Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5, 7	713,974	843,755
Trade and other accounts receivable	5, 7, 8, 16	689,713	822,131
Assets related to securities business			
Cash segregated as deposits		1,603,159	1,726,040
Margin transaction assets		674,878	495,997
Other assets related to securities business	9	471,555	576,501
Total assets related to securities business	5, 6, 7	2,749,592	2,798,538
Other financial assets	5, 7, 16	36,740	40,994
Operational investment securities	5, 7, 10	282,616	394,923
Other investment securities	5, 7, 10	188,900	180,444
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	68,371	63,657
Property and equipment	2, 13, 16, 20	15,100	51,857
Intangible assets	14	184,816	190,278
Other assets		97,046	116,765
Deferred tax assets	15	7,256	9,885
Total assets		5,034,124	5,513,227
Liabilities			
Bonds and loans payable	5, 7, 16	962,965	1,149,050
Trade and other accounts payable	2, 5, 7, 17, 20	60,639	76,977
Liabilities related to securities business			
Margin transaction liabilities		166,145	150,699
Loans payable secured by securities		494,718	351,701
Deposits from customers		781,232	959,773
Guarantee deposits received		730,838	819,838
Other liabilities related to securities business	18	373,567	392,347
Total liabilities related to securities business	5, 6, 7	2,546,500	2,674,358
Customer deposits for banking business	5, 7	659,361	734,221
Insurance contract liabilities	19	139,098	141,898
Income tax payable		7,367	11,373
Other financial liabilities	5	19,566	23,083
Other liabilities		60,339	88,925
Deferred tax liabilities	15	15,732	19,643
Total liabilities		4,471,567	4,919,528
Equity			
Capital stock	21	92,018	92,018
Capital surplus	21	142,094	139,993
Treasury stock	21	(20,128)	(13,874)
Other components of equity	21	16,977	(6,385)
Retained earnings	21	225,714	239,724
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		456,675	451,476
Non-controlling interests		105,882	142,223
Total equity		562,557	593,699
Total liabilities and equity		5,034,124	5,513,227

Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue (Interest income of ¥112,054 million and ¥118,779 million included for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively)	4, 24	351,411	368,055
Expense			
Financial cost associated with financial income	25	(21,394)	(25,186)
Provision for credit losses		(22,260)	(31,567)
Operating cost	25	(99,811)	(110,696)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25	(111,075)	(132,226)
Other financial cost	25	(4,680)	(5,140)
Other expenses	25	(14,789)	(3,948)
Total expense		(274,009)	(308,763)
Share of the profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	4, 11	5,635	6,527
Profit before income tax expense	4	83,037	65,819
Income tax expense	26	(15,760)	(20,819)
Profit for the year		67,277	45,000
Profit for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		52,548	37,487
Non-controlling interests		14,729	7,513
Profit for the year		67,277	45,000
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic (Yen)	28	231.43	163.18
Diluted (Yen)	28	205.42	147.44

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	Note	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Profit for the year		67,277	45,000
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	27	(1,202)	(639)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	27	(411)	(384)
		(1,613)	(1,023)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	27	527	349
Currency translation differences	27	(3,204)	(19,807)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	27	446	(3,428)
		(2,231)	(22,886)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(3,844)	(23,909)
Total comprehensive income		63,433	21,091
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Owners of the Company		48,320	13,519
Non-controlling interests		15,113	7,572
Total comprehensive income		63,433	21,091

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Millions of Yen)

	Note	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, 2018		81,681	125,445	(4,647)	20,605	204,731	427,815	66,009	493,824
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policy		—	—	—	840	(11,625)	(10,785)	(123)	(10,908)
Restated balance as at April 1, 2018		81,681	125,445	(4,647)	21,445	193,106	417,030	65,886	482,916
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	52,548	52,548	14,729	67,277
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	(4,228)	—	(4,228)	384	(3,844)
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	(4,228)	52,548	48,320	15,113	63,433
Issuance of convertible bonds		—	2,904	—	—	—	2,904	—	2,904
Conversion of convertible bonds		10,337	6,677	12,248	—	—	29,262	—	29,262
Change in scope of consolidation		—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,775)	(4,775)
Dividends paid	22	—	—	—	—	(20,180)	(20,180)	(2,018)	(22,198)
Treasury shares purchased	21	—	—	(29,461)	—	—	(29,461)	—	(29,461)
Treasury shares sold	21	—	22	1,732	—	—	1,754	—	1,754
Share-based payment transactions		—	677	—	—	—	677	455	1,132
Changes of interests in subsidiaries without losing control		—	6,369	—	—	—	6,369	31,221	37,590
Transfer	21	—	—	—	(240)	240	—	—	—
As at March 31, 2019		92,018	142,094	(20,128)	16,977	225,714	456,675	105,882	562,557
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—	37,487	37,487	7,513	45,000
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	(23,968)	—	(23,968)	59	(23,909)
Total comprehensive income		—	—	—	(23,968)	37,487	13,519	7,572	21,091
Conversion of convertible bonds		—	(1,496)	4,821	—	—	3,325	—	3,325
Change in scope of consolidation		—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,476)	(4,476)
Dividends paid	22	—	—	—	—	(22,871)	(22,871)	(13,701)	(36,572)
Treasury shares purchased	21	—	—	(16)	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Treasury shares sold	21	—	(514)	1,449	—	—	935	—	935
Share-based payment transactions		—	225	—	—	—	225	583	808
Changes of interests in subsidiaries without losing control		—	(316)	—	—	—	(316)	46,363	46,047
Transfer	21	—	—	—	606	(606)	—	—	—
As at March 31, 2020		92,018	139,993	(13,874)	(6,385)	239,724	451,476	142,223	593,699

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

	Note	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax expense		83,037	65,819
Depreciation and amortization		10,082	15,904
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(5,635)	(6,527)
Interest and dividend income		(117,244)	(123,412)
Interest expense		26,074	30,318
Increase in operational investment securities		(88,404)	(114,172)
Increase in trade and other accounts receivables		(127,521)	(146,427)
(Decrease) Increase in trade and other accounts payable		(5,754)	5,711
(Increase) decrease in assets/liabilities related to securities business		(37,586)	78,095
Increase in customer deposits in the banking business		136,284	139,580
Others		(13,765)	775
Subtotal		(140,432)	(54,336)
Interest and dividend income received		117,222	125,116
Interest paid		(23,355)	(28,214)
Income taxes paid		(25,100)	(15,717)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities		(71,665)	26,849
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of intangible assets		(8,332)	(14,250)
Purchases of investment securities		(125,359)	(36,885)
Proceeds from sales or redemption of investment securities		107,157	39,404
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	29	(3,572)	(10,077)
Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of		(2)	—
Payments of loans receivable		(21,396)	(50,303)
Collection of loans receivable		4,527	24,431
Others		(7,754)	(23,207)
Net cash used in investing activities		(54,731)	(70,887)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in short term loans payable	29	373,059	26,604
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	29	45,650	58,043
Repayment of long-term loans payable	29	(59,077)	(37,948)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds payable	29	168,187	179,889
Redemption of bonds payable	29	(102,268)	(46,626)
Proceeds from stock issuance to non-controlling interests		8,622	5,354
Contributions from non-controlling interests in consolidated investment funds		22,151	35,646
Cash dividends paid		(20,169)	(22,860)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(819)	(718)
Distributions to non-controlling interests in consolidated investment funds		(1,309)	(13,008)
Purchase of treasury stock		(29,461)	(14)
Proceeds from sale of interests in subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		4,105	302
Payments for purchase of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests		(450)	(50)
Others		(475)	(2,988)
Net cash generated from financing activities		407,746	181,626
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		281,350	137,588
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		437,148	713,974
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(4,524)	(7,807)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		713,974	843,755

1. Reporting Entity

SBI Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Japan. The consolidated financial statements of the Company consist of the Company, its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the “Group”) and interests in the Group’s associates and joint ventures. The Group is engaged in various businesses, which primarily consist of three key businesses: “Financial Services Business”, “Asset Management Business” and “Biotechnology-related Business”. See Note 4 “Segment Information” for detailed information on each business.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Company’s Representative Director, President and CEO, Yoshitaka Kitao and Director and Senior Managing Director, Shumpei Morita on June 24, 2020.

2. Basis of Preparation

(1) Compliance with IFRS

Since the Company meets the criteria of “Specified Company under Designated International Financial Reporting Standards” defined in Article 1-2 of the Ordinance on Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976), the consolidated financial statements of the Group were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) pursuant to Article 93 of the Rules Governing Term, Form and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Basis of measurement

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

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

The measurement basis of fair value of the financial instruments is provided in Note 5 “Fair value of financial instruments”.

(3) Reporting currency

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

(4) Use of estimates and judgments

In the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, management of the Company 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 critical judgments in the application of 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” and “5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments”
- Impairment on financial assets at amortized cost—“3. Significant Accounting Policies (3) Financial instruments” and “7. Financial Risk Management (4) Credit risk management”
- Impairment on intangible assets—“3. Significant Accounting Policies (6) Intangible assets” and “14. Intangible Assets (3) Carrying amount of goodwill”
- Liability adequacy test for insurance contracts—“3. Significant Accounting Policies (8) Accounting for insurance contracts” and “19. Insurance Contract Liabilities”
- Recoverability of deferred tax assets—“3. Significant Accounting Policies (13) Income tax expense” and “15. Deferred Taxation”

With the spread of COVID-19 infections having a wide-ranging impact on the economy and business activities, while it is difficult to predict the timing of containment of COVID-19 infection, the Group assumes that the number of infected people will peak during the first half of the next fiscal year and gradually decline afterwards. Under these assumptions, the Group made a reasonable estimate in consideration of changes in the number of infected people and the impact of government support measures. In the future, if the business environment and market conditions deteriorate due to the spread of the COVID-19 infection, the Group’s performance may be affected by valuation losses on securities and others held by the Group .

