
			Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	391	—
Corporate officer	Masato Takamura	Representative Director	Issuance of stock options (Note 1)	18	—
			Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	391	—
Corporate officer	Shumpei Morita	Director	Issuance of stock options (Note 1)	11	—
			Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	313	—
Corporate officer	Masayuki Yamada	Director	Exercise of stock options (Note 2)	47	—

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 May 28, 2020, and June 26, 2020, 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 fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.
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 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 exercised during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.
3. Katsuya Kawashima retired from the position of Representative Director of the Company on February 7, 2022.

Year ended March 31, 2022

Not applicable.

(2) The remuneration of key management personnel of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Remuneration and bonuses	848	1,464
Post-employment benefits	3	3
Total	851	1,467

Note: Remuneration and bonuses include ¥390 million in restricted share-based payment.

35. Events after the Reporting Period

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Company on June 23, 2022, it was resolved to execute the Basic Agreement on Comprehensive Capital and Business Alliance with Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. ("SMFG"), Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("Sumitomo Mitsui Banking"), Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited ("Sumitomo Mitsui Card"), and SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. ("SBI Securities") (the "2022 Basic Agreement"), and it was also resolved to execute share subscription agreement for the issuance of new shares by third-party allotment to SMFG as the planned allottee (the "Third-Party Allotment"), and concluded the 2022 Basic Agreement and share subscription agreement on the same date. The payment for the third-party allotment was completed on July 11, 2022.

(1) Details of the business alliance

The Company and SMFG will form a business alliance for digital financial services for individuals based on the 2022 Basic Agreement. The main details can be found in (a) through (c) below.

(a) SBI Securities to become main entity providing online securities-related services for SMBC Group digital channels
(b) Positioning of Sumitomo Mitsui Card as a preferred partner in the Group's settlement and card business
(c) Recognition of V Points within the Group

(Note) V Points are common points managed and operated by Sumitomo Mitsui Card. It is a convenient points program in which points are accumulated by using Sumitomo Mitsui Card cards, and transactions, etc. with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking, and one point can be used as one yen at Visa merchants all around the world.

(2) Details of capital alliance

The Company allotted 27,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company (11.01% of the total issued shares of the Company as at March 31, 2022) to SMFG through the Third-Party Allotment.

A summary of the third-party allotment is as follows:

(1) Payment date	July 11, 2022
(2) Number of new shares issued	27,000,000 shares of common stock
(3) Issue price	2,950 yen per share
(4) Amount of funds raised	79,650,000,000 yen
(5) Amount incorporated into capital	1,475 yen per share
(6) Total amount incorporated into capital	39,825,000,000 yen
(7) Method of offering or allotment	By means of third-party allotment.
(8) Allottee	SMFG 27,000,000 shares
(9) Specific use of funds raised	Repayment of bonds and borrowings

Deloitte.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC
Marunouchi Nijubashi Building
3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8360
Japan

