Consolidated Balance Sheet

AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
March 31, 2016

ASSETS	Millions of yen 2016	Millions of yen 2015	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) 2016
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 16)	**¥36,579**	¥42,218	**$323,708**
Time deposits with an original maturity over three months (Note 16)	**473**	526	**4,186**
Receivables (Note 16):			
Trade notes and accounts	**18,858**	17,966	**166,885**
Associated companies	**857**	766	**7,584**
Other	**19,051**	19,721	**168,593**
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**(112)**	(61)	**(991)**
Investments in lease (Notes 4 and 16)	**9,730**	10,999	**86,106**
Inventories	**17,213**	16,799	**152,327**
Deferred tax assets (Note 14)	**2,320**	2,111	**20,531**
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**2,686**	2,380	**23,770**
Total current assets	**107,655**	113,425	**952,699**
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:			
Land (Notes 5 and 8)	**22,450**	22,073	**198,672**
Buildings and structures (Notes 5 and 8)	**42,127**	40,890	**372,805**
Furniture and equipment (Note 5)	**16,600**	17,426	**146,903**
Lease assets (lessee) (Note 15)	**405**	483	**3,584**
Construction in progress	**1,670**	733	**14,779**
Total	**83,252**	81,605	**736,743**
Accumulated depreciation	**(40,986)**	(41,799)	**(362,708)**
Net property and equipment	**42,266**	39,806	**374,035**
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities (Notes 3 and 16)	**4,120**	5,777	**36,460**
Investments in associated companies (Note 16)	**1,711**	1,783	**15,142**
Rental deposits and long-term loans (Notes 7 and 16)	**16,409**	17,248	**145,213**
Goodwill (Notes 5 and 6)	**852**	740	**7,540**
Software	**4,313**	4,987	**38,168**
Deferred tax assets (Note 14)	**1,103**	772	**9,761**
Other	**2,026**	1,994	**17,929**
Total investments and other assets	**30,534**	33,301	**270,213**
TOTAL	**¥180,455**	¥186,532	**$1,596,947**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Millions of yen 2016	2015	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) 2016
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term borrowings (Notes 8 and 16)	**¥1,594**	¥800	**$14,106**
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 8 and 16)	**1,053**	2,349	**9,319**
Payables (Note 16):			
Trade notes and accounts	**13,808**	12,772	**122,195**
Associated companies	**1,090**	1,110	**9,646**
Other	**10,157**	10,146	**89,885**
Income taxes payable (Note 16)	**1,885**	1,876	**16,681**
Accrued expenses	**2,725**	2,713	**24,115**
Allowance for business restructuring	**77**	82	**681**
Other current liabilities	**3,093**	2,682	**27,372**
Total current liabilities	**35,482**	34,530	**314,000**
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt (Notes 8 and 16)	**3,651**	3,711	**32,310**
Liability for retirement benefits (Note 9)	**209**	171	**1,850**
Rental deposits received (Note 7):			
Associated companies	**1,050**	1,151	**9,292**
Other	**5,846**	6,010	**51,734**
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 14)	**110**	103	**973**
Other liabilities (Note 10)	**2,359**	2,302	**20,876**
Total long-term liabilities	**13,225**	13,448	**117,035**
Total liabilities	**48,707**	47,978	**431,035**
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Notes 8 and 15)			
EQUITY (Notes 11 and 20)**:**			
Common stock, authorized, 328,207 thousand shares; issued, 86,950 thousand shares in 2016 and 89,950 thousand shares in 2015	**33,999**	33,999	**300,876**
Capital surplus	**34,299**	34,278	**303,531**
Retained earnings	**67,126**	72,859	**594,036**
Treasury stock at cost, 2,945 thousand shares in 2016 and 3,433 thousand shares in 2015	**(5,977)**	(5,700)	**(52,894)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities (Note 3)	**1,492**	2,225	**13,204**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**517**	677	**4,575**
Total	**131,456**	138,338	**1,163,328**
Noncontrolling interests	**292**	216	**2,584**
Total equity	**131,748**	138,554	**1,165,912**
TOTAL	**¥180,455**	¥186,532	**$1,596,947**

Consolidated Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income

AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2016	2015	2014	**2016**
NET SALES (Note 12)	**¥208,143**	¥209,455	¥231,697	**$1,841,973**
COST OF GOODS SOLD	**141,175**	142,552	154,790	**1,249,336**
Gross profit	**66,968**	66,903	76,907	**592,637**
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 13)	**60,266**	60,499	62,962	**533,327**
Operating income	**6,702**	6,404	13,945	**59,310**
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):				
Interest and dividend income	**159**	185	189	**1,407**
Interest expense	**(45)**	(63)	(88)	**(398)**
Commission income	**340**	383	470	**3,009**
Impairment loss (Note 5)	**(463)**	(265)	(470)	**(4,097)**
Foreign exchange loss, net	**(10)**	(3)	(53)	**(89)**
Lease revenue—system equipment	**1,062**	1,395	1,292	**9,398**
Lease cost—system equipment	**(1,113)**	(1,177)	(1,158)	**(9,850)**
Other—net	**927**	2,194	1,959	**8,204**
Other income (expenses)—net	**857**	2,649	2,141	**7,584**
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	**7,559**	9,053	16,086	**66,894**
INCOME TAXES (Note 14):				
Current	**3,351**	4,174	4,311	**29,655**
Deferred	**(144)**	302	1,962	**(1,274)**
Total	**3,207**	4,476	6,273	**28,381**
NET INCOME	**4,352**	4,577	9,813	**38,513**
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO :				
Owners of the parent	**4,372**	4,610	9,786	**38,690**
Noncontrolling interests	**20**	33	(27)	**177**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Note 17)**:**				
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities	**(731)**	628	315	**(6,469)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(147)**	93	499	**(1,301)**
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates	**(26)**	7	2	**(230)**
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	**(904)**	728	816	**(8,000)**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**¥3,448**	¥5,305	¥10,629	**$30,513**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the parent	**¥3,479**	¥5,323	¥10,597	**$30,788**
Noncontrolling interests	**(31)**	(18)	32	**(275)**

	Yen			U.S.dollars (Note 1)
PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK (Notes 2.S and 18)**:**				
Basic net income	**¥51.60**	¥52.83	¥107.71	**$0.46**
Cash dividends applicable to the year	**60.00**	60.00	64.00	**0.53**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Thousands		Millions of yen								
							Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
	Issued Number of Shares of Common Stock	Number of Shares of Treasury Stock	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total	Non controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2013	97,950	5,428	¥33,999	¥34,278	¥80,502	¥(7,231)	¥1,272	¥106	¥142,926	¥439	¥143,365
Net income attributable to owners of the parent					9,786				9,786		9,786
Retirement of treasury stock	(5,000)	(5,000)			(6,660)	6,660					
Purchase of treasury stock		3,003				(4,595)			(4,595)		(4,595)
Appropriations:											
Cash dividends, ¥54 per share					(4,949)				(4,949)		(4,949)
Net changes of items							317	494	811	(55)	756
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2014	92,950	3,431	33,999	34,278	78,679	(5,166)	1,589	600	143,979	384	144,363
Net income attributable to owners of the parent					4,610				4,610		4,610
Retirement of treasury stock	**(3,000)**	**(3,000)**			**(4,520)**	**4,520**					
Purchase of treasury stock		**3,002**				**(5,054)**			**(5,054)**		**(5,054)**
Appropriations:											
Cash dividends, ¥67 per share					**(5,910)**				**(5,910)**		**(5,910)**
Net changes of items							**636**	**77**	**713**	**(168)**	**545**
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2015	**89,950**	**3,433**	33,999	34,278	72,859	(5,700)	2,225	677	138,338	216	138,554
Net income attributable to owners of the parent					4,372				4,372		4,372
Retirement of treasury stock	**(3,000)**	**(3,000)**			**(4,988)**	**4,988**					
Purchase of treasury stock		**2,512**				**(5,265)**			**(5,265)**		**(5,265)**
Appropriations:											
Cash dividends, ¥60 per share					**(5,117)**				**(5,117)**		**(5,117)**
Change in treasury shares of parent arising from transactions with noncontrolling shareholders				**21**					**21**		**21**
Net changes of items							**(733)**	**(160)**	**(893)**	**76**	**(817)**
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2016	**86,950**	**2,945**	¥33,999	¥34,299	¥67,126	¥(5,977)	¥1,492	¥517	¥131,456	¥292	¥131,748