(5) Application of new and revised IFRSs

The Group adopted the following new standard beginning with the preparation of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. The accounting policies of these newly adopted standards are stated in “3. Significant Accounting Policies (4) Lease as lessee”.

Statement of standards		Summary of new standards and amendments
IFRS 16	Leases	Amendment with regard to the definition and the accounting treatment of lease

The Group has applied IFRS 16 “Leases” from the year ended March 31, 2020. At the date of initial application, the Group recognizes the cumulative effect of applying this standard and a right-of-use asset has been measured at an amount equal to lease liability adjusted by any prepaid lease payments. For the assessment of whether a contract that was entered into during or prior to the previous fiscal year is a lease, or contains a lease, the Group has applied the practical expedient of maintaining the judgments made under IAS 17 “Leases” and IFRIC 4 “Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease”. In adopting IFRS 16 to lease transactions which were previously classified as operating leases, the Group has applied recognition exemptions which allows the lessee not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on leases with remaining lease terms of 12 months or less.

As a result of applying IFRS 16, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities increased by ¥12,913 million and ¥12,702 million, respectively, in the consolidated statement of financial position at the beginning of the year. In the consolidated statement of financial position, right-of-use assets are included in property and equipment and lease liabilities are included in trade and other accounts payable. There is no significant impact from applying this standard on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Basis of consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

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

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

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

(b) Associates and joint ventures

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

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

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

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

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

When the Group’s share of losses in an equity method associate exceeds the carrying amount of the investment in the associate, losses are recognized until the carrying amounts of long-term interests that form part of the net investment are reduced to zero. The Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the associate.

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

(c) Business combination

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

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

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

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If the difference is negative, the difference is 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 as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income an investment in an equity instrument that is held for a purpose other than trading. 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 all the risks and rewards related to 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 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.

(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 other than financial assets measured at FVTPL and equity instruments measured at FVTOCI 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 liabilities are classified as trading assets and trading liabilities in the below situation:

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

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

(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 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 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.

(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	5 years

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

(7) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

(8) 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.

(9) Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have defined contribution plans for employee benefits. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Contributions related to defined contribution plans are expensed over the period during which employees render service to the entity.

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

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

Also, the Group operates share-based compensation plan as an incentive for board members and employees. Equity-settled share-based compensation plan (“stock option”) which were granted after November 7, 2002 and the vesting conditions of which had not been satisfied as at March 31, 2011 is measured at fair value on the grant date. The fair value is calculated by estimating the number of stock options that will ultimately be vested and recognized as expenses with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. For cash-settled share-based compensation plan, a liability is recognized for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the year.

(10) Provisions

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

(11) 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.

(12) 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.

(13) Income tax expense

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense, which are recognized in profit or loss, except for those arising from business combinations or recognized directly in equity and other comprehensive income. Current income tax expense is measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount. However, deferred tax assets are not 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.

(14) Earnings per share

The Group discloses both the basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (issued shares adjusted 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.

(15) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Discrete financial information of all the segments is available so that the operating results are regularly reviewed by the board of directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Operating results reported to the board of directors include items that directly belong to the segment and items allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. Items not allocated to any reportable segment mainly consist of expenses related to the headquarters.

(16) Non-current assets held for sale

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

(17) 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. Segment Information

The Group engages in a wide range of business activities, primarily online financial service businesses and investment activities in Japan and overseas. Based on the similarities or economic characteristics of business or nature of services, "Financial Services Business", "Asset Management Business", and "Biotechnology-related Business", which is anticipated to be a growth industry in the 21st century, are determined as reportable segments.

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

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

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

"Asset Management Business"
The Asset Management Business primarily consists of fund management and investment in Internet technology, fintech, blockchain, 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-related Business"
The Biotechnology-related Business represents development and distribution of pharmaceutical products, health foods, and cosmetics with 5-aminolevulinic acid (5-ALA), a kind of amino acid which exists in vivo, and research and development of antibody drugs and nucleic acid medicine in the field of cancer and immunology.

"Others" includes the real estate business and the Digital Assets-related business, but they did not meet the quantitative criteria to be defined as reportable segments for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

"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 VC Trade Co., Ltd (which changed its trade name from SBI Virtual Currencies Co., Ltd as at July 1, 2019) and SBI Alpha Trading Co., Ltd, which were included in Others until the previous reporting period, are now included in the Financial Services Business beginning with this fiscal year. Consequently, segment information for the year ended March 31, 2019, is restated in accordance with the new basis of segmentation.

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2019	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology-related Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	228,312	118,244	3,287	349,843	1,030	538	351,411
Inter-segment revenue	2,146	387	442	2,975	159	(3,134)	—
Total	230,458	118,631	3,729	352,818	1,189	(2,596)	351,411
Segment operating income (loss)							
Profit before income tax expense	66,864	51,107	(19,179)	98,792	(7,208)	(8,547)	83,037
Other Items							
Interest income	43,805	68,829	11	112,645	59	(650)	112,054
Interest expense	(7,227)	(16,807)	(176)	(24,210)	(404)	(1,460)	(26,074)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,441)	(1,367)	(434)	(8,242)	(1,426)	(164)	(9,832)
Gain or loss from investments applying the equity-method	7,400	(454)	(1,311)	5,635	(0)	—	5,635

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2020	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology-related Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	244,624	115,372	3,703	363,699	4,785	(429)	368,055
Inter-segment revenue	2,129	395	217	2,741	727	(3,468)	—
Total	246,753	115,767	3,920	366,440	5,512	(3,897)	368,055
Segment operating income (loss)							
Profit before income tax expense	53,379	35,165	(11,431)	77,113	(1,771)	(9,523)	65,819
Other Items							
Interest income	38,637	80,740	21	119,398	93	(712)	118,779
Interest expense	(8,969)	(18,913)	(439)	(28,321)	(481)	(1,524)	(30,326)
Depreciation and amortization	(10,824)	(2,320)	(424)	(13,568)	(736)	(1,236)	(15,540)
Gain or loss from investments applying the equity-method	6,042	535	(50)	6,527	(0)	—	6,527

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, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Japan	73,375	115,858
Korea	109,219	99,560
Others	19,469	26,717
Consolidated total	202,063	242,135

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, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Japan	269,251	278,735
Overseas	82,160	89,320
Consolidated total	351,411	368,055

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

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(1) Fair value measurement

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

Cash and cash equivalents, Other financial assets, and Other financial liabilities

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

Trade and other accounts receivable

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

Assets and liabilities related to securities business

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

Operational investment securities and other investment securities

The fair values of listed equity securities are determined based on the quoted market prices in the stock exchange. The fair values of unlisted equity securities, bonds with share options and stock warrants are determined using valuation models appropriate in the circumstances including discounted cash flow analysis, pricing analysis with reference to comparable industry prices, and analysis based on revenues, profits and net assets. The fair values of bonds are determined using reasonable valuation techniques based on available information such as Reference Statistical Prices and quoted price provided by the financing banks. The fair values of investments in funds are determined at the fair values of partnership net assets based on the Group's percentage share in the contributed capital, if such fair values are available.

Bonds and loans payable and Trade and other accounts payable

With respect to those with floating interest rates, the fair values are determined at the carrying amounts as the interest rates of the bonds and loans, and trade and other accounts payable reflect the market interest rate within a short period and as the credit condition of Group entities that obtained them are not expected to change significantly. With respect to those with fixed interest rates, the fair values are determined based on the future cash outflows discounted using interest rates adjusted for the remaining term and credit risk or discounted using interest rates determined with reference to similar types of new loans. The fair value of bonds payable and loans payable with short-term maturities are determined at the carrying amounts as they approximate the carrying amounts.

Customer deposits for banking business

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

(2) Classification and fair value of financial instruments

Classification and fair value of financial assets were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount					
As at March 31, 2019	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI (Note)	Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	Total	Fair value
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	—	—	689,713	689,713	695,919
Assets related to securities business	106,636	—	—	2,642,956	2,749,592	2,749,592
Operational investment securities	282,616	—	—	—	282,616	282,616
Other investment securities	122,621	816	57,400	8,063	188,900	188,915
Total	511,873	816	57,400	3,340,732	3,910,821	3,917,042

The Group reclassified policy reserve matching bonds in the insurance business from financial assets measured at amortized cost to debt instruments measured at FVTOCI at the beginning of the period due to the application of IFRS 9 (as revised in 2014). The balance of the policy reserve matching bonds was ¥46,993 million at the beginning of the previous period.