Tel: +81 (3) 6213 1000
Fax: +81 (3) 6213 1005
www.deloitte.com/jp/en

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SBI Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2022, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of March 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Professional Ethics in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of operational investment securities that do not have quoted market prices	
Key Audit Matter Description	How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
As one of its main businesses, the Group engages in the business of investing in venture companies located in Japan and overseas for the areas such as IT, FinTech, blockchain, finance and biotechnology. The performance forecast of these venture companies is affected by uncertainties that could cause fluctuations in their performance. These factors include, but are not limited to, changes in the competitive environment caused by the rapid progress of technological innovation and fluctuations in industrial standards, the hiring and retention of skilled managers and staff, and weak finance base. As described in Note 3, "Significant Accounting Policies (3) Financial instruments" and Note 11, "Operational Investment Securities and Other Investment Securities" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, operational investment securities held through the investment business are measured at fair value, and all changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. As described in Note 11, "Operational Investment Securities and Other Investment Securities" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of operational investment securities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss as of March 31, 2022 was ¥607,802 million. A majority of these investment securities were unlisted equity securities that did not have quoted market prices, and their fair values were determined by the Group using appropriate valuation techniques including the valuation model based on the recent arm's-length transaction price. When using the valuation model based on the recent arm's-length transaction price, the Group considers various inputs during its valuation process and determines the valuation price. These inputs include the size of the transaction, the relationship between the issuer and the investor, the type of equity securities and the terms of transaction, profitability, financial condition and changes in management resources of the investee after the transaction. The valuation model includes assumptions about the realizability of the investee's business plan and future market trend and estimates about resulting quantitative effects. These assumptions and estimates involve subjective judgment by management and are inherently uncertain. In using the valuation model based on the recent arm's-length transaction price, if management's assessment is not supported by sufficient evidence, reasonable estimates would not be made. As a result, significant operational investment securities would not be appropriately valued in the consolidated financial statements.	We understood the relevant accounting policies, business processes and related internal controls and tested the valuation of operational investment securities that do not have quoted market prices. Our audit procedures included the following, among others: • To understand the valuation techniques selected by the Group in view of the compliance with applicable accounting standards, we read the Group's valuation policy and performed an inquiry of the official in charge of accounting about the application of the valuation policy. • Regarding the valuation of certain equity securities using the valuation model based on the recent arm's-length transaction price, to determine the effectiveness of the valuation process of the Group based on appropriate transaction prices, we inquired of the attendees of the valuation meeting, which comprises a part of the valuation process of the Group, and read documents prepared during the valuation process and the supporting documents. • For the investees, we read contracts, convocation notice of the shareholders' meeting, shareholders' register, and business plan related to the transaction used in the valuation model based on the recent arm's-length transaction price, and also inquired of the respective person in charge of investment business about the details of the transaction. Based on the evidence obtained, we assessed whether the use of the recent arm's-length transaction price was appropriate by considering whether the size of the transaction was sufficient, whether the issuer and the investor were related, and whether the type of equity securities and the terms of transaction required an adjustment to the price. In addition, we tested profitability, financial condition and changes in management resources of the investee after the transaction, by performing inquiries with the respective person in charge of investment business and also comparing them with the business plan prepared by the investee, actual performance versus budget and publicly available information.

Therefore, we determined the valuation of operational investment securities that do not have quoted market prices as a key audit matter.	• For certain operational investment securities of which the investees were in the specific industry or situation, we used our specialists of corporate valuation to assist us to evaluate the reasonableness of the valuation.

Fair value measurement of financial assets (debt instruments) acquired in the purchase of Shinsei Bank, Limited	
Key Audit Matter Description	How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
As described in Note 4, "Business Combinations" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, SBI Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") conducted a tender offer for the shares of Shinsei Bank, Limited ("Shinsei Bank"), and as a result of the tender offer, Shinsei Bank became a subsidiary of the Company as of December 17, 2021. The initial measurement of the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities assumed has not been completed, and the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests arising from the business combination were provisionally measured at ¥10,260,501 million, ¥9,287,596 million and ¥509,916 million, respectively. As a result, a gain on a bargain purchase of ¥263,754 million was recorded, which represented approximately 64% of profit before income tax expense. A majority of trade and other accounts receivable ¥6,737,569 million acquired in the business combination consisted of debt instruments such as loans receivable. Shinsei Bank and its affiliates provide a wide range of financial products and services to customers through their corporate and individual businesses and hold various financial assets (debt instruments) such as loans receivable. As described in Note 6, "Financial Instruments (1) Fair value measurement" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the fair values of trade and other accounts receivable are determined based on the future cash inflows of receivables grouped by category discounted using interest rates adjusted for the period to maturity and credit risk. The fair values of these financial assets at the date of purchase are measured contemplating significant unobservable inputs and involve significant management estimates, and the discount rate is the factor that most affects the fair value measurement. The amount of gain on bargain purchase recognized as revenue may change based on the results of fair value measurement of financial assets at acquisition. As the discount rate involves management's subjective judgment and a high degree of estimation uncertainties, the impact on the consolidated financial statements is significant. Therefore, we determined the fair value measurement of financial assets (debt instruments) that the Company acquired in the purchase of Shinsei Bank as a key audit matter.	We understood the relevant accounting policies, business processes and related internal controls and tested the fair value measurement of financial assets (debt instruments) acquired in the purchase of Shinsei Bank. Our audit procedures included the following, among others: • To understand the valuation techniques selected by the Company in view of the compliance with applicable accounting standards, we performed an inquiry of experts used by the management and the official in charge of accounting about the valuation model and the underlying assumptions and bases for determining the discount rate. • We tested the effectiveness of internal controls designed and implemented by the Company to ensure the reasonableness of the determined fair value. • To evaluate the reasonableness of the determined fair value, we analyzed the determined results using multiple approaches, including analyses by account and by product. • With the assistance of our specialists of valuation of financial instruments, we evaluated the reasonableness of the underlying assumptions and bases for determining the discount rate. • We compared the discount rate used by the Company with publicly available data published by industry groups and peer companies and also used our specialists of valuation of financial instruments to assist us in evaluating the reasonableness of the discount rate. • We tested the accuracy and completeness of the other underlying data used in the fair value measurement.