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)								
					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total	Non controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2015	**$300,876**	**$303,345**	**$644,770**	**$(50,442)**	**$19,690**	**$5,991**	**$1,224,230**	**$1,912**	**$1,226,142**
Net income attributable to owners of the parent			38,690				38,690		38,690
Retirement of treasury stock			(44,142)	44,142					
Purchase of treasury stock				(46,594)			(46,594)		(46,594)
Appropriations:									
Cash dividends, $0.53 per share			(45,282)				(45,282)		(45,282)
Change in treasury shares of parent arising from transactions with noncontrolling shareholders		186					186		186
Net changes of items					(6,486)	(1,416)	(7,902)	672	(7,230)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2016	**$300,876**	**$303,531**	**$594,036**	**$(52,894)**	**$13,204**	**$4,575**	**$1,163,328**	**$2,584**	**$1,165,912**

See notes to consolidated financial statement.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries
Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2016	2015	2014	2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Income before income taxes	**¥7,559**	¥9,053	¥16,086	**$66,894**
Adjustments for:				
Income taxes paid	**(3,451)**	(4,092)	(4,939)	**(30,540)**
Depreciation and amortization	**4,013**	4,805	4,551	**35,513**
Impairment loss	**463**	265	470	**4,097**
(Decrease) increase in allowance for business restructuring	**(5)**	(113)	6	**(44)**
Gain on sale of investment securities	**(309)**	(659)	(134)	**(2,735)**
Gain on sales of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates		(402)		
Litigation settlement paid			(859)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in receivables	**(42)**	9,241	(6,925)	**(372)**
Decrease in investments in lease	**1,060**	1,253	269	**9,381**
(Increase) decrease in inventories	**(83)**	(468)	436	**(734)**
Increase (decrease) in other payables and accruals	**728**	(4,733)	(4,188)	**6,443**
Other	**632**	(2,321)	7,299	**5,593**
Net cash provided by operating activities	**10,565**	11,829	12,072	**93,496**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Payments into time deposits	**(820)**	(1,063)	(1,278)	**(7,257)**
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	**851**	808	6,408	**7,531**
Capital expenditures	**(5,896)**	(6,127)	(4,820)	**(52,177)**
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	**20**	1,361	22	**177**
Acquisition of investment securities	**(1)**	(1)	(1)	**(9)**
Disposition of investment securities	**886**	2,044	1,146	**7,841**
Payments for advances and rental deposits	**(300)**	(572)	(435)	**(2,655)**
Collection of advances and rental deposits	**531**	499	838	**4,699**
Purchase of affiliates' stock		(251)	(387)	
Proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries' stock resulting in change in scope of consolidation	**29**			**257**
Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries' stock resulting in change in scope of consolidation		545		
Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries' stock resulting in change in scope of consolidation	**(170)**			**(1,504)**
Other	**(115)**	354	26	**(1,018)**
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	**(4,985)**	(2,403)	1,519	**(44,115)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	**733**	591	(433)	**6,487**
Repayment of long-term debt	**(2,626)**	(4,203)	(1,588)	**(23,239)**
Proceeds from long-term debt	**1,010**	2,030	520	**8,938**
Purchase of treasury stock	**(5,249)**	(5,052)	(4,593)	**(46,451)**
Dividends paid	**(5,119)**	(5,909)	(4,949)	**(45,301)**
Other	**97**	(75)	(123)	**858**
Net cash used in financing activities	**(11,154)**	(12,618)	(11,166)	**(98,708)**
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(65)**	25	126	**(576)**
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(5,639)**	(3,167)	2,551	**(49,903)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	**42,218**	45,385	42,833	**373,611**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	**¥36,579**	¥42,218	¥45,384	**$323,708**
ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES:				
Fair value of assets acquired	**¥312**			**$2,761**
Liabilities assumed	**(104)**			**(920)**
Goodwill	**31**			**274**
Acquisition cost	**239**			**2,115**
Cash and cash equivalents held by subsidiaries	**69**			**611**
Cash paid for capital	**¥(170)**			**$(1,504)**
SALES OF SUBSIDIARIES:				
Assets by sales		¥580		
Liabilities by sales		(402)		
Gain on sales of subsidiarie's stocks		402		
Sales cost		580		
Cash and cash equivalents held by subsidiaries		(35)		
Cash received for sales		¥545		

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries

1. BASIS OF PRESENTING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Companies") have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan.

In addition, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, to conform to the classifications and presentations used in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which the Company is incorporated and principally operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥113 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange on March 31, 2016. Such translation should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at the above or any other rate.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. CONSOLIDATION POLICY

The consolidated financial statements of March 31, 2016, include the accounts of the Company and all subsidiaries (33 in 2016, 30 in 2015, and 33 in 2014).

Under the control and influence concepts, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated, and those companies over which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

Investments in all associated companies (8 in 2016, 9 in 2015, and 8 in 2014) are accounted for by the equity method. The cost in excess of net assets of the subsidiaries and associated companies at the time of acquisition, which cannot be specifically assigned to individual assets, is amortized on the straight-line basis over 20 years.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profit included in assets resulting from transactions between the Companies is also eliminated.

B. UNIFICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED TO FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In May 2006, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements." PITF No. 18 prescribes: (1) the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, (2) financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either IFRS or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, (3) however, the following items should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: 1) amortization of goodwill; 2) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; 3) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; and 4) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting.

C. UNIFICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED TO FOREIGN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES FOR THE EQUITY METHOD

In March 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 16, "Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments." The new standard requires adjustments to be made to conform the associate's accounting policies for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances to those of the parent company when the associate's financial statements are used in applying the equity method unless it is impracticable to determine such adjustments. In addition, financial statements prepared by foreign associated companies in accordance with either IFRS or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used in applying the equity method if the following items are adjusted so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material:
(1) amortization of goodwill; (2) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in equity through other comprehensive income;
(3) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; (4) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting; and (5) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if contained in net income.

D. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In October 2003, the Business Accounting Council issued a Statement of Opinion, “Accounting for Business Combinations,” and in December 2005, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 7, “Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures” and ASBJ Guidance No. 10, “Guidance for Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures.”

The accounting standard for business combinations allowed companies to apply the pooling-of-interests method of accounting only when certain specific criteria are met such that the business combination is essentially regarded as uniting-of-interests.

For business combinations that do not meet the uniting-of-interests criteria, the business combination is considered to be an acquisition and the purchase method of accounting is required. This standard also prescribes the accounting for combinations of entities under common control and for joint ventures.

In December 2008, the ASBJ issued a revised accounting standard for business combinations, ASBJ Statement No. 21, “Accounting Standard for Business Combinations.” Major accounting changes under the revised accounting standard are as follows: (1) The revised standard requires accounting for business combinations only by the purchase method. As a result, the pooling-of-interests method of accounting is no longer allowed. (2) The previous accounting standard required research and development costs to be charged to income as incurred. Under the revised standard, in-process research and development costs (IPR&D) acquired in the business combination are capitalized as an intangible asset.
(3) The previous accounting standard provided for a bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill) to be systematically amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years. Under the revised standard, the acquirer recognizes the bargain purchase gain in profit or loss immediately on the acquisition date after reassessing and confirming that all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed have been identified after a review of the procedures used in the purchase allocation.

In September, 2013, the ASBJ issued revised ASBJ Statement No. 21, "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations," revised ASBJ Guidance No. 10, "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures," and revised ASBJ Statement No. 22, "Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements." Major accounting changes are as follows:

(a) Transactions with noncontrolling interest - A parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary might change if the parent purchases or sells ownership interests in its subsidiary. The carrying amount of noncontrolling interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the parent's ownership interest in its subsidiary while the parent retains its controlling interest in its subsidiary. Under the previous accounting standard, any difference between the fair value of the consideration received or paid and the amount by which the noncontrolling interest is adjusted is accounted for as an adjustment of goodwill or as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income. Under the revised accounting standard, such difference is accounted for as capital surplus as long as the parent retains control over its subsidiary.
(b) Presentation of the consolidated balance sheet - In the consolidated balance sheet, "minority interest" under the previous accounting standard is changed to "noncontrolling interest" under the revised accounting standard.
(c) Presentation of the consolidated statement of income - In the consolidated statement of income, "income before minority interest" under the previous accounting standard is changed to "net income" under the revised accounting standard, and "net income" under the previous accounting standard is changed to "net income attributable to owners of the parent" under the revised accounting standard.
(d) Provisional accounting treatments for a business combination - If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, an acquirer shall report in its financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Under the previous accounting standard guidance, the impact of adjustments to provisional amounts recorded in a business combination on profit or loss is recognized as profit or loss in the year in which the measurement is completed. Under the revised accounting standard guidance, during the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year from the acquisition, the acquirer shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and that would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. Such adjustments shall be recognized as if the accounting for the business combination had been completed at the acquisition date.
(e) Acquisition-related costs - Acquisition-related costs are costs, such as advisory fees or professional fees, which an acquirer incurs to effect a business combination. Under the previous accounting standard, the acquirer accounts for acquisition-related costs by including them in the acquisition costs of the investment. Under the revised accounting standard, acquisition-related costs shall be accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred.