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2020	Carrying amount: Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Carrying amount: Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Carrying amount: Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	Carrying amount: Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Carrying amount: Total	Fair value
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	—	—	822,131	822,131	828,248
Assets related to securities business	155,835	—	—	2,642,703	2,798,538	2,798,538
Operational investment securities	394,923	—	—	—	394,923	394,923
Other investment securities	131,929	751	47,764	—	180,444	180,444
Total	682,687	751	47,764	3,464,834	4,196,036	4,202,153

Classification and fair value of financial liabilities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2019	Carrying amount: Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	Carrying amount: Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Carrying amount: Total	Fair value
Bonds and loans payable	—	962,965	962,965	965,218
Trade and other accounts payable	2,536	58,103	60,639	60,727
Liabilities related to securities business	70,634	2,475,866	2,546,500	2,546,500
Customer deposits for banking business	—	659,361	659,361	659,682
Total	73,170	4,156,295	4,229,465	4,232,127

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2020	Carrying amount: Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	Carrying amount: Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Carrying amount: Total	Fair value
Bonds and loans payable	—	1,149,050	1,149,050	1,151,431
Trade and other accounts payable	4,075	72,902	76,977	76,977
Liabilities related to securities business	81,289	2,593,069	2,674,358	2,674,358
Customer deposits for banking business	—	734,221	734,221	735,048
Total	85,364	4,549,242	4,634,606	4,637,814

(3) Financial instruments categorized by fair value hierarchy

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

The fair value hierarchy is defined as follows:

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

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

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

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

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Assets related to securities business	106,636	—	—	106,636
Operational investment securities and other investment securities				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	107,830	508	296,899	405,237
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	19	—	797	816
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	57,400	—	—	57,400
Total financial assets	271,885	508	297,696	570,089
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other accounts payable	—	—	2,536	2,536
Liabilities related to securities business	70,634	—	—	70,634
Total financial liabilities	70,634	—	2,536	73,170

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Assets related to securities business	155,835	—	—	155,835
Operational investment securities and other investment securities				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	148,861	494	377,497	526,852
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	18	—	733	751
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	47,764	—	—	47,764
Total financial assets	352,478	494	378,230	731,202
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other accounts payable	—	—	4,075	4,075
Liabilities related to securities business	81,289	—	—	81,289
Total financial liabilities	81,289	—	4,075	85,364

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

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Trade and other accounts receivable	—	695,919	—	695,919
Assets related to securities business	—	2,642,956	—	2,642,956
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	4,558	—	3,520	8,078
Total financial assets	4,558	3,338,875	3,520	3,346,953
Financial liabilities				
Bonds and loans payable	—	965,218	—	965,218
Trade and other accounts payable	—	58,191	—	58,191
Liabilities related to securities business	—	2,475,866	—	2,475,866
Customer deposits for banking business	—	659,682	—	659,682
Total financial liabilities	—	4,158,957	—	4,158,957

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Trade and other accounts receivable	–	828,248	–	828,248
Assets related to securities business	–	2,642,703	–	2,642,703
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	–	–	–	–
Total financial assets	–	3,470,951	–	3,470,951
Financial liabilities				
Bonds and loans payable	–	1,151,431	–	1,151,431
Trade and other accounts payable	–	72,902	–	72,902
Liabilities related to securities business	–	2,593,069	–	2,593,069
Customer deposits for banking business	–	735,048	–	735,048
Total financial liabilities	–	4,552,450	–	4,552,450

(4) Financial instruments categorized as Level 3

Based on the valuation methods and policies as reported to the board of directors, external evaluating agencies and appropriate individuals of the Group measure and analyze the valuation of financial instruments categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation results are reviewed and approved by CFO and General Manager of the Financial and Accounting Division.

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

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	297,696	Income approach and market approach	Discount rate P/E ratio Price to book value ratio EBITDA ratio Illiquidity discount	12%–16% 8.5–45.2 1.2 25.0–40.0 10%–20%

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2020			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range
Operational investment securities and other investment securities	378,230	Income approach and market approach	Discount rate P/E ratio EBITDA ratio Illiquidity discount	12%–16% 5.4–45.2 25.0–40.0 10%–20%

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

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

The movement of financial assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 is presented as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2019	Financial assets: Operational investment securities and other investment securities: Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets: Operational investment securities and other investment securities: Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets: Total	Financial liabilities: Trade and other accounts payable
Balance as at April 1, 2018	201,388	367	201,755	1,987
Purchase	98,818	510	99,328	—
Comprehensive income				
Net profit (Note 1)	31,490	—	31,490	—
Other comprehensive income (Note 2)	—	(11)	(11)	—
Dividends	(3,334)	—	(3,334)	—
Sale or redemption	(16,297)	(63)	(16,360)	—
Settlements	—	—	—	—
Currency translation differences	422	(6)	416	—
Others (Note 3)	760	—	760	549
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 4)	(16,348)	—	(16,348)	—
Balance as at March 31, 2019	296,899	797	297,696	2,536

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2020	Financial assets: Operational investment securities and other investment securities: Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets: Operational investment securities and other investment securities: Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Financial assets: Total	Financial liabilities: Trade and other accounts payable
Balance as at April 1, 2019	296,899	797	297,696	2,536
Purchase	104,167	—	104,167	3,503
Comprehensive income				
Net profit (Note 1)	23,665	—	23,665	239
Other comprehensive income (Note 2)	—	(34)	(34)	—
Dividends	(4,004)	—	(4,004)	—
Sale or redemption	(24,281)	—	(24,281)	—
Settlements	—	—	—	(1,987)
Currency translation differences	(5,332)	(30)	(5,362)	(216)
Others (Note 3)	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Level 3 (Note 4)	(13,617)	—	(13,617)	—
Balance as at March 31, 2020	377,497	733	378,230	4,075

Notes:
1. Gains and losses recognized as profit (loss) for the period in relation to the financial instruments are included in "Revenue" in the consolidated statement of income. Gains and losses recognized from financial assets measured at FVTPL held as at March 31, 2019 and 2020 were ¥30,459 million and ¥19,801 million of gains, respectively.
2. Gains and losses recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) in relation to the financial instruments are included in "Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
3. Transfer due to a change in the scope of consolidation.
4. Transfer due to significant input used to measure the fair value becoming observable.

6. Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

(Millions of Yen)

	Financial assets					
				Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position		
As at March 31, 2019	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	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Assets related to securities business (Securities borrowing agreements and other similar transactions)	1,235,970	(386,179)	849,791	(744,889)	(104,869)	33
Assets related to securities business (Receivables related to securities transactions)	381,456	(187,693)	193,763	(20,035)	—	173,728
Assets related to securities business (Financial assets related to foreign exchange transactions)	9,577	—	9,577	(522)	(8,243)	812

(Millions of Yen)

	Financial liabilities					
				Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position		
As at March 31, 2019	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	Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
Liabilities related to securities business (Securities loan agreements and other similar transactions)	1,681,800	(386,179)	1,295,621	(786,932)	—	508,689
Liabilities related to securities business (Payables related to securities transactions)	1,217,806	(187,693)	1,030,113	(20,035)	—	1,010,078
Liabilities related to securities business (Financial liabilities related to foreign exchange transactions)	219,804	—	219,804	(8,765)	—	211,039

(Millions of Yen)

	Financial assets					
				Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position		
As at March 31, 2020	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	Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Assets related to securities business (Securities borrowing agreements and other similar transactions)	1,136,323	(457,362)	678,961	(559,782)	(119,115)	64
Assets related to securities business (Receivables related to securities transactions)	478,750	(198,653)	280,097	(14,718)	—	265,379
Assets related to securities business (Financial assets related to foreign exchange transactions)	15,656	—	15,656	(673)	(12,067)	2,916

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2020	Financial liabilities: Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets set off in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position: Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
Liabilities related to securities business (Securities loan agreements and other similar transactions)	1,633,087	(457,362)	1,175,725	(585,140)	—	590,585
Liabilities related to securities business (Payables related to securities transactions)	1,619,742	(198,653)	1,421,089	(14,718)	—	1,406,371
Liabilities related to securities business (Financial liabilities related to foreign exchange transactions)	76,352	—	76,352	(12,740)	—	63,612

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

7. Financial Risk Management

(1) Risk management policy over capital management and financing

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

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

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Interest-bearing debt (Bonds and borrowings)	962,965	1,149,050
Cash and cash equivalents	(713,974)	(843,755)
Net	248,991	305,295
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	456,675	451,476

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

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

1. SBI SECURITIES CO., Ltd. is required to maintain a certain level of capital-to-risk ratio set forth under the FIEA. If the ratio falls below 120%, the Financial Services Agency ("FSA") may order changes to operational methods and other changes.
2. SBI Life Insurance Co., Ltd., SBI Insurance Co., Ltd. and SBI Insurance Group Co., Ltd. are required to maintain a certain level of Solvency Margin Ratio in conformity with the Insurance Business Act of Japan. If the Solvency Margin Ratio falls below 200%, the FSA may order submission and implementation of a reasonable improvement plan for sound management.

SBI Savings Bank whose headquarter is in the Republic of Korea is obligated to maintain certain level of capital adequacy ratio in conformity with the Saving Bank Act or the Main Shareholder eligibility standard. If the capital adequacy ratio falls below certain level, Korean Financial Services Commission may give warning or order business suspension.

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

The Group conducts trading of derivative instruments including foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate swaps, index futures and margin trading. The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swap transactions primarily to hedge foreign exchange risk and to manage its interest rate exposures on borrowings, respectively. The Group does not hold or issue these instruments for speculative purposes. Index futures are entered into for the purpose of day trading with a cap placed on their trading volume. Index futures were mainly daily trading under a limited trading scale.

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

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

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

(2) Risks arising from financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swap transactions primarily to hedge the risk of short-term foreign exchange fluctuations relating to the settlement of foreign currency denominated receivables and payables and purchase and sale transactions of securities denominated in foreign currencies and to manage its interest rate exposures on borrowings, respectively.

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

(3) Risk management system over financial instruments

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

(4) Credit risk management

(a) Credit risk management practices

(i) Credit risks regarding financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

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.

The Group recognizes expected credit losses in principle on an individual basis. If excessive cost and efforts are required to perform individual assessment of credit risk, the Group can elect to classify groups of financial assets based on common credit risk characteristics, such as credit rating and value of collateral, and recognizes expected credit losses on such group of assets.

For trade receivables classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, a loss allowance is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses.

Credit risk management practices for financial assets measured at amortized cost other than trade receivables and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI are as follows:

For measurement of expected credit losses, the Group uses the probability of a default occurring (PD), the loss given default (LGD), and the amount of receivables as of the reporting date, which represents significant inputs to the analysis. The PD and LGD values used are based on information calculated based on historical levels of such values and information obtained from external organizations. The expected credit losses are measured by reflecting these values, as well as future predictive information based on the credit and other information that has become available in credit ratings.