Loss allowance estimate for financial assets and others in the domestic banking business

Key Audit Matter Description	How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
As described in Note 4, "Business Combinations" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, Shinsei Bank became a subsidiary of the Company in the current period. In this connection, as described in Note 8, "Financial Risk Management (4) Credit risk management (c) Credit risk exposure" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, trade and other accounts receivable held in the domestic banking business increased. The related loss allowance was included in the loss allowance of ¥130,412 million as stated in Note 8, "Financial Risk Management (4) Credit risk management (b) Quantitative and qualitative information regarding amounts arising from expected credit losses" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. As described in Note 3, "Significant Accounting Policies (3) Financial instruments" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, if the Group determines that the credit risk of financial assets and others, including financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. In the event that the Group determines that the credit risk of those financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses. As described in Note 8, "Financial Risk Management (4) Credit risk management" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, after grouping based on common credit risk characteristics such as instrument type, credit rating, and collateral value, expected credit losses are measured for each grouping unit using the probability of default ("PD"), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) as inputs in the future 12 months or for a lifetime period. Also, as future forecast considerations, the Group estimates future default probabilities using a PD model based on correlations with macroeconomic indicators such as real GDP and the unemployment rate and multiple economic forecast scenarios (base, upside, and downside), and reflects these probability-weighted estimates in expected credit losses. The estimates of economic forecast scenarios as well as the probability of each scenario occurring incorporate various factors, including management's judgment about recent and future economic conditions, which involves management's subjective judgment and a high degree of estimation uncertainties. As such, expected credit losses may change significantly depending on the outcome of the estimates.	We understood the relevant accounting policies, business processes and related internal controls and tested the reasonableness of loss allowance estimate for financial assets held by Shinsei Bank and its major subsidiaries. Our audit procedures included the following, among others: • To understand the measurement method of loss allowance and the inputs used in the measurement in view of the compliance with applicable accounting standards, we read the relevant documents and performed an inquiry of the official in charge of accounting about the application of the accounting standards. • We tested the effectiveness of internal controls designed to determine whether the estimated loss allowance is appropriate, including those designed to determine if the future forecast information used in the measurement of loss allowance is reliable, by performing an inquiry of the official in charge of accounting and reading the relevant documents. • To evaluate the accuracy and completeness of the inputs used in the measurement of loss allowance, with the assistance of our specialists of the valuation of credit risk, we read the relevant documents related to the determination of inputs and also performed a recalculation. • We evaluated the reasonableness of multiple economic forecast scenarios as well as the probability of each scenario occurring, with the assistance of our specialists of the valuation of credit risk, including the comparison with externally available economic forecasts.

Therefore, we determined the loss allowance estimate for financial assets held by Shinsei Bank and its major subsidiaries as a key audit matter.	

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with IFRSs and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment. In addition, we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain, when performing risk assessment procedures, an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate whether the overall presentation and disclosures of the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with IFRSs, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

August 2, 2022