The above accounting standards and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest, (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet, (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, and (e) acquisition-related costs are effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015. Earlier application is permitted from the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014, except for (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet and (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income. In case of earlier application, all accounting standards and guidance above, except for (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet and (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, should be applied simultaneously.

Either retrospective or prospective application of the revised accounting standards and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest and (e) acquisition-related costs is permitted. In retrospective application of the revised standards and guidance, the accumulated effects of retrospective adjustments for all (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest and (e) acquisition-related costs which occurred in the past shall be reflected as adjustments to the beginning balance of capital surplus and retained earnings for the year of the first-time application. In prospective application, the new standards and guidance shall be applied prospectively from the beginning of the year of the first-time application.

The revised accounting standards and guidance for (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet and (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income shall be applied to all periods presented in financial statements containing the first-time application of the revised standards and guidance.

The revised standards and guidance for (d) provisional accounting treatments for a business combination are effective for a business combination which occurs on or after the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015. Earlier application is permitted for a business combination which occurs on or after the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014.

The Company applied the revised accounting standards and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest, (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet, (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, and (e) acquisition-related costs above, effective April 1, 2015, and (d) provisional accounting treatments for a business combination above for a business combination which occurred on or after April 1, 2015. The revised accounting standards and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest and (e) acquisition-related costs were applied prospectively.

With respect to (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet and (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, the applicable line items in the 2015 consolidated financial statements have been accordingly reclassified and presented in line with those in 2016.

The adoption of these revised standards has no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016, cash flows for purchases or sales of ownership interests in a subsidiary without a change in consolidation scope are presented under financing activities, and cash flows for acquisition-related costs are presented under operating activities.

E. CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and mutual funds investing in bonds that represent short-term investments, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

F. MARKETABLE AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Marketable and investment securities are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows:

(1) trading securities, which are held for the purpose of earning capital gains in the near term, are reported at fair value, and the related unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings; (2) held-to-maturity debt securities, which are expected to be held to maturity with the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are reported at amortized cost; and (3) available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity.

All marketable securities held by the Companies are classified as held-to-maturity debt securities or available-for-sale securities.

The cost of securities sold is determined based on the average method.

Nonmarketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost determined by the average method. For other-than-temporary declines in fair value, investment securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

The Company reviews the fair value of its investment securities on a regular basis to determine if the fair value of any individual security has declined below its cost and if such decline is other than temporary. If the decline in value is judged to be other than temporary, the cost basis of the security is written down to fair value. The resulting realized loss is included in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income in the period in which the decline was deemed to be other than temporary.

Hybrid financial instruments, from which an embedded derivative cannot be separated, are stated at fair value and gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

G. INVENTORIES

Automotive goods

Automotive goods before distribution to stores or franchisees are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the moving average method, or net selling value. Automotive goods held at stores are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the moving average method, or net selling value.

(Accounting Change)

Prior to April 1, 2013, the Companies' merchandise for the retail business was costed using the retail method. Effective April 1, 2013, however, the Companies changed the method of costing for merchandise for the retail business to the moving average method.

The accounting policy change was made in association with the full-scale operation of a new product management system that was launched on April 1, 2013, to manage the profitability of products meticulously and address customer needs more appropriately.

Due to the full-scale launch of a new product management system on April 1, 2013, it became impossible to obtain some of the detailed shipping/receiving records for previous fiscal years, which also made it practically impossible to compute the cumulative effect of the new accounting method being retrospectively applied as of April 1, 2012. Therefore, the cumulative effect of this change in accounting policy reflected in the balance as of April 1, 2013, was computed based on the difference between the book value of the merchandise as of April 1, 2013, which was costed by the moving average method, and that as of March 31, 2013, which was costed by the retail method. However, the effect of this change is insignificant.

The effect of this change on “inventories”, “cost of goods sold”, profit and loss at each stage and per-share information is also insignificant.

Vehicles

Vehicles are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the specific identification method, or net selling value.

H. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost.

Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Equipment held for lease is depreciated by the straight-line method over the respective lease periods.

Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures: 3 to 45 years

Furniture and equipment: 2 to 20 years

(Changes in Accounting Policies which are difficult to distinguish from changes in Accounting Estimates)

(Changes in the depreciation method of property and equipment)

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries, starting from the consolidated fiscal year under review, changed their method of depreciating property and equipment from the declining-balance method to the straight-line method.

In the first year of our “2014 Medium-Term Business Plan”, the Company has reconsidered its future usage of property and equipment by taking the opportunity afforded through changing the style of launching a store coping with changes in the business environment and renovation of the distribution facilities, etc. In accordance with the result of this reconsideration, the Company determined that changing the depreciation method to the straight-line method would better reflect the actual status of the usage of property and equipment and better allocate the acquisition cost over the useful life.

As a result, gross profit for the consolidated fiscal year under review, increased by ¥211 million ($1,867 thousand), and operating income and income before income taxes both increased by ¥886 million ($7,841 thousand), respectively, as compared with the figures calculated using the previous method.

I. LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Companies review their long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset or asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.

J. GOODWILL

Goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis over 20 years.

K. PURCHASED SOFTWARE

Purchased software was recorded as other assets and is amortized over 5 to 10 years.

L. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLAN

The Company and subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution pension plan and non-savings-defined benefits pension plan to appropriate retirement benefits for employees.

The Company and certain subsidiaries sponsor a defined contribution pension plan. The Company also sponsors a domestic contributory welfare pension plan of an automobile-related company group (Osaka Automobile Maintenance Employee Pension Fund) and a corporate pension fund plan (the Benefit-One Corporate Pension Fund) established under the defined-contribution pension law. The Company cannot estimate the amount of the plan assets corresponding to the Company’s contribution reasonably and treats them as the same as the defined contribution pension plan.

The Companies recorded expenses for the defined contribution pension plan and the welfare pension plan when the contribution was made. Some subsidiaries accounted for the liability for retirement benefits based on projected benefit obligations and plan assets at each balance sheet date by the simplified method.

In some subsidiaries, retirement allowances for directors are recorded to state the liability at the amount that would be required if all directors retired at each balance sheet date. Certain subsidiaries revised their compensation plan in April 2005 and no additional provisions have been recorded for retirement benefits to be paid to those directors since April 2005.

M. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

In March 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 18, “Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations” and ASBJ Guidance No. 21, “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations.” Under this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development and normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value in each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost.

Overview of the asset retirement obligations:

For the most part, these comprise obligations to return land used for stores to its original condition under real estate lease contracts.

Method of calculating amounts of asset retirement obligations:

The amount of asset retirement obligations is calculated using either the period of an applicable real estate lease contract or the useful life of property and equipment as the expected period of use, and the interest rate of government bonds for that period on the date of calculation as the discount rate.

N. ALLOWANCE FOR BUSINESS RESTRUCTURING

The allowance for business restructuring is stated in amounts based on the estimation of potential losses from the Company's previous investments.

O. LEASE ACCOUNTING

In March 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," which revised the previous accounting standard for lease transactions issued in June 1993. The revised accounting standard for lease transactions was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008.

Lessee

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were capitalized. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information was disclosed in the note to the lessee's financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance lease transactions be capitalized to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet. In addition, the revised standard permits leases which existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee to continue be accounted for as operating lease transactions.

Lessor

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were treated as sales. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if sold" information was disclosed in the note to the lessor's financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance leases that deem to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee be recognized as lease receivables, and all finance leases that deem not to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee be recognized as investments in lease.