Receivables are classified into the following three categories 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 based on the above input.
- Receivables that are not considered as credit-impaired receivables but are not considered to have low credit risk and for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized as a loss allowance based on the above input.
- For credit-impaired receivables, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized as a loss allowance based on the above input.

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. For financial instruments that have deteriorated in credit quality from low credit risk status, or financial instruments that did not have a low credit risk at initial recognition but whose credit risk increased significantly since initial recognition, such financial instruments are determined to have a significant increase in credit risk. For instance, such financial instruments include those whose external credit rating has been downgraded from investment grade to non-investment grade, or for which the date of forfeiture of benefit of time 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. Such incidents include a breach of contract including default, a significant deterioration in the financial condition of a debtor, or meeting the criteria for classification as delinquent by the regulatory authorities of various countries. Financial instruments are considered to be in default after 60 days have passed since the forfeiture of benefit of time on the account closing date.

The Group directly writes off the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there are no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset. 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 impact of adjustment to the opening balance from applying IFRS 9 (as revised in 2014) is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Collective assessment		Individual assessment	
	Non-impaired financial assets	Impaired financial assets	Impaired financial assets	Total
As at March 31, 2018	12,685	10,722	3,348	26,755
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policy				11,679
Restated balance as at April 1, 2018				38,434

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		
Restated balance as at April 1, 2018 after reflecting a change in accounting policy	18,916	5,437	14,078	3	38,434
New financial assets originated or purchased	14,119	1,887	—	1	16,007
Derecognition of financial assets	(12,178)	(2,725)	(3,716)	—	(18,619)
Transfer	(1,009)	(15)	9,691	—	8,667
Write-offs	(37)	(115)	(1,771)	—	(1,923)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(419)	(91)	(310)	—	(820)
As at March 31, 2019	19,392	4,378	17,972	4	41,746
Changes in the scope of consolidation	123	—	—	—	123
New financial assets originated or purchased	22,803	5,072	—	0	27,875
Derecognition of financial assets	(15,244)	(4,269)	(7,842)	—	(27,355)
Transfer	(1,326)	877	12,365	—	11,916
Write-offs	(574)	(78)	(1,359)	—	(2,011)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(2,038)	(440)	(1,030)	—	(3,508)
As at March 31, 2020	23,136	5,540	20,106	4	48,786

The primary changes in loss allowance relate to the increase in loss allowance as a result of the increase in normal receivables.

The total amount of loss allowance for loan commitments with an unused portion amounted to ¥163 million and ¥203 million, as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Financial assets that have been written off during the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, and are still subject to enforcement activities amounted to ¥2,692 million and ¥2,433 million, respectively.

(c) Credit risk exposure

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

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2019	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	713,974	—	—	—	713,974
Trade and other accounts receivable					
Credit to individual					
Group A	33,880	11	395	—	34,286
Group B	193,679	5,886	133	—	199,698
Group C or less	23,066	18,546	9,663	—	51,275
Credit to Corporate (external rating)					
Group A	90,061	—	—	—	90,061
Group B	64,133	6,035	71	—	70,239
Group C or less	281	—	—	—	281
Credit to Corporate					
No overdue information	133,952	17,101	5,404	—	156,457
One or more delinquents	—	1,148	8,353	—	9,501
Others	105,327	906	7,301	6,127	119,661
Loss allowance	(19,392)	(4,378)	(17,972)	(4)	(41,746)
Total	624,987	45,255	13,348	6,123	689,713
Assets related to securities business	2,748,860	—	732	—	2,749,592
Other financial assets	34,139	—	—	2,601	36,740
Other investment securities					
Rating (BBB or above)	57,400	—	—	—	57,400
No rating	8,063	—	—	—	8,063
Total	65,463	—	—	—	65,463

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2020	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses			Total
		Significantly increased credit risk			
		Not credit-impaired	Credit-Impaired	Trade receivables	
Cash and cash equivalents	843,755	—	—	—	843,755
Trade and other accounts receivable					
Credit to individual					
Group A	52,530	117	551	—	53,198
Group B	236,638	10,028	456	—	247,122
Group C or less	24,289	19,968	11,570	—	55,827
Credit to Corporate (external rating)					
Group A	86,068	—	—	—	86,068
Group B	60,681	3,454	1,476	—	65,611
Group C or less	71	—	—	—	71
Credit to Corporate					
No overdue information	144,594	19,365	5,191	—	169,150
One or more delinquents	—	953	4,712	—	5,665
Others	171,835	1,412	7,990	6,968	188,205
Loss allowance	(23,136)	(5,540)	(20,106)	(4)	(48,786)
Total	753,570	49,757	11,840	6,964	822,131
Assets related to securities business	2,797,613	—	925	—	2,798,538
Other financial assets	40,415	—	—	579	40,994
Other investment securities					
BBB or above	47,555	—	—	—	47,555
Less than BBB	209	—	—	—	209
Total	47,764	—	—	—	47,764

Credit to individual and Credit to Corporate 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 ¥14,076 million and ¥12,763 million by underlying collateral held as a security and other credit enhancements as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

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

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2019	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Total
		Significantly increased credit risk		
		Not credit-impaired	Credit-Impaired	
Undrawn loan commitments	29,841	1,668	—	31,509

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2020	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses		Total
		Significantly increased credit risk		
		Not credit-impaired	Credit-Impaired	
Undrawn loan commitments	38,344	1,748	—	40,092

(5) Market risk management

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

Market risk management policies of the Group are as follows:

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

(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, 2019 and 2020 increased by 10%, profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income would have increased by ¥10,783 million and ¥14,886 million, respectively.

The investment portfolios as at March 31, 2019 and 2020 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Operational investment securities		
Listed equity securities	45,739	85,799
Unlisted equity securities	209,062	276,405
Bonds	3,340	12,589
Investments in funds	24,475	20,130
Total	282,616	394,923
Other investment securities		
Listed equity securities	2,078	37
Unlisted equity securities	11,035	9,773
Bonds	77,055	63,614
Investments in funds	98,732	107,020
Total	188,900	180,444

(b) Foreign Exchange Risk

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

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2019	USD	HKD	Others
Monetary financial instruments dominated in foreign currency			
Assets	62,521	2,556	14,600
Liabilities	107,345	7,685	19,142

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2020	USD	HKD	Others
Monetary financial instruments dominated in foreign currency			
Assets	65,336	1,407	21,349
Liabilities	184,962	7,646	21,102

If the foreign currencies strengthened by 1% against the functional currency with all other variables (such as interest rate) held constant, profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 would have decreased by ¥545 million and ¥1,256 million, respectively, mainly as a result of monetary financial instruments dominated in foreign currencies held by the Group.

(c) Interest Rate Risk

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

In management's sensitivity analysis, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, profit before income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 would have decreased by ¥1,268 million and ¥584 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, 2019 and 2020.

(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, 2019	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	962,965	967,552	674,068	96,911	63,645	52,572	71,345	9,011
Trade and other accounts payable	60,639	60,863	58,976	706	347	721	63	50
Liabilities related to securities business	2,546,500	2,546,500	2,546,500	—	—	—	—	—
Customer deposits for banking business	659,361	673,143	564,326	50,638	58,171	8	—	—

(Millions of Yen)

As at March 31, 2020	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	1,149,050	1,160,342	743,165	150,425	105,107	72,965	51,386	37,294
Trade and other accounts payable	76,977	77,284	67,480	4,002	2,396	936	513	1,956
Liabilities related to securities business	2,674,358	2,674,358	2,674,358	—	—	—	—	—
Customer deposits for banking business	734,221	750,425	503,962	101,017	145,288	158	—	—

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

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

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Lines of credit	406,082	452,426
Used balance	78,286	158,441
Unused portion	327,796	293,985

8. Trade and Other Accounts Receivable

Trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Trade accounts receivable and installment receivables	4,418	4,579
Loans receivable	627,376	741,232
Operational receivables	22,808	25,694
Deposits	31,907	47,099
Others	3,204	3,527
Total	689,713	822,131

Maturity analysis to the collection or the settlement of trade and other accounts receivable as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
No later than 1 year	212,376	238,095
Later than 1 year	477,337	584,036
Total	689,713	822,131

9. Other Assets Related to Securities Business

Other assets related to securities business as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Trade date accrual	204,582	237,764
Trading products	106,636	155,835
Short-term guarantee deposits	91,539	96,886
Loans receivable secured by securities	66,879	84,755
Others	1,919	1,261
Total	471,555	576,501

10. Operational Investment Securities and Other Investment Securities

"Operational investment securities" and "Other investment securities" in the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and 2020 consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Operational investment securities		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	282,616	394,923
Total	282,616	394,923
Other investment securities		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	122,621	131,929
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	816	751
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	57,400	47,764
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,063	–
Total	188,900	180,444

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, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value		
Listed	19	18
Unlisted	797	733
Total	816	751

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Dividends income		
Listed	0	0
Unlisted	0	0
Total	0	0

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, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Other investment securities		
TANITA HEALTH LINK, INC.	455	455

Fair value at disposal, cumulative gain (net of tax) transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings and dividend income of equity instruments measured at FVTOCI disposed during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2019			For the year ended March 31, 2020		
Fair value at disposal	Cumulative gain or loss	Dividend income	Fair value at disposal	Cumulative gain or loss	Dividend income
60,200	240	0	3,444	(606)	–

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

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, 2020 were ¥1 million.

11. Investments Accounted For Using the Equity Method

(1) Investments in associates

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

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit for the year attributable to the Group	(1,116)	997
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	45	(3,771)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group	(1,071)	(2,774)

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Book value	26,097	15,383

Impairment losses recognized as the recoverable amount of certain associates fell below the carrying amount at March 31, 2019 were ¥4,556 million. The impairment loss is included in "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses for the year ended March 31, 2019 were recognized in the Biotechnology-related Business.

(2) Investments in joint ventures

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

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit for the year attributable to the Group	6,751	5,530
Other comprehensive income attributable to the Group	(10)	(41)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Group	6,741	5,489

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Book value	42,274	48,274

12. Structured Entities

The Group conducts investment partnerships and investment trusts for investment activities in Japan and overseas. These investment partnerships and investment trusts raise funds from investors/partners, and provide funding mainly in the form of capital contribution to investees. These investment partnerships are structured in a way that voting rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the partnerships.

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

(1) Consolidated structured entities

Total assets of the consolidated investment partnerships and investment trusts were ¥203,681 million and ¥306,737 million as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively. Total liabilities were ¥44,997 million and ¥79,877 million as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

(2) Unconsolidated structured entities

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

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

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Operational investment securities	25,000	16,597
Other investment securities	98,896	103,693
Total	123,896	120,290

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

13. Property and Equipment

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

(Millions of Yen)

Cost	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	6,168	15,102	1,922	1,970	25,162
Acquisitions	1,115	3,165	616	2,108	7,004
Acquisitions through business combinations	4	2	—	—	6
Sales or disposals	(225)	(1,309)	—	(73)	(1,607)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(4)	(44)	13	(7)	(42)
Others	85	56	(46)	(39)	56
Balance as at March 31, 2019	7,143	16,972	2,505	3,959	30,579
Adjustment due to the application of IFRS16	12,829	15	—	69	12,913
Balance as at April 1, 2019	19,972	16,987	2,505	4,028	43,492
Acquisitions	6,231	6,466	1,607	20,463	34,767
Acquisitions through business combinations	29	80	—	4	113
Sales or disposals	(675)	(2,533)	—	(1,708)	(4,916)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(199)	(249)	(42)	(213)	(703)
Others	63	676	(124)	(677)	(62)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	25,421	21,427	3,946	21,897	72,691

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	(2,456)	(7,210)	(42)	(1,072)	(10,780)
Sales or disposals	18	1,251	—	31	1,300
Depreciation	(442)	(3,107)	—	(211)	(3,760)
Impairment losses	—	(2,269)	—	—	(2,269)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(3)	27	—	6	30
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(2,883)	(11,308)	(42)	(1,246)	(15,479)
Sales or disposals	202	2,379	—	115	2,696
Depreciation	(4,728)	(2,460)	—	(1,137)	(8,325)
Impairment losses	0	—	—	—	(0)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	40	149	—	85	274
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(7,369)	(11,240)	(42)	(2,183)	(20,834)

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2019	4,260	5,664	2,463	2,713	15,100
Balance as at March 31, 2020	18,052	10,187	3,904	19,714	51,857

The carrying amount of property and equipment includes the carrying amount of right-of-use assets (finance lease assets in the previous fiscal year) and the carrying amount of lessor's operating lease assets.

Right-of-use assets increased by ¥3,003 million for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2019	17	1,415	9	1,441
Balance as at March 31, 2020	10,744	950	248	11,942

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount of lessor's operating lease assets	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2020	15,230	15,230

Impairment losses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2019 were ¥2,269 million, due to no expectation of initially expected profits and were included in "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized by segment for the year ended March 31, 2019 were recorded in the Digital asset-related business, which were included in "Others".

14. 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, 2019 and 2020 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Cost	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	163,982	44,192	32,133	3,700	244,007
Acquisitions	—	8,373	—	245	8,618
Acquisitions through business combinations	3,322	—	2,962	—	6,284
Sales or disposals	—	(1,853)	(1,936)	(70)	(3,859)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(2,519)	(115)	305	25	(2,304)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	164,785	50,597	33,464	3,900	252,746
Acquisitions	—	12,226	—	893	13,119
Acquisitions through business combinations	10,053	22	953	17	11,045
Sales or disposals	—	(385)	—	—	(385)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	(10,626)	(540)	(1,523)	(118)	(12,807)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	164,212	61,920	32,894	4,692	263,718

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	(7,575)	(27,022)	(25,900)	(1,802)	(62,299)
Sales or disposals	—	1,712	1,936	70	3,718
Amortization	—	(5,648)	(488)	(192)	(6,328)
Impairment losses	—	(174)	(2,861)	—	(3,035)
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	—	116	(98)	(4)	14
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(7,575)	(31,016)	(27,411)	(1,928)	(67,930)
Sales or disposals	—	136	—	—	136
Amortization	—	(6,773)	(514)	(306)	(7,593)
Impairment losses	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment on foreign operations	—	505	1,393	49	1,947
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(7,575)	(37,148)	(26,532)	(2,185)	(73,440)

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount	Goodwill	Software	Customer relationship	Others	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2019	157,210	19,581	6,053	1,972	184,816
Balance as at March 31, 2020	156,637	24,772	6,362	2,507	190,278

The carrying amount of software in the above table as at March 31, 2019 and 2020 includes the carrying amount of right-of-use assets (finance lease assets in the previous fiscal year) of ¥519 million and ¥584 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 ¥3,035 million for the years ended March 31, 2019, 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, 2019 were ¥51 million in the Financial Services Business, ¥2,861 million in the Biotechnology-related Business and ¥123 million in the Digital asset-related business, which were included in “Others”, respectively. The impairment losses recognized in the Biotechnology-related Business were recognized for certain drug development pipelines.

(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 ¥95,261 million as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively, related to SBI Savings Bank in the Asset Management Business and ¥24,910 million as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, 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 4% as at March 31, 2019 and 2020. The discount rate used for measuring value in use was 9.4% to 21.1% and 9.1% to 23.3% per annum as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, 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.

15. Deferred Taxation

The following are the major deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized and movements thereon during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2019	Restated balance as at April 1, 2018 after reflecting a change in accounting policy	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Change in scope of consolidation	Recognized directly in equity	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred Tax Assets						
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	631	(55)	—	—	—	576
Fixed assets (Note 1)	480	941	—	46	—	1,467
Enterprise tax payable	982	(126)	—	—	—	856
Tax loss carryforwards	58	6,543	(33)	—	—	6,568
Other	992	(80)	—	—	—	912
Total	3,143	7,223	(33)	46	—	10,379
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	9,637	2,290	—	—	—	11,927
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	620	—	(616)	—	—	4
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI (Note 2)	1,188	(174)	205	—	—	1,219
Investments accounted for using the equity method	1,748	71	—	—	—	1,819
Intangible assets	1,841	(631)	56	802	—	2,068
Other	499	207	—	—	1,112	1,818
Total	15,533	1,763	(355)	802	1,112	18,855

Notes: 1. Fixed assets represent property and equipment, and investment property.
2. The Group reclassified the amount of deferred tax liabilities from financial assets measured at amortized cost to debt instruments measured at FVTOCI at the beginning of the previous period due to the application of IFRS 9 (as revised in 2014). The balance of deferred tax liabilities increased ¥327 million at the beginning of the previous period.

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Change in scope of consolidation	Recognized directly in equity	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred Tax Assets						
Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost	576	269	—	—	—	845
Fixed assets	1,467	(404)	—	—	—	1,063
Enterprise tax payable	856	58	—	—	—	914
Tax loss carryforwards	6,568	2,969	(584)	9	—	8,962
Other	912	1,477	—	313	—	2,702
Total	10,379	4,369	(584)	322	—	14,486
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	11,927	5,703	—	—	—	17,630
Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	4	—	(1)	—	—	3
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	1,219	(210)	136	—	—	1,145
Investments accounted for using the equity method	1,819	121	—	—	—	1,940
Intangible assets	2,068	(708)	(37)	267	—	1,590
Other	1,818	564	—	—	(446)	1,936
Total	18,855	5,470	98	267	(446)	24,244

In assessing the recoverability of the deferred tax assets, the Group considers the future taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies. The tax losses for which deferred tax assets were not recognized as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, were ¥236,920 million (including ¥144,438 million with the carryforward period over 5 years), and ¥263,027 million (including ¥149,092 million with the carryforward period over 5 years), respectively.

The Group recognized deferred tax assets of ¥31 million and ¥42 million as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively, associated with certain subsidiaries that had net losses during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020. 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, 2019 and 2020, 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 ¥222,075 million and ¥254,394 million as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

16. Bonds and Borrowings

(1) Details of bonds and borrowings

Bonds and borrowings as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen) (%)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Due (Note 2)
Short-term loans payable	605,086	636,290	0.26	—
Current portion of long-term loans payable	36,794	14,889	0.51	—
Current portion of bonds payable	32,294	86,994	—	—
Long-term loans payable	44,185	91,163	0.72	2021–2034
Bonds payable	244,606	319,714	—	—
Total	962,965	1,149,050		

Notes: 1. The average interest rate is calculated using the weighted average coupon rate of the outstanding balance as at March 31, 2020.
2. The due represents the repayment term of the outstanding balance as at March 31, 2020.