Recognition of revenues

Revenue and cost of finance leases are recognized when each lease payment becomes due.

P. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted income tax rates to the temporary differences.

Q. FOREIGN CURRENCY ITEMS

All short-term and long-term monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates in effect at each balance sheet date.

The foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income to the extent that they are not hedged by forward exchange contracts. Other exchange gains and losses are recognized in the fiscal periods in which they occur.

R. FOREIGN CURRENCY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rates as of the balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical exchange rates. Differences arising from such translations are shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" under accumulated other comprehensive income in a separate component of equity. Revenue and expense accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate.

S. PER SHARE INFORMATION

Basic net income per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits.

Diluted net income per share is not disclosed because the effect of potential common shares is anti-dilutive.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income are dividends applicable to the respective fiscal years, including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

T. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Companies use derivative financial instruments to manage their exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. Currency swap contracts are utilized by the Companies to reduce foreign currency exchange and interest rate risks. The Companies do not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments and foreign currency transactions are classified and accounted for as follows:

(1) all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, and gains or losses on derivative transactions are recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and

(2) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if such derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, gains or losses on derivatives are deferred until maturity of the hedged transactions.

The currency swap contracts employed to hedge foreign exchange exposures for import transactions are measured at fair value and the unrealized gains/losses are recognized in income.

U. ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND ERROR CORRECTIONS

In December 2009, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 24, “Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections” and ASBJ Guidance No. 24, “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.” Accounting treatments under this standard and guidance are as follows:

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies:

When a new accounting policy is applied following revision of an accounting standard, the new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions.

(2) Changes in Presentation:

When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior-period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation.

(3) Changes in Accounting Estimates:

A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods.

(4) Corrections of Prior-Period Errors:

When an error in prior-period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

3. MARKETABLE AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Marketable and investment securities as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
NON-CURRENT:			
Equity securities	**¥4,120**	¥5,777	**$36,460**
Total	**¥4,120**	¥5,777	**$36,460**

The carrying amounts and aggregate fair values of marketable and investment securities for which market quotations were available as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of yen			
March 31, 2016	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**¥1,894**	**¥2,128**	**¥3**	**¥4,019**

	Millions of yen			
March 31, 2015	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	¥2,432	¥3,288	¥44	¥5,676

March 31, 2016	Thousands of U.S. dollars Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**$16,761**	**$18,832**	**$27**	**$35,566**

Available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities whose fair value is not readily determinable as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Carrying amount Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Securities classified as:			
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**¥101**	¥101	**$894**

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, were ¥863 million ($7,637 thousand), ¥1,736 million and ¥146 million, respectively. Gross realized gains on these sales, computed on the moving average cost basis, for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, were ¥364 million ($3,221 thousand), ¥659 million and ¥134 million, respectively. Gross realized losses on these sales for the year ended March 31, 2016, were ¥37 million ($327 thousand).

4. INVESTMENTS IN LEASE

A breakdown of investments in lease as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, was as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Gross lease receivables	**¥11,260**	¥12,957	**$99,646**
Unearned interest income	**(1,637)**	(2,085)	**(14,487)**
Asset retirement obligations	**107**	127	**947**
Investments in lease	**¥9,730**	¥10,999	**$86,106**

The Company leases store buildings, which are constructed by the Company, to its franchisees under noncancelable lease terms generally over 20 years. In certain cases, the Company receives non-interest-bearing rental deposits from the lessees and such rental deposits are refunded to the lessees when the lease term expires.

A finance subsidiary of the Company also leases equipment to the franchisees under noncancelable lease agreements over five to six years.

Maturities of investment in lease for finance leases that deem not to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee as of March 31, 2016, were as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2017	**¥2,045**	**$18,097**
2018	**1,852**	**16,389**
2019	**1,552**	**13,735**
2020	**1,381**	**12,221**
2021	**940**	**8,319**
2022 and thereafter	**3,490**	**30,885**
Total	**¥11,260**	**$99,646**

5. LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Companies reviewed their long-lived assets for impairment for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and, as a result, recognized an impairment loss of ¥463 million ($4,097 thousand), ¥265 million, and ¥470 million, respectively, on rental assets, stores, idle assets and goodwill. The carrying amount of the relevant fixed assets was written down to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of those fixed assets was measured at the net selling price determined by quotations from real estate appraisers and their value in use, and the discount rate used for computation of the present value of future cash flows was the Company's weighted-average cost of capital. The net sales value of leased assets is calculated based on the estimated sales prices.

Impairment losses of long-lived assets and the weighted-average cost of capital for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2014	**2016**
Land		¥19	¥71	
Buildings and structures	**¥384**	145	392	**$3,398**
Furniture and equipment	**79**	13	7	**699**
Goodwill		88		
Total	**¥463**	¥265	¥470	**$4,097**

	2016	2015	2014
Weighted-average cost of capital	**6.78%**	7.19%	8.50%

6. GOODWILL

Goodwill as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Consolidation goodwill	**¥263**	¥60	**$2,328**
Purchased goodwill	**589**	680	**5,212**
Total	**¥852**	¥740	**$7,540**

7. RENTAL DEPOSITS AND LONG-TERM LOANS

A breakdown of rental deposits and long-term loans as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, was as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
RENTAL DEPOSITS TO:			
Lessors for distribution facilities and stores of the Companies	**¥8,323**	¥8,767	**$73,655**
Lessors for stores of franchisees	**6,571**	6,933	**58,151**
Other	**1,305**	1,316	**11,549**
Total rental deposits	**16,199**	17,016	**143,355**
LOANS TO:			
Franchisees	**210**	232	**1,858**
Total loans	**210**	232	**1,858**
Allowance for doubtful receivables			
Total	**¥16,409**	¥17,248	**$145,213**

The Companies' operations are conducted in freestanding buildings, a substantial portion of which have been constructed to the Company's specifications and are leased to the Company under noncancelable lease terms generally over 20 years. The lease terms are renewable upon expiration. Usually, the Company provides funds to the lessors in whole or in part for the construction costs of the leased buildings in the form of rental deposits which are non-interest-bearing.

Rental deposits are refundable over the lease term or are refundable upon expiration of the lease term. If the Company cancels the lease agreements during the lease term, the outstanding rental deposits are not refunded. The Company has not experienced significant loss from the forfeiture of rental deposits as a result of cancellation of the lease agreements before expiration.

The Company has leased certain store buildings for which the Company has made rental deposits to lessors and subleased such stores to franchisees. The Company also receives non-interest-bearing rental deposits from the sublessees. Such rental deposits received are presented in long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. Some of the above-mentioned leases were accounted for as operating leases, and rent expense paid to the lessors and rental income from sublessees have been set off in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

8. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term borrowings at March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of notes to banks and other. The annual interest rates applicable to the short-term borrowings at March 31, 2016 and 2015, ranged from 0.3% to 1.2% and from 0.4% to 1.2%, respectively.

Long-term debt and lease obligations at March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Bonds		¥15	
Loans from banks and other, due serially to 2021 with interest rates ranging from 0.0% to 1.5% (2016) and from 0.4% to 2.1% (2015) and other:			
Unsecured	**¥3,029**	4,142	**$26,806**
Collateralized	**152**	183	**1,345**
Lease obligations	**1,523**	1,720	**13,478**
Total	**4,704**	6,060	**41,629**
Less current portion	**1,053**	2,349	**9,319**
Long-term debt, less current portion	**¥3,651**	¥3,711	**$32,310**

Annual maturities of long-term debt and lease obligations at March 31, 2016, were as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2017	**¥1,053**	**$9,319**
2018	**2,251**	**19,921**
2019	**277**	**2,451**
2020	**219**	**1,938**
2021	**160**	**1,416**
2022 and thereafter	**744**	**6,584**
Total	**¥4,704**	**$41,629**

As of March 31, 2016, buildings and land of ¥267 million ($2,363 thousand) were pledged as collateral for payables, short-term borrowings and long-term debt. As is customary in Japan, the Companies maintain substantial deposit balances with banks with which they have borrowings. Such deposit balances are not legally or contractually restricted as to withdrawal.

General agreements with respective banks provide, as is customary in Japan, that additional collateral must be provided under certain circumstances if requested by such banks, and that certain banks have the right to offset cash deposited with them against any long-term or short-term debt or obligation that becomes due and, in case of default and certain other specified events, against all other debt payable to the banks. The Companies have never been requested to provide any additional collateral.

9. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLAN

The Company and subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution pension plan and non-savings-defined benefits pension plan to appropriate retirement benefits for employees.

The Company and certain subsidiaries sponsor a defined contribution pension plan. The Company also sponsors a domestic contributory welfare pension plan of an automobile-related company group (Osaka Automobile Maintenance Employee Pension Fund) and a corporate pension fund plan (the Benefit-One Corporate Pension Fund) established under the defined-contribution pension law. The Company cannot estimate the amount of the plan assets corresponding to the Company’s contribution reasonably and treats them as the same as the defined contribution pension plan. In the unfunded employee retirement payment plans, some subsidiaries accounted for the liability for retirement benefits based on projected benefit obligations and plan assets at each balance sheet date by the simplified method.

Under most circumstances, employees terminating their employment are entitled to retirement benefits determined based on the rate of pay at the time of termination, years of service and certain other factors. Such retirement benefits are made in the form of a lump-sum retirement payment from certain subsidiaries and annuity payments from a trustee. Employees are entitled to larger payments if the termination is involuntary, compared to those with termination by retirement at the mandatory retirement age, by death, or by voluntary retirement at certain specific ages prior to the mandatory retirement age.

The domestic contributory welfare pension plan of an automobile-related company group covers substantially all of its Japanese employees. The benefits of the welfare pension plan are based on years of service and on the average compensation during years of service and subject to governmental regulations. The welfare plan consists of a basic component, which has been specified by the Japanese government’s welfare pension regulations, and an additional component established by the automobile-related company group.

Some subsidiaries have a retirement payment plan for directors. The liability for retirement benefits for directors at March 31, 2016 and 2015, is ¥88 million ($779 thousand) and ¥88 million, respectively. The retirement benefits for directors are paid subject to the approval of the shareholders.

(1) Details of the defined contribution pension plan was as follows:

Required contribution amounts to the defined contribution pension plan for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were ¥290 million ($2,566 thousand) and ¥266 million, respectively.

(2) Details of the welfare pension plan under which required contribution amounts were treated as retirement benefit expenses were as follows:

(a) Osaka Automobile Maintenance Employee Pension Fund

Required contribution amounts to the welfare pension plan as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, were ¥33 million ($292 thousand) and ¥425 million, respectively.

The funded status of the entire plan at March 31, 2016 (available information as of March 31, 2015) and March 31, 2015 (available information as of March 31, 2014), was as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	March 31		March 31,
	2015	2014	2015
Plan assets	¥30,057	¥28,547	$265,991
Sum of actuarial liabilities of pension plan and minimum actuarial reserve	40,355	38,543	357,124
Difference	¥(10,298)	¥(9,996)	$(91,133)

The main factors for the difference were prior service costs (¥10,648 million ($94,230 thousand) and ¥10,797 million for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively), and surplus (¥350 million ($3,097 thousand) and ¥801 million for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively). The Company has paid special contributions as prior service cost over 18 years. The amounts of special contributions made and charged to income were ¥18 million ($159 thousand) and ¥217 million for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Ratio of the Company's payment contributions for the entire plan:
24.4% (April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)
24.4% (April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)
The ratio of payment contributions does not correspond to the Company's actual share of plan assets.

The Osaka Automobile Maintenance Employee Pension Fund, in which the Company participates, determined to apply for the approval of dissolution of the pension fund at a meeting of its board of representatives held on April 13, 2015. Accordingly, the Company applied for dissolution of the fund with the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare on April 22, 2015 and it was approved as of May 28, 2015.
This dissolution is not expected to incur expenses.

(b) The Benefit-One Corporate Pension Fund
Required contribution amounts to the pension fund plan as of March 31, 2016, was ¥21 million ($186 thousand).

The funded status of the entire plan at March 31, 2016 (available information as of June 30, 2015), was as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2015
Plan assets	¥3,827	$33,867
Sum of actuarial liabilities of pension plan	3,579	31,672
Difference	¥248	$2,195

The main factors for the difference were general reserve (¥215 million ($1,903 thousand) for the year ended June 30, 2016), and surplus (¥33 million ($292 thousand) for the year ended June 30, 2015. The Company has participated in the Benefit-One Corporate Pension Fund since May 2015 and has paid contribution since July 2015.

Ratio of the Company's payment contributions for the entire plan:
1.1% (April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)
The ratio of payment contributions does not correspond to the Company's actual share of plan assets.

(3) Details of the defined benefits pension plan were as follows:
The changes in defined benefit obligation in accordance with the simplified method for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Balance at beginning of year	**¥83**	¥189	**$735**
Net periodic retirement benefit costs	**17**	25	**151**
Benefits paid	**(3)**	(18)	**(27)**
Amount of the partial transfer of the defined benefit pension plans to the defined contribution pension plans		(111)	
Additional provisions associated with new subsidiaries	**25**		**221**
Others	**(1)**	(2)	**(9)**
Balance at end of year	**¥121**	¥83	**$1,071**

Reconciliation between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligation and plan assets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, was as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	**¥121**	¥83	**$1,071**
Net liability for defined benefit obligation	**¥121**	¥83	**$1,071**

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Liability for retirement benefits	**¥121**	¥83	**$1,071**
Net liability for defined benefit obligation	**¥121**	¥83	**$1,071**

Net periodic retirement benefit cost:
Net periodic retirement benefit costs in accordance with the simplified method for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were ¥17 million ($151 thousand) and ¥25 million, respectively.

10. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The changes in asset retirement obligations for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Balance at beginning of year	**¥2,154**	¥2,006	**$19,062**
Additional provisions associated with the acquisition of property and equipment	**46**	120	**407**
Reconciliation associated with passage of time	**38**	43	**336**
Reduction associated with settlement of asset retirement obligations	**(6)**	(4)	**(53)**
Other	**38**	(11)	**336**
Balance at end of year	**¥2,270**	¥2,154	**$20,088**

11. EQUITY

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

a. Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. Additionally, for companies that meet certain criteria, including (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having an Audit & Supervisory Board, and (4) the term of service of the directors being prescribed as one year rather than the normal two-year term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. The Company meets all the above criteria, and accordingly, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year. The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (non-cash assets) to shareholders subject to a certain limitation and additional requirement. Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Companies Act provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

b. Increases/decreases and transfer of common stock, reserve and surplus

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends, until the total of aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of common stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reserved without limitation of such threshold. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

On April 1, 2013, the Company effected a three-for-one stock split by way of a free share distribution based on the resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting held on February 27, 2013.

c. Treasury stock and treasury stock acquisition rights

The Companies Act also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by a specific formula.

Under the Companies Act, stock acquisition rights, which were previously presented as a liability, are now presented as a separate component of equity.

The Companies Act also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

12. SALES

The Companies sell automobile-related products primarily to domestic customers directly or to franchisees, including certain affiliates with which the Companies have franchise agreements. Net sales made to franchisees for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, aggregated to approximately 57%, 59% and 57% of the consolidated net sales, respectively.

13. SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The main components of "Selling, general and administrative expenses" for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
Year Ending March 31	2016	2015	2014	2016
Employee salaries and allowances	**¥22,734**	¥22,696	¥23,717	**$201,186**
Net periodic retirement benefit costs	**361**	716	672	**3,195**
Rent payment	**5,350**	5,160	6,101	**47,345**
Depreciation	**3,367**	3,725	3,727	**29,796**
Provision for allowance for doubtful receivables	**32**	118	6	**283**

14. INCOME TAXES

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 32.8%, 36.0% and 38.0% for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:			
Receivables	**¥114**	¥32	**$1,009**
Accrued enterprise taxes	**147**	169	**1,301**
Accrued bonuses	**227**	224	**2,009**
Inventories	**879**	1,002	**7,779**
Depreciation and impairment loss	**3,639**	3,762	**32,204**
Provision for business restructuring	**22**	26	**195**
Investments in lease	**668**	397	**5,911**
Investments	**84**	101	**743**
Other accounts payable	**864**	618	**7,646**
Tax loss carryforwards	**3,520**	3,217	**31,150**
Other	**847**	931	**7,496**
Less valuation allowance	**(6,085)**	(5,664)	**(53,850)**
Total deferred tax assets	**4,926**	4,815	**43,593**
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:			
Property and equipment	**407**	439	**3,601**
Undistributed earnings of associated companies	**300**	294	**2,655**
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	**646**	1,037	**5,717**
Other	**260**	265	**2,301**
Total deferred tax liabilities	**1,613**	2,035	**14,274**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥3,313**	¥2,780	**$29,319**

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income was as follows:

	2016	2015
Normal effective statutory tax rate	32.8%	36.0%
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	1.1	1.6
Dividend and other income not taxable	(0.1)	(2.9)
Per-capita inhabitants' tax	1.0	0.8
Changes in valuation allowance	5.4	8.4
Amortization of goodwill	0.3	0.4
Effect of tax rate reduction	2.5	2.7
Other—net	(0.6)	2.5
Actual effective tax rate	42.4%	49.5%

For the year ended March 31, 2014, a reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rate and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income is not presented herein as it is less than 5 - 100ths of the normal effective statutory tax rate.