Details of the bonds were as follows:

Issuer and the name of bond	Date of issuance	As at March 31, 2019 (Millions of Yen)	As at March 31, 2020 (Millions of Yen)	Interest rate (Note 1) (%)	Due
The Company Japanese yen straight bond (Note 2)	July 2018– June 2019	39,874	64,845	0.43–0.48	July 2020– June 2021
The Company No. 9 Unsecured straight bond	June 2016	15,969	15,983	0.85	June 2021
The Company No. 10 Unsecured straight bond	September 2016	13,992	—	—	September 2019
The Company No. 11 Unsecured straight bond	June 2017	12,982	12,997	0.60	June 2020
The Company No. 12 Unsecured straight bond	June 2017	16,957	16,971	0.90	June 2022
The Company No. 13 Unsecured straight bond	March 2018	17,960	17,981	0.45	March 2021
The Company No. 14 Unsecured straight bond	March 2018	17,944	17,958	0.70	March 2023
The Company No. 15 Unsecured straight bond	December 2018	14,953	14,971	0.44	December 2021
The Company No. 16 Unsecured straight bond	December 2018	14,944	14,956	0.69	December 2023
The Company No. 17 Unsecured straight bond	May 2019	—	24,939	0.43	May 2022
The Company No. 18 Unsecured straight bond	May 2019	—	24,918	0.69	May 2024
The Company No. 19 Unsecured straight bond	December 2019	—	19,938	0.45	December 2022
The Company No. 20 Unsecured straight bond	December 2019	—	24,907	0.70	December 2024
The Company Euroyen convertible bonds (Note 3)	September 2017– September 2018	67,769	64,984	—	September 2020– September 2023
The Company Exchangeable bond (Note 2)	December 2017– July 2018	1,624	502	0.45–0.52	December 2019– July 2020
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. Exchangeable bond · Stock price linked bond (Note 2)	December 2016– March 2020	32,961	58,054	0.06–1.54	April 2019– March 2030
SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd. Japanese yen straight bond (Note 2)	September 2018– March 2020	8,971	9,972	0.30	March 2019– March 2021
Other bonds	September 2019– March 2020	—	1,832	0.11–0.60	September 2022– March 2027
Total		276,900	406,708		

Notes: 1. Interest rate is the coupon rate of the balance as at March 31, 2020. The interest rate of the bonds hedged with interest rate swap is the interest rate after the swap execution.
2. The aggregate amount issued based on euro medium term note program is stated above.
3. The stock acquisition rights of Euroyen convertible bonds are recognized as embedded derivatives. The amount of the stock acquisition rights are separated from the host, measured at fair value, and recorded as capital surplus after tax effects.

(2) Assets pledged as security

Assets pledged for liabilities and contingent liabilities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Trade and other accounts receivable	10,180	10,502
Other financial assets	144	—
Property and equipment	276	13,858
Total	10,600	24,360

The corresponding liabilities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Bonds and borrowings	7,897	14,881

Besides the above, securities received as collateral for financing from broker's own capital of ¥14,090 million and ¥21,942 million were pledged as collateral for borrowings on margin transactions as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

17. Trade and Other Payables

The components of trade and other payables were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Accounts payable and notes payable	637	1,389
Accounts payable-other	17,279	22,485
Advances received and guarantee deposit received	40,103	38,928
Lease liability	2,620	14,175
Total	60,639	76,977

18. 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, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Trade date accrual	301,972	309,866
Trading products	70,634	81,289
Deposits for subscription	961	1,192
Total	373,567	392,347

19. 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, 2019 and 2020, consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Claims reserves	20,359	23,376
Policy reserves	118,739	118,522
Total	139,098	141,898

The movements in insurance contract liabilities for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Balance, beginning of year	142,260	139,098
Life insurance business		
Expected cash flows from policy reserves	(15,548)	(11,970)
Interest incurred	238	311
Adjustments	7,415	6,048
Non-life insurance business		
Insurance premiums	38,356	39,616
Unearned premium	(36,805)	(39,703)
Others	3,182	8,498
Balance, end of year	139,098	141,898

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	141,898	50,297	24,377	12,870	54,354

(b) Sensitivity to insurance risk

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

The prerequisite conditions include discount rates (interest rates), death rates, morbidity rates, renewal rates, business expenses and commission, etc. In the case where increases in death rates, morbidity rates, business expenses and commission are expected, future net income and equity are expected to decrease due to the increase in future cash outflows. In the case where the liability adequacy test reveals that insurance contract liabilities are insufficient for the amount of reserves determined based on the prerequisite conditions at initial recognition, it may be necessary to recognize the effects for the period of increasing insurance contract liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

(3) Concentration of insurance risk

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

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

(Millions of Yen)

	Accident year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cumulative payments and claim reserves					
At end of accident year	18,471	20,489	22,682	25,776	27,261
1 year later	18,813	21,018	23,525	26,431	—
2 year later	19,442	21,669	24,165	—	—
3 year later	20,116	22,141	—	—	—
4 year later	20,311	—	—	—	—
Estimate of cumulative claims	20,311	22,141	24,165	26,431	27,261
Less: Cumulative payments to date	19,804	21,087	22,242	23,001	17,000
Claim reserves (gross)	506	1,054	1,923	3,430	10,261

20. Leases as Lessee

(As at March 31, 2019)
The Group leases servers for online transaction systems and certain other assets under finance leases. Future minimum lease payments and their present value under finance lease contracts of each payment period as at March 31, 2019 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at March 31, 2019
No later than 1 year	
Future minimum lease payments	1,153
Less: future financial cost	(62)
Present value	1,091
Later than 1 year and not later than five years	
Future minimum lease payments	1,601
Less: future financial cost	(74)
Present value	1,527
Later than 5 years	
Future minimum lease payments	2
Less: future financial cost	(0)
Present value	2
Total	
Future minimum lease payments	2,756
Less: future financial cost	(136)
Present value	2,620

The Group leases office buildings and certain other assets under operating leases. The total future minimum lease payments recorded as expenses under cancellable or non-cancellable operating lease contracts for the years ended March 31, 2019 were ¥6,006 million.

(As at March 31, 2020)
The Group lease office buildings, 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, 2020 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, 2020
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	
Buildings	3,501
Furniture and fixtures	614
Software	254
Others	81
Total	4,450
Interest expense on lease liabilities	212
Expense relating to short-term lease and lease of low-value assets	1,572
Total cash outflow for leases	6,945

Note: The Group changed the method of presentation due to the application of IFRS 16.

21. Capital Stock and Other Equity Items

(1) Capital stock and treasury stock

The number of authorized shares as at March 31, 2019 and 2020 was 341,690,000 shares.

The Company's issued shares were as follows:

(Shares)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Number of issued shares (common shares with no par value)		
As at the beginning of the year	224,561,761	236,556,393
Increase during the year (Note)	11,994,632	—
As at the end of the year	236,556,393	236,556,393

Note: The increase of 11,994,632 shares was for the exercise of the conversion rights for convertible bonds.

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

(Shares)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Number of treasury stock		
As at the beginning of the year	3,779,286	8,312,501
Increase during the year (Notes 1,3)	11,432,629	6,510
Decrease during the year (Notes 2,4)	(6,899,414)	(2,588,973)
As at the end of the year	8,312,501	5,730,038

Notes: 1. The increase of 11,432,629 shares related to the acquisition of 11,421,100 shares subject to Article 156 of the Companies Act (replacement of the third paragraph of Article 165) and 11,529 shares purchased from shareholders with less than one unit of shares.
2. The decrease of 6,899,414 shares related to 310 shares sold to shareholders with less than one unit of shares, appropriation of 1,406,200 shares for the exercise of stock acquisition rights and appropriation of 5,492,904 shares for the conversion of convertible bonds.
3. The increase of 6,510 shares related to the acquisition purchased from shareholders with less than one unit of shares.
4. The decrease of 2,588,973 shares related to 610 shares sold to shareholders with less than one unit of shares, appropriation of 597,400 shares for the exercise of stock acquisition rights and appropriation of 1,990,963 shares for the conversion of convertible bonds.

(2) Reserves

(a) Capital surplus

Capital surplus of the Group includes additional paid-in capital of the Company, which is legal capital surplus.

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

(b) Retained earnings

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

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

(3) Other components of equity

The movements of other component of equity were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Other components of equity			
	Currency translation differences	Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	19,204	1,401	—	20,605
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policy	—	—	840	840
Restated balance as at April1, 2018	19,204	1,401	840	21,445
Change for the year	(2,800)	(1,613)	185	(4,228)
Transfer to retained earnings	—	(240)	—	(240)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	16,404	(452)	1,025	16,977
Change for the year	(23,104)	(1,022)	158	(23,968)
Transfer to retained earnings	—	606	—	606
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(6,700)	(868)	1,183	(6,385)

22. Dividends

Dividends paid were as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2019	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on April 26, 2018	Common shares	15,455	70	March 31, 2018	June 8, 2018
Board of Directors' Meeting on October 30, 2018	Common shares	4,725	20	September 30, 2018	December 10, 2018

Year ended March 31, 2020	Type of share	Dividend amount (Millions of Yen)	Amount per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' Meeting on April 26, 2019	Common shares	18,260	80 (Note)	March 31, 2019	June 7, 2019
Board of Directors' Meeting on October 30, 2019	Common shares	4,611	20	September 30, 2019	December 11, 2019

Note: The year-end dividend of 80 yen consists of common dividend of 75 yen and commemorative dividend of 5 yen for the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Company.

Dividends for which the declared date fell in the year ended March 31, 2020, and for which the effective date will be in the year ending March 31, 2021, are as follows:

	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

23. Share-based Payment

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have share-based compensation plans for their directors or employees. The share-based compensation plans are granted to persons resolved by the board of directors based on the approval of the shareholders meeting of the Company or certain of its subsidiaries.

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

Vesting conditions of the stock options include 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 expenses arising from granted stock options were ¥814 million and were recorded in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" during the year ended March 31, 2020.

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

① The Company

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

	(Shares)	(Yen)	(Shares)	(Yen)
	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	7,488,300	1,503	6,057,900	1,563
Exercised	(1,406,200)	1,247	(597,400)	1,563
Expired	(24,200)	1,247	(2,600)	1,563
Ending balance	6,057,900	1,563	5,457,900	1,563

Notes: Weighted average stock prices upon exercise of stock options for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 were ¥2,954 and ¥2,381, respectively.