New tax reform laws enacted in 2016 in Japan changed the normal effective statutory tax rate for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2016, to approximately 30.8% and for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2018, to approximately 30.5%. The effect of these changes was to decrease deferred tax assets, net of deferred tax liabilities, by ¥160 million ($1,416 thousand) and increase accumulated other comprehensive income for unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities by ¥32 million ($283 thousand), in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2016, and to increase income taxes—deferred in the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended by ¥192 million ($1,699 thousand).

At March 31, 2016, certain subsidiaries had tax loss carryforwards aggregating approximately ¥14,195 million ($125,619 thousand) which are available to be offset against taxable income of such subsidiaries in future years. These tax loss carryforwards, if not utilized, will expire as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2017	**¥76**	**$673**
2018	**465**	**4,115**
2019	**263**	**2,327**
2020	**233**	**2,062**
2021	**461**	**4,080**
2022	**694**	**6,142**
2023	**298**	**2,637**
2024	**2,364**	**20,920**
2025 and thereafter	**6,081**	**53,814**
Total	**¥10,935**	**$96,770**

15. LEASES

The Companies lease certain machinery, computer equipment, office space, and other assets.

Total rental expenses for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, were ¥5,625 million ($49,779 thousand), ¥5,449 million and ¥6,405 million, respectively, including ¥206 million ($1,823 thousand), ¥225 million and ¥354 million of lease payments under finance leases.

Pro forma information of leased property that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee on an “as if capitalized” basis for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, was as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
	Building and Land	Building and Land	Building and Land
Acquisition cost	**¥2,549**	¥3,098	**$22,557**
Accumulated depreciation	**1,640**	2,057	**14,513**
Net leased property	**¥909**	¥1,041	**$8,044**

Obligations under finance lease contracts:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Due within one year	**¥120**	¥156	**$1,062**
Due after one year	**953**	1,073	**8,434**
Total	**¥1,073**	¥1,229	**$9,496**

Depreciation expense and interest expense under finance lease contracts:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2014	2016
Depreciation expense	**¥133**	¥140	¥213	**$1,177**
Interest expense	**50**	59	100	**442**
Total	**¥183**	¥199	¥313	**$1,619**

Depreciation expense and interest expense, which were not reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income, were computed by the straight-line method and the interest method, respectively.

The minimum rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Due within one year	**¥3,159**	¥3,416	**$27,956**
Due after one year	**18,462**	21,004	**163,380**
Total	**¥21,621**	¥24,420	**$191,336**

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURE

(1) Companies’ policy for financial instruments

The Companies procure their funds mainly through loans from banks, as necessary, in accordance with a capital investment plan. Temporary reserve funds are invested mainly in highly safe financial assets.

(2) Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Trade notes and accounts receivable, which are operating receivables, are exposed to the credit risks of the customers.

Marketable and investment securities are mainly composed of held-to-maturity debt securities and available-for-sale securities, including listed stocks, and they are exposed to market risks.

Short-term loans and long-term loans are provided for franchisees and are exposed to the credit risks of the franchisees.

Most of the Companies' store buildings are based on their unique specifications. They are leased and subleased to franchisees. Rental deposits are mainly composed of deposits provided to the lessors as contractually agreed and are exposed to the credit risks of the lessors.

Investments in lease are mainly the portion of the above-mentioned store buildings that are company-owned assets leased to the franchisees, and they are exposed to the credit risks of the franchisees.

Trade notes and accounts, which are operating liabilities, are mostly due within one month.

Borrowings and bonds are made mainly in order to finance operating capital and capital investment, and the redemption dates fall within a period of five years after the balance sheet date.

(3) Risk management for financial instruments

Credit risk management (risk relating to default of agreements of the counterparties)

The Company aims to quickly recognize or mitigate any concerns over the collection of operating receivables and loans resulting from the deterioration of financial positions and other factors, as defined in the Management Regulations for Receivables. Specifically, each business division regularly monitors the financial positions of the main counterparties and manages the due dates and the balances on a counterparty-by-counterparty basis. Similar management is also conducted at subsidiaries in accordance with the Company's Management Regulations for Receivables.

As for held-to-maturity debt securities and debt securities such as bonds in available-for-sale securities, the credit risk is insignificant since the Company only holds debt securities with high ratings in accordance with the Fund Management Policy.

Market risk management (foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk)

For marketable and investment securities, the Company confirms the fair values and the financial positions of the issuers (counterparties) on a regular basis and continuously reviews the holding status by taking the financial position and market condition into consideration.

The foreign currency and interest rate exposures are not presented herein as the amounts are immaterial.

Liquidity risk management relating to financing (default risk on due date)

The Company manages liquidity risk by securing necessary liquidity and ensuring that cash flow plans are formulated and updated in a timely fashion by the divisions in-charge based on the reports made by each division. For the subsidiaries, financing is mostly made by the Companies' financing system under which the funds are provided from the Company.

(4) Fair values of financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted prices in active markets. If a quoted price is not available, other rational valuation techniques are used instead.

(a) Fair values of financial instruments

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
March 31, 2016	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/(loss)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/(loss)
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥36,579**	**¥36,579**		**$323,708**	**$323,708**	
Time deposits with an original maturity over three months	**473**	**473**		**4,186**	**4,186**	
Receivables	**38,766**	**38,651**	**¥(3)**	**343,062**	**342,044**	**$(27)**
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**(112)**			**(991)**		
Investments in lease	**9,623**	**11,384**	**1,761**	**85,159**	**100,744**	**15,585**
Investment securities	**4,019**	**4,019**		**35,566**	**35,566**	
Investments in associated companies	**1,015**	**384**	**(631)**	**8,982**	**3,398**	**(5,584)**
Rental deposits and long-term loans	**16,409**	**16,285**	**(124)**	**145,213**	**144,115**	**(1,098)**
Total	**¥106,772**	**¥107,775**	**¥1,003**	**$944,885**	**$953,761**	**$8,876**
Payables	**¥25,055**	**¥25,055**		**$221,726**	**$221,726**	
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	**2,647**	**2,706**	**¥59**	**23,425**	**23,947**	**$522**
Income taxes payable	**1,885**	**1,885**		**16,681**	**16,681**	
Long-term debt	**3,651**	**3,770**	**119**	**32,310**	**33,363**	**1,053**
Total	**¥33,238**	**¥33,416**	**¥178**	**$294,142**	**$295,717**	**$1,575**

Note. The difference of the above investments in lease and the amount of consolidated balance sheets is asset retirement obligations.

March 31, 2015	Millions of yen Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/(loss)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥42,218	¥42,218	
Time deposits with an original maturity over three months	526	526	
Receivables	38,453	38,383	¥(9)
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(61)		
Investments in lease	10,872	12,705	1,833
Investment securities	5,676	5,676	
Investments in associated companies	1,016	427	(589)
Rental deposits and long-term loans	17,248	16,589	(659)
Total	¥115,948	¥116,524	¥576
Payables	¥24,028	¥24,028	
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	3,149	3,246	¥97
Income taxes payable	1,876	1,876	
Long-term debt	3,711	4,046	335
Total	¥32,764	¥33,196	¥432

Note. The difference of the above investments in lease and the amount in the consolidated balance sheets is asset retirement obligations.

Cash and cash equivalents, time deposits with an original maturity over three months

The fair value of cash and time deposits with an original maturity over three months approximates their carrying amount because of their short-term nature. Thus, the carrying amount of these items is used as fair value. Cash equivalents are measured based on market prices at the exchange or by the prices obtained from financial institutions.

Receivables, investments in lease, rental deposits and long-term loans

The fair value of these accounts is measured at the present values of their future cash flows classified by a term of a specified length and by risk category as per credit risk management, at a rate, which has the credit spread added to appropriate indices such as government bond yields.

Please see Note 7 for a breakdown of rental deposits and long-term loans.

Marketable securities, investment securities, and investments in associated companies

While the fair values of equity securities, etc. are measured by market prices at exchange, the fair values of debt securities are measured based on market prices at the exchange or by the prices obtained from financial institutions. Please refer to Note 3 for matters regarding securities by holding purpose.

Payables and income taxes payable

The fair value of these items approximates their carrying amount because of their short-term nature. Thus, the carrying amount is used as fair value.

Short-term borrowings and long-term debt

The fair value of these accounts is measured at the present values calculated by discounting the combined total of principal and interest by an assumed interest rate for similar new borrowings or lease transactions.

(b) Financial instruments whose fair values cannot be reliably determined

	Carrying amount Millions of yen 2016	2015	Thousands of U.S. dollars 2016
Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	**¥797**	¥868	**$7,054**

(5) Maturity analysis for financial assets and securities with contractual maturities

March 31, 2016	Millions of yen Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥36,579**			
Time deposits with an original maturity over three months	**473**			
Receivables	**32,653**	**¥5,795**	**¥318**	
Investments in lease	**1,684**	**4,868**	**2,371**	**¥700**
Rental deposits and long-term loans	**3,322**	**4,875**	**2,926**	**5,286**
Total	**¥74,711**	**¥15,538**	**¥5,615**	**¥5,986**

March 31, 2015	Millions of yen Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥42,218			
Time deposits with an original maturity over three months	526			
Receivables	32,899	¥5,303	¥251	
Investments in lease	1,703	5,162	2,860	¥1,147
Rental deposits and long-term loans	2,870	5,856	3,337	5,185
Total	¥80,216	¥16,321	¥6,448	¥6,332

March 31, 2016	Thousands of U.S. dollars Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	**$323,708**			
Time deposits with an original maturity over three months	**4,186**			
Receivables	**288,965**	**$51,283**	**$2,814**	
Investments in lease	**14,903**	**43,079**	**20,982**	**$6,195**
Rental deposits and long-term loans	**29,398**	**43,142**	**25,894**	**46,779**
Total	**$661,160**	**$137,504**	**$49,690**	**$52,974**

Please see Note 8 for annual maturities of short-term borrowings and long-term debt.

17. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2014	**2016**
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities:				
Gains arising during the year	**¥(794)**	¥1,476	¥602	**$(7,026)**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**(327)**	(659)	(118)	**(2,894)**
Amount before income tax effect	**(1,121)**	817	484	**(9,920)**
Income tax effect	**390**	(189)	(169)	**3,451**
Total	**¥(731)**	¥628	¥315	**$(6,469)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments:				
Adjustments arising during the year	**¥(146)**	¥93	¥499	**$(1,292)**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss				
Amount before income tax effect	**(146)**	93	499	**(1,292)**
Income tax effect	**(1)**	(0)	0	**(9)**
Total	**¥(147)**	¥93	¥499	**$(1,301)**
Share of other comprehensive income in associates:				
Gains arising during the year	**¥(24)**	¥7	¥2	**$(212)**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**(2)**			**(18)**
Total	**¥(26)**	¥7	¥2	**$(230)**
Total other comprehensive income	**¥(904)**	¥728	¥816	**$(8,000)**

18. NET INCOME PER SHARE

EPS for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, was as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands	Yen	U.S. dollars
March 31, 2016	Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Weighted-average shares	EPS	
Basic EPS:				
Net income available to common shareholders	**¥4,372**	**84,731**	**¥51.60**	**$0.46**

	Millions of yen	Thousands	Yen
March 31, 2015	Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Weighted-average shares	EPS
Basic EPS:			
Net income available to common shareholders	¥4,610	87,259	¥52.83

	Millions of yen	Thousands	Yen
March 31, 2014	Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Weighted-average shares	EPS
Basic EPS:			
Net income available to common shareholders	¥9,786	90,860	¥107.71

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17, “Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures” and ASBJ Guidance No. 20, “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures,” an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

(1) Description of reportable segments

The Company's reportable segments are the components of the Company about which separate financial information is available. These segments are subject to periodic examination to enable the Company's Board of Directors to decide how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Companies operate the AUTOBACS franchise chain consisting of businesses in automotive goods, safety inspections and maintenance services, and automobile purchase and sales business. The Companies comprise segments made up of groups of companies based on wholesale division and retail division functions for these businesses. The Companies have five reportable segments: “the Company,” “domestic store subsidiaries,” “overseas subsidiaries,” “subsidiaries for car goods supply and others,” and “subsidiaries for supporting functions.”

The main business lines of each segment are described below.

	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Others	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions
Automotive goods	Wholesale-Retail	Retail	Wholesale-Retail	Wholesale	-
Safety inspection and maintenance services	Wholesale-Retail	Retail	Retail	Retail	-
The automobile purchase and sales business	Wholesale-Retail	Retail	-	Retail	-
Others	Lease business	-	-	-	Lease business-Others

Note. “Others” of subsidiaries for supporting functions are loan credit business, nonlife insurance agency and office work representation business.

(2) Methods of measurement for the amounts of sales, profit (loss), assets and other items for each reportable segment

Segment income for each reportable segment is presented on an operating income basis. Internal sales and transfers between segments are based, for the most part, on prevailing market prices. Among the assets of the reportable segments, the goodwill associated with overseas subsidiaries is tested for impairment as a nonamortized asset in the overseas subsidiary’s financial statements, while in the consolidated financial statements, it is amortized using the straight-line method. In addition, some store buildings, POS systems and other items are subject to lease transactions between segments. The asset and expense items of the reportable segments and their amounts are adjusted as shown below.

	Reportable segment			
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Consolidated Financial Statement
Assets	Investments in Lease	-	Investments in Lease	Property, Equipment and Intangible assets
Cost	Cost of goods sold	Rent payment and Lease payment	Cost of goods sold	Depreciation
Amortized method	Interest method	-	Interest method	Straight-line method

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are consistent with those disclosed in Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.”

(Change in the deprecation method of property and equipment)

As stated in “Changes in Accounting Policies which are difficult to distinguish from changes in Accounting Estimates”, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries, starting from the consolidated fiscal year under review, changed their method of depreciating property and equipment from the declining-balance method to the straight-line method.

As a result of this change, for the consolidated fiscal year under review, segment profit of “The Company”and “Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Others” have increased by ¥657 million ($5,814 thousand) and ¥3 million ($27 thousand), respectively, while segment loss of “Domestic Store Subsidiaries” has decreased by ¥82 million ($726 thousand), as compared with the figures calculated using the previous method.

“Fixed assets” for the difference between Operating income and Sum of operating income (loss) in reportable segments have increased by ¥144 million ($1,274 thousand).

(3) Information about sales, profit (loss), assets and other items is as follows:

	Millions of Yen					
	2016					
	Reportable segment					
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Total
Sales						
Sales to external customers	**¥117,095**	**¥67,339**	**¥8,785**	**¥13,974**	**¥950**	**¥208,143**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**41,193**	**1,211**	**319**	**7,289**	**2,255**	**52,267**
Total	**158,288**	**68,550**	**9,104**	**21,263**	**3,205**	**260,410**
Segment profit (loss)	**7,075**	**(975)**	**31**	**18**	**401**	**6,550**
Segment assets	**165,024**	**17,633**	**9,294**	**6,855**	**25,365**	**224,171**
Other:						
Depreciation	**2,126**	**175**	**222**	**49**	**8**	**2,580**
Amortization of goodwill		**8**		**27**		**35**
Share of associates accounted for using equity method	**839**					**839**
Increase in property, equipment and intangible assets	**4,415**	**244**	**243**	**257**		**5,159**

	Millions of Yen					
	2015					
	Reportable segment					
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Total
Sales						
Sales to external customers	¥124,333	¥66,098	¥9,695	¥8,446	¥883	¥209,455
Intersegment sales or transfers	42,495	1,785	291	6,951	2,168	53,690
Total	166,828	67,883	9,986	15,397	3,051	263,145
Segment profit (loss)	8,837	(1,925)	(178)	53	430	7,217
Segment assets	173,106	17,974	9,433	5,068	24,607	230,188
Other:						
Depreciation	2,310	272	244	38	12	2,876
Amortization of goodwill		8		27		35
Share of associates accounted for using equity method	923					923
Increase in property, equipment and intangible assets	5,119	281	146	176	4	5,726