The unexercised stock options as at March 31, 2020 are as follows:

Name	Exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares (Shares)	Expiration date
2017 First Stock Acquisition Rights (Note)	1,563	2,799,000	July 1, 2020–September 30, 2021
2017 Second Stock Acquisition Rights	1,563	2,658,900	July 29, 2019–September 30, 2024

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

② Subsidiaries

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

	(Shares)	(Yen)	(Shares)	(Yen)
	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
a-1 SBI Biotech Co., Ltd.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
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, 2020 was defined as 30 months after 6 months passed from the IPO date.
2. The remaining stock options as at March 31, 2020 were granted before November 7, 2002; thus, the Group does not apply IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment".

	(Shares)	(Yen)	(Shares)	(Yen)
	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
a-2 BroadBand Security, Inc.	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	145,000	800	124,330	800
Exercised	(18,670)	800	(5,380)	800
Forfeited	(2,000)	800	(2,000)	800
Ending balance	124,330	800	116,950	800

Notes: 1. Weighted average stock prices of stock options upon exercise for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 were ¥2,672 and ¥1,607, respectively.
2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2020 was 6.0 years.

a-3 SBI FinTech Solutions Co., Ltd.	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Shares) Number of shares	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Yen) Weighted average exercise price	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Shares) Number of shares	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Yen) Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	608,500	628	608,500	628
Granted	—	—	—	—
Ending balance	608,500	628	608,500	628

Notes: 1. The stock options were not vested as at March 31, 2020.
2. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2020 was 3.5 years.

a-4 SBI Insurance Group Co., Ltd.	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Shares) Number of shares	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Yen) Weighted average exercise price	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Shares) Number of shares	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Yen) Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	—	—	1,460,700	1,734
Granted	1,460,700	1,734	—	—
Ending balance	1,460,700	1,734	1,460,700	1,734

Notes: 1. The number of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2019 were 750,000 shares of 2018 First Stock Acquisition Rights and 710,700 shares of 2018 Second Stock Acquisition Rights, respectively.

The fair value of stock options for the 2018 First Stock Acquisition Rights granted during the year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥870 (The number of shares to be issued per stock acquisition right: 30 shares). The fair value was determined based on a Monte Carlo simulation. The following assumptions were used in the Monte Carlo simulation regarding the stock options:

Stock price at the evaluation date	: ¥1,734	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 5.0 years
Exercise price	: ¥1,734	Dividend yield	: 0.00%
Estimated volatility	: 31.89%	Risk free rate	: (0.10%)

The stock options vest upon receipt of cash for the price equivalent to their fair value. A holder of the stock acquisition rights shall be able to exercise the stock acquisition rights only in the event that the total amount of segment profit of each reporting segment in the segment information described in the issuer's securities report for the fiscal year ending March 2020 has achieved ¥1.8 billion or more, the total amount of that for the fiscal year ending March 2021 has achieved ¥2.0 billion or more, and also marked ¥4.0 billion or more in its cumulative segment profits for the above two fiscal periods.

The fair value of stock options for the 2018 Second Stock Acquisition Rights granted during the year ended March 31, 2019 was ¥12,084 (The number of shares to be issued per stock acquisition right: 30 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	: ¥1,733	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 5.0 years
Exercise price	: ¥1,734	Dividend yield	: 0.00%
Estimated volatility	: 31.79%	Risk free rate	: (0.13%)

2. The stock options did not vest as at March 31, 2020.
3. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2020 was 3.2 years.

a-5 Quark Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Shares) Number of shares	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (USD) Weighted average exercise price	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Shares) Number of shares	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (USD) Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	—	—	3,185,809	13.70
Exercised	3,358,706	13.70	—	—
Forfeited	(172,897)	13.70	(63,085)	13.70
Ending balance	3,185,809	13.70	3,122,724	13.70

Notes: 1. The stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2019 are subject to conditions under which a certain number of stock options can be exercised every month after the first year anniversary of the grant date.
2. The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2019 was USD1.97 (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 evaluation date	: USD6.44	Estimated remaining exercise period	: 6.0 years
Exercise price	: USD13.70	Dividend yield	: 0.00%
Estimated volatility	: 63.51%	Risk free rate	: 2.74%

3. The average remaining exercise period as at March 31, 2020 was 4.4 years.

(2) Cash-settled share-based compensation plan

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

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

	(Rights)	(Yen)	(Rights)	(Yen)
	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
SBI FinTech Solutions Co., Ltd.	Number of rights	Weighted average exercise price	Number of rights	Weighted average exercise price
Beginning balance	6,538	259	1,056	259
Exercised	(5,482)	259	(1,056)	259
Unexercised balance	1,056	259	—	—

24. Revenue

Revenue for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 consisted of the following:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Financial income		
Interest income		
Income arising from financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 1)	111,240	117,992
Income arising from debt instruments measured at FVTOCI (Note 2)	814	787
Income arising from financial instruments measured at FVTPL	63,186	48,723
Others	82	184
Total financial income	175,322	167,686
Revenue arising on insurance contracts	77,562	87,517
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from rendering of services	79,107	83,187
Revenue from sales of goods	3,159	6,014
Others	16,261	23,651
Total revenue	351,411	368,055

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

(1) Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 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, 2019	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology -related Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue from contracts with customers							
Revenue from rendering of services	71,260	8,814	6	80,080	622	(1,595)	79,107
Revenue from sales of goods	638	—	3,065	3,703	—	(544)	3,159
Total	71,898	8,814	3,071	83,783	622	(2,139)	82,266

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2020	Financial Services Business	Asset Management Business	Biotechnology -related Business	Total	Others	Elimination or Corporate	Consolidated Total
Revenue from contracts with customers							
Revenue from rendering of services	72,292	11,330	400	84,022	1,471	(2,306)	83,187
Revenue from sales of goods	2,946	98	3,330	6,374	54	(414)	6,014
Total	75,238	11,428	3,730	90,396	1,525	(2,720)	89,201

(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, 2018	Balance as at April 1, 2019
Trade receivables from contract with customers	6,727	6,912
Contract liabilities	1,939	2,203

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Balance as at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables from contract with customers	6,912	4,607
Contract liabilities	2,203	1,856

Contract liabilities are primarily balances of point programs offered by the Group where the Group did not satisfy their performance obligations at the end of the fiscal year.

Of the revenues recognized during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, ¥1,587 million and ¥1,856 million were included in the balance of contract liabilities as at April 1, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

25. Expense

Expense for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 consisted of the following:

(1) Financial cost associated with financial income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Financial cost associated with financial income		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(21,394)	(25,186)
Total financial cost associated with financial income	(21,394)	(25,186)

(2) Operating cost

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Payroll	(12,107)	(13,585)
Outsourcing fees	(7,495)	(8,429)
Depreciation and amortization	(3,228)	(4,123)
Cost arising on insurance contracts	(58,884)	(63,982)
Others	(18,097)	(20,577)
Total operating cost	(99,811)	(110,696)

(3) Selling, general and administrative expenses

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Payroll	(33,356)	(40,036)
Outsourcing fees	(21,537)	(25,411)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,604)	(11,417)
Research and development	(8,517)	(7,661)
Others	(41,061)	(47,701)
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	(111,075)	(132,226)

(4) Other financial cost

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Other financial cost		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(4,680)	(5,140)
Total other financial cost	(4,680)	(5,140)

(5) Other expenses

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	(9,860)	(0)
Foreign exchange loss	(2,712)	(447)
Others (Note)	(2,217)	(3,501)
Total other expenses	(14,789)	(3,948)

26. Income Tax Expense

The amount of income tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income tax expense		
Current	(21,220)	(19,718)
Deferred	5,460	(1,101)
Total income tax expense	(15,760)	(20,819)

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, 2019 and 2020 is as follows:

(%)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Normal effective statutory tax rate	30.6	30.6
Permanent differences such as meals and entertainment	0.6	0.4
Tax effect on minority interests of investments in fund	(5.2)	(3.5)
Temporary differences arising from consolidation of investments	(2.1)	4.1
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(6.0)	(0.3)
Other	1.1	0.3
Average effective tax rate	19.0	31.6

27. 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, 2019 and 2020 were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2019	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	(1,818)	—	(1,818)	616	(1,202)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(411)	—	(411)	—	(411)
	(2,229)	—	(2,229)	616	(1,613)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	788	(56)	732	(205)	527
Currency translation differences	(4,384)	1,180	(3,204)	—	(3,204)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	447	(1)	446	—	446
	(3,149)	1,123	(2,026)	(205)	(2,231)
Total	(5,378)	1,123	(4,255)	411	(3,844)

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2020	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	(640)	—	(640)	1	(639)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(384)	—	(384)	—	(384)
	(1,024)	—	(1,024)	1	(1,023)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	586	(101)	485	(136)	349
Currency translation differences	(19,807)	—	(19,807)	—	(19,807)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(860)	(2,568)	(3,428)	—	(3,428)
	(20,081)	(2,669)	(22,750)	(136)	(22,886)
Total	(21,105)	(2,669)	(23,774)	(135)	(23,909)

28. 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, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Earnings		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	52,548	37,487
Dilutive effect: Convertible bonds	339	374
Profit attributable to owners of the Company after dilutive effect	52,887	37,861
Shares		
Basic weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)	227,057,550	229,724,077
Dilutive effect: Stock options (shares)	2,781,002	1,969,058
Dilutive effect: Convertible bonds (shares)	27,623,150	25,094,962
Weighted average number of ordinary shares after the dilutive effect (shares)	257,461,702	256,788,097
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company		
Basic (in Yen)	231.43	163.18
Diluted (in Yen)	205.42	147.44

29. Cash Flow Information

Supplemental disclosure of consolidated statement of cash flow information for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 was as follows:

(1) Expenditures on acquisition of subsidiaries

The amounts of payments for acquisition of subsidiaries were ¥4,346 million and ¥10,874 million for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively. Consideration paid consisted solely of cash and cash equivalents. Amounts of major classes of assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, of which the Group obtained control through share acquisition, at the date of acquisition were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	774	797
Trade and other receivables	279	11,234
Intangible assets	2,962	993
Other assets	90	871
Total assets	4,105	13,895
Bonds and loans payable	—	8,428
Trade and other payables	1,066	327
Other liabilities	939	1,480
Total liabilities	2,005	10,235

(2) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at April 1, 2018	Cash flow from financing activities	Non-cash changes				As at March 31, 2019
			Issuance of convertible bonds	Conversion of convertible bonds	Interest expense	Others	
Borrowings	326,865	359,632	—	—	241	(673)	686,065
Bonds	244,412	65,919	(4,186)	(29,262)	1	16	276,900
Total	571,277	425,551	(4,186)	(29,262)	242	(657)	962,965

(Millions of Yen)

	As at April 1, 2019	Cash flow from financing activities	Non-cash changes				As at March 31, 2020
			Change in scope of consolidation	Conversion of convertible bonds	Interest expense	Others	
Borrowings	686,065	46,699	8,428	—	257	893	742,342
Bonds	276,900	133,263	—	(3,325)	(130)	—	406,708
Total	962,965	179,962	8,428	(3,325)	127	893	1,149,050

30. Subsidiaries

Major subsidiaries of the Group as at March 31, 2020 were as follows:

Business segment	Name	Location	Voting Rights Holding Ratio (%)
Financial Services Business	SBI FINANCIAL SERVICES Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0
	SBI SECURITIES Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Liquidity Market Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI FXTRADE Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI MONEYPLAZA Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Insurance Group Co., Ltd.	Japan	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
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	47.6 (47.6)
	SBI Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Estate Finance Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (5.0)
	SBI Hong Kong Holdings Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	100.0
	SBI VEN HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.	Singapore	100.0
	SBI Savings Bank	Korea	99.0 (99.0)
Biotechnology-related Business	SBI ALApharma Co., Limited	Hong Kong	96.4 (96.4)
	SBI Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.	Japan	86.2 (86.2)
	SBI ALApromo Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.0 (100.0)
	SBI Biotech Co., Ltd.	Japan	87.6 (1.1)
	Quark Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	USA	100.0 (100.0)

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

31. Related Party Transactions

(1) Related Party Transactions

The Group entered into the following related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2019.

Type	Name	Relationship with related party	Transaction description	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Balance (Millions of Yen)
Corporate officer	Katsuya Kawashima	Representative Director	Exercise of stock options (Note)	187	—
Corporate officer	Masato Takamura	Representative Director	Exercise of stock options (Note)	312	—
Corporate officer	Tomoya Asakura	Executive Officer	Exercise of stock options (Note)	312	—
Corporate officer	Shumpei Morita	Executive Officer	Exercise of stock options (Note)	25	—

Note: Exercise of stock options represents the exercise of stock acquisition rights which were issued based on the resolution by the Board of Directors meeting held on October 30, 2014, and November 19, 2014, pursuant to Article 236, 238 and 240 of the Companies Act. Stated in the "Transaction Amount" column is the paid-in amount in connection with stock acquisition rights exercised during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(2) The remuneration of key management personnel of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020

(Millions of Yen)

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Remuneration and bonuses	1,134	1,034
Post-employment benefits	5	4
Total	1,139	1,038

32. Contract Liabilities

The Group has entered into loan agreements with the customers in accordance with the condition of the contracts. The total amount of loan commitments amounted to ¥70,459 million and ¥116,080 million, with an unused portion of ¥31,509 million and ¥40,092 million, as at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively. However, contracts are revised regularly upon changes to customer's credit condition and other matters considered necessary to ensure secure credit facilities. Thus, the unused portion of the commitment will not affect the Group's future cash flow.

33. Events after the Reporting Period

Issuance of Stock Acquisition Rights (Paid-In Capital Stock Options and Qualified Stock Options)

The Company resolved at the Board of Directors meeting on May 28, 2020 to issue stock acquisition rights below to Directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 236, 238 and 240 of the Companies Act. The Company shall issue paid-in capital stock options (hereinafter, the “2020 First Stock Acquisition Rights”) to the Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries, and qualified stock options (hereinafter, the “2020 Second Stock Acquisition Rights”) to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries free of charge. The 2020 First Stock Acquisition Rights shall be provided not as compensation to eligible individuals but as an option to be undertaken based on their respective investment decisions.

2020 First Stock Acquisition Rights

1. Conditions of Allotment

(1) Number of stock acquisition rights	33,000 units (The number above is the number of stock acquisition rights planned for allotment. If the number of stock acquisition rights to be allotted decreases, including cases where an application for subscription is not made, the total number of stock acquisition rights to be allotted shall be the total number of stock acquisition rights to be issued.)
(2) Payment of money in exchange for one stock acquisition right	JPY 5,500
(3) Date of allotment of the stock acquisition rights	July 1, 2020

2. Summary of Stock Acquisition Rights

(1) Type and number of shares granted through stock acquisition rights	3,300,000 shares of common stock of the Company (100 shares per right)
(2) Amount contributed through the exercise of stock acquisition rights	The asset value contributed through the exercise of stock acquisition rights shall be the amount calculated by multiplying the amount paid per share that is issuable through the exercise of stock acquisition rights (hereinafter, the “exercise price”) and the number of shares granted together. The exercise price is JPY2,280.
(3) Matters concerning the issuance price of the share and capital and capital reserve to be increased by exercising stock acquisition rights	(a) Matters concerning the issuance price of the share by exercising stock acquisition rights The issuance price per common share of the Company through the exercise of stock acquisition rights is obtained by dividing the total amount of the asset value contributed by the exercise of stock acquisition rights regarding the exercise request and the amount paid in exchange for stock acquisition rights regarding the exercise request by the number of shares to be granted. (b) Matters concerning capital and capital reserve to be increased by exercising stock acquisition rights (i) The amount of capital to be increased in the case of issuing shares by exercising stock acquisition rights shall be a half of the maximum amount of capital increase, etc. which is calculated in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Accounting Regulations. Any fraction less than one (1) yen resulting from the calculation shall be rounded up to the nearest whole yen. (ii) The amount of capital reserve to be increased in the case of issuing shares by exercising stock acquisition rights shall be the amount obtained by deducting the amount of capital to be increased set forth in (i) above from the maximum amount of capital increase, etc. set forth in (i) above.
(4) Exercise period of stock acquisition rights	From July 3, 2023 to September 30, 2024
(5) Conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights	(a) 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 ending 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. (b) A holder of stock acquisition rights shall not be required to be a Director, Statutory Auditor or employee of the Company or its affiliated companies at the time of the exercise of the stock acquisition rights. However, this shall not apply to cases where a holder of the stock acquisition rights is dismissed or terminated through disciplinary action during his or her term of office as Director, Statutory Auditor or employee. (c) Other terms shall be specified in the “Agreement of Allotment of the Stock Acquisition rights” to be entered into by the Company and the stock acquisition rights holders.

2020 Second Stock Acquisition Rights

1. Conditions of Allotment

(1) Number of stock acquisition rights	40,000 units (The number above is the number of stock acquisition rights planned for allotment. If the number of stock acquisition rights to be allotted decreases, including cases where an application for subscription is not made, the total number of stock acquisition rights to be allotted shall be the total number of stock acquisition rights to be issued.)
(2) Payment of money in exchange for one stock acquisition right	No payment of money shall be required in exchange for stock acquisition rights.
(3) Date of allotment of stock acquisition rights	July 1, 2020

2. Summary of Stock Acquisition Rights

(1) Type and number of shares granted through stock acquisition rights	4,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company (100 shares per right)
(2) Amount contributed through the exercise of stock acquisition rights	The asset value contributed through the exercise of stock acquisition rights shall be the amount calculated by multiplying the amount paid per share that is issuable through the exercise of stock acquisition rights (hereinafter, the “exercise price”) and the number of shares granted together. The exercise price is JPY 2,280. However, if the exercise price becomes lower than the closing price of the Company’s common stock in regular transactions on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the date of allotment, the exercise price shall be considered equal to the closing price on the date of allotment.
(3) Matters concerning the issuance price of the share and capital and capital reserve to be increased by exercising stock acquisition rights	(a) Matters concerning the issuance price of the share by exercising stock acquisition rights The issuance price per common share of the Company through the exercise of stock acquisition rights is the same amount as the exercise price. (b) Matters concerning capital and capital reserve to be increased by exercising stock acquisition rights (i) The amount of capital to be increased in the case of issuing shares by exercising stock acquisition rights shall be a half of the maximum amount of capital increase, etc. which is calculated in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 1 of the Corporation Accounting Regulations. Any fraction less than one (1) yen resulting from the calculation shall be rounded up to the nearest whole yen. (ii) The amount of capital reserve to be increased in the case of issuing shares by exercising stock acquisition rights shall be the amount obtained by deducting the amount of capital to be increased set forth in (i) above from the maximum amount of capital increase, etc. set forth in (i) above.
(4) Exercise period of stock acquisition rights	From July 3, 2023 to September 29, 2028
(5) Conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights	(a) A holder of stock acquisition rights shall be required to be a Director, Statutory Auditor, or employee of the Company or its affiliates at the time of exercise of the stock acquisition rights. However, this shall not apply if the holder has retired due to the expiration of his or her term of office, reaching the mandatory retirement age, or other justifiable reasons approved by the Board of Directors. (b) Other terms shall be specified in the “Agreement of Allotment of the Stock Acquisition rights” to be entered into by the Company and the stock acquisition rights holders.

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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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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.

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 judgement. 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.

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

June 24, 2020