	Millions of Yen					
	2014					
	Reportable segment					
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Total
Sales						
Sales to external customers	¥132,739	¥79,928	¥9,975	¥8,183	¥872	¥231,697
Intersegment sales or transfers	51,019	1,463	398	6,992	2,276	62,148
Total	183,758	81,391	10,373	15,175	3,148	293,845
Segment profit	13,330	555	12	255	433	14,585
Segment assets	187,913	21,938	10,418	4,974	29,444	254,687
Other:						
Depreciation	2,056	317	257	38	14	2,682
Amortization of goodwill		15			7	22
Share of associates accounted for using equity method	848					848
Increase in property, equipment and intangible assets	4,064	315	108	25		4,512

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
	2016					
	Reportable segment					
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Total
Sales						
Sales to external customers	**$1,036,239**	**$595,920**	**$77,743**	**$123,664**	**$8,407**	**$1,841,973**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**364,540**	**10,717**	**2,823**	**64,504**	**19,956**	**462,540**
Total	**1,400,779**	**606,637**	**80,566**	**188,168**	**28,363**	**2,304,513**
Segment profit (loss)	**62,611**	**(8,628)**	**274**	**159**	**3,549**	**57,965**
Segment assets	**1,460,390**	**156,044**	**82,248**	**60,664**	**224,469**	**1,983,815**
Other:						
Depreciation	**18,814**	**1,549**	**1,964**	**434**	**71**	**22,832**
Amortization of goodwill		**71**		**239**		**310**
Share of associates accounted for using equity method	**7,425**					**7,425**
Increase in property, equipment and intangible assets	**39,071**	**2,159**	**2,151**	**2,274**		**45,655**

(4) Reconciliation of published figures and aggregate of reportable segments

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
Net sales	**2016**	2015	2014	**2016**
Total reportable segments	**¥260,410**	¥263,145	¥293,845	**$2,304,513**
Elimination of intersegment transaction	**(52,267)**	(53,690)	(62,148)	**(462,540)**
Net sales of consolidated financial statements	**¥208,143**	¥209,455	¥231,697	**$1,841,973**

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
Income	**2016**	2015	2014	**2016**
Total reportable segments	**¥6,550**	¥7,217	¥14,585	**$57,965**
Amortization of goodwill	**(133)**	(191)	(105)	**(1,177)**
Inventories	**207**	(346)	(253)	**1,832**
Fixed assets	**507**	358	256	**4,487**
Allowance for point card	**(16)**	(24)	(18)	**(142)**
Elimination of intersegment transaction	**(480)**	(451)	(526)	**(4,248)**
Others	**67**	(159)	6	**593**
Income of consolidated financial statements	**¥6,702**	¥6,404	¥13,945	**$59,310**

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
Assets	**2016**	2015	2014	**2016**
Total reportable segments	**¥224,171**	¥230,188	¥254,687	**$1,983,815**
Elimination of intersegment transaction	**(38,037)**	(37,317)	(46,117)	**(336,611)**
Fixed assets	**(1,422)**	(1,777)	(3,299)	**(12,584)**
Amortization of goodwill	**(3,737)**	(3,973)	(4,102)	**(33,071)**
Inventories	**(1,266)**	(1,625)	(1,461)	**(11,204)**
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	**872**	860	950	**7,717**
Others	**(126)**	176	823	**(1,115)**
Assets of consolidated financial statements	**¥180,455**	¥186,532	¥201,481	**$1,596,947**

Other items	Total reportable segments (Millions of yen) 2016	2015	2014	Adjustment 2016	2015	2014	Consolidated total 2016	2015	2014
Depreciation	**¥2,580**	¥2,876	¥2,682	**¥1,062**	¥1,332	¥1,387	**¥3,642**	¥4,208	¥4,069
Amortization of goodwill	**35**	35	22	**133**	191	105	**168**	226	127
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	**839**	923	848	**872**	860	950	**1,711**	1,783	1,798
Increase in property, equipment and intangible assets	**5,159**	5,726	4,512	**737**	401	308	**5,896**	6,127	4,820

(Note) The adjustment amounts for other items are as follows:
1. Depreciation and the increase in property and equipment and intangible assets are principally the adjustment amount for intersegment lease transactions on the consolidated financial statements.
2. The adjustment amount for amortization of goodwill is principally the amount for amortization of goodwill recorded for the Company and overseas subsidiaries (see Note 2.B).
3. The adjustment amount for investments in associates accounted for using the equity method is the adjustment amount according to the equity method (see Note 2.C).

Other items	Total reportable segments (Thousands of U.S. dollars) 2016	Adjustment 2016	Consolidated total 2016
Depreciation	**$22,832**	**$9,398**	**$32,230**
Amortization of goodwill	**310**	**1,177**	**1,487**
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	**7,425**	**7,717**	**15,142**
Increase in property, equipment and intangible assets	**45,655**	**6,522**	**52,177**

Related Information

1. Information by product and service

The Companies have omitted this information as external sales of the Companies' main business of automotive goods and service sales account for more than 90% of the net sales recorded in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

2. Information by geographic region

The Companies have omitted this information because sales to external customers within Japan account for more than 90% of the net sales recorded in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income and property and equipment within Japan accounts for more than 90% of the property and equipment reported in the consolidated balance sheet.

3. Information by major customers

2016

Name of major Customer	Sales (Millions of yen)	Related Segment Name
G-7 AUTO SERVICE CO.,LTD.	**¥22,245**	**The Company**

2015

Name of major Customer	Sales (Millions of yen)	Related Segment Name
G-7 AUTO SERVICE CO.,LTD.	¥22,788	The Company

2016

Name of major Customer	Sales (Thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Related Segment Name
G-7 AUTO SERVICE CO.,LTD.	**¥196,858**	**The Company**

Information about major customers for the year ended March 31, 2014 has been omitted since there are no external customer who constituted more than 10% of net sales on the consolidated statement of operations.

Millions of Yen 2016	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Total
Impairment losses of assets	**¥463**					**¥463**

	Millions of Yen					
	2015					
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Total
Impairment losses of assets	¥177		¥88			¥265

	Millions of Yen					
	2014					
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Total
Impairment losses of assets	¥404		¥66			¥470

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
	2016					
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Total
Impairment losses of assets	**$4,097**					**$4,097**

	Millions of Yen						
	2016						
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Adjustment	Total
Amortization of goodwill		**¥8**		**¥27**		**¥133**	**¥168**
Goodwill at March 31, 2016		**23**	**¥4,491**	**82**		**(3,744)**	**852**

(Note) The adjustment amounts are as follows:

1. The adjustment amount for amortization of goodwill is principally the amount for amortization of goodwill recorded for the Company and overseas subsidiaries (see Note 2.B)
2. The adjustment amount for goodwill is principally the amount for amortization of goodwill and impairment loss in the past recorded for overseas subsidiaries (see Note 2.B).

	Millions of Yen						
	2015						
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Adjustment	Total
Amortization of goodwill		¥7		¥27		¥191	¥225
Goodwill at March 31, 2015		30	¥4,584	109		(3,983)	740

	Millions of Yen						
	2014						
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Adjustment	Total
Amortization of goodwill		¥15			¥7	¥105	¥127
Goodwill at March 31, 2014			¥4,982			(4,102)	880

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
	2016						
	The Company	Domestic Store Subsidiaries	Overseas Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries for Car Goods Supply and Other	Subsidiaries for Supporting Functions	Adjustment	Total
Amortization of goodwill		**$71**		**$239**		**$1,177**	**$1,487**
Goodwill at March 31, 2016		**204**	**$39,743**	**726**		**(33,133)**	**7,540**

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a. Appropriations of Retained Earnings

The general shareholders' meeting held on June 21, 2016 resolved the following appropriations of retained earnings as of March 31, 2016:

Year ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Year-end cash dividends, ¥30 ($0.3) per share	**¥2,521**	**$22,310**

b. Cancellation of Treasury stock

At the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 10, 2016, the Board approved the cancellation 2,900,000 shares of treasury stock and carried it out on May 31, 2016.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of AUTOBACS SEVEN Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2(H) to the consolidated financial statements, effective April 1, 2015, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have changed the depreciation method of property and equipment (excluding lease assets) from the declining-balance method to the straight-line method. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts, and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

June 21, 2016

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited