Disclosed Information on the Internet at the Time of Notifying Convocation of the 179th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

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All matters above are provided to shareholders of the Company on the website of the Company on the Internet (http://www.kirinholdings.co.jp/english/ir/) in accordance with all laws and Article 15 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.

Kirin Holdings Company, Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(From January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017)

(¥ millions)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
					Reserves	
	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Net change in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
Balance at January 1, 2017	102,046	2	597,638	(2,127)	55,432	-
Profit			242,057			
Other comprehensive income					18,149	8,726
Comprehensive income	-	-	242,057	-	18,149	8,726
Dividends from surplus			(36,959)			
Acquisition of treasury shares				(56)		
Disposal of treasury shares		0		1		
Change of scope of consolidation						
Share-based payments		76		162		
Changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control		2,130			(0)	
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings			8,784		(58)	(8,726)
Other						
Total transactions with owners of the parent	-	2,206	(28,175)	107	(58)	(8,726)
Balance at December 31, 2017	102,046	2,208	811,520	(2,020)	73,523	-

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Reserves					
	Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations	Cash flow hedges	Total	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2017	(41,736)	(5,131)	8,565	706,124	253,064	959,188
Profit				242,057	24,753	266,810
Other comprehensive income	14,117	3,100	44,092	44,092	3,826	47,918
Comprehensive income	14,117	3,100	44,092	286,149	28,579	314,729
Dividends from surplus				(36,959)	(9,740)	(46,699)
Acquisition of treasury shares				(56)		(56)
Disposal of treasury shares				1		1
Change of scope of consolidation					(3,267)	(3,267)
Share-based payments				239	135	374
Changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control	268		268	2,397	2,537	4,935
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings			(8,784)	-		-
Other					2	2
Total transactions with owners of the parent	268	-	(8,517)	(34,378)	(10,332)	(44,711)
Balance at December 31, 2017	(27,351)	(2,031)	44,141	957,895	271,311	1,229,206

*Amounts are rounded to the nearest ¥1 million.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Accounting standards of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Group") are prepared from the current year ended December 31, 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), pursuant to Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Rules of Corporate Accounting. Certain disclosure items required by IFRS are omitted pursuant to the latter part of that paragraph. The date of transition to IFRS is January 1, 2016.

2. Consolidation

Consolidated subsidiaries: 170 companies

Major consolidated subsidiaries: KIRIN Company, Limited, Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Mercian Corporation, Kirin Beverage Company, Limited, Kirin Beverage Value Vendor Company, Limited, Lion Pty Ltd, Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co., Ltd.

Kirin Beer Marketing Company, Limited, was excluded from the consolidation scope due to merger with Kirin Brewery Company, Limited and Brasil Kirin Holding S.A. and its 11 subsidiaries were due to sale of all shares.

3. Equity method

Companies accounted for by the equity method: 22 companies

Major associate companies: San Miguel Brewery Inc., China Resources Kirin Beverages (Greater China) Company, Limited

As the investment in Kirin-Amgen, Inc. was classified into non-current assets held for sale, it was excluded from the scope of application of the equity method.

4. Accounting policies

(1) Measurement of financial assets

① Non-derivative financial assets

The Group has early adopted IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (revised in July 2014; "IFRS 9") on first-time adoption of IFRS.

1) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified into financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, at fair value through other comprehensive income, and at amortized cost. The Group determines the classification at initial recognition of the financial assets. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized or derecognized at the transaction date.

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

・The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

・The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost are classified as financial assets measured at fair value.

Of financial assets measured at fair value, each equity instrument is designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss or as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Such designations are applied on an ongoing basis.

All financial assets, except for those classified into the category as measured at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial assets.

2) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured based on classification as follows:

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value. Changes in their fair value are recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income based on the classification of the financial assets. Dividends on equity instruments designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss. When the decline in the fair value of the financial assets is significant or when they are derecognized, the cumulative gain recognized as capital through other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings.

3) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive benefits from them expire or are transferred, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

4) Impairment of financial assets

Allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Expected credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between contractual cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

Changes in credit quality after the recognition of financial assets are recorded in profit or loss as changes in estimates.

After initial recognition, at the reporting date, expected credit losses are measured based on the following classification into three stages of financial instruments:

	Explanation	Measurement method of expected credit losses
Stage 1	Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	12-month expected credit loss
Stage 2	Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition	Lifetime expected credit loss
Stage 3	Financial instruments for which there is evidence of credit impairment	Lifetime expected credit loss

However, regardless of the above, for certain financial assets such as trade receivables without a significant financing component, allowance for doubtful accounts is measured at an amount equal to lifetime credit expected losses (the simplified approach).

Expected credit losses are measured using reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.
The Group, in principle, determines that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition if it is more than 30 days past due on the contract, and that a financial asset is in default if it is more than 90 days past due. When a financial asset is in default or when there is evidence of impairment including significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower, the Group determines that the financial asset is credit-impaired.
If the Group reasonably considers that there are no prospects of the full or partial recovery of financial assets, the carrying amount of the financial assets is written off.

② Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Group utilizes derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swaps, interest rate swaps and commodity swaps, to hedge foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk. These derivatives are initially measured at fair value when the contract is entered into, and are subsequently remeasured at fair value.
Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. However, the effective portion of cash flow hedges and hedges of net investment in foreign operations are recognized as other comprehensive income.
At the inception of the hedge, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationship to which hedge accounting is applied and the objectives and strategies of risk management for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes specific hedging instruments, the hedged items or transactions, the nature of the risks being hedged and how the effectiveness of changes in the fair value of hedging instruments is assessed in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's cash flows attributable to the hedged risks. Even though these hedges are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows, they are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine whether they have actually been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.
Hedges that meet the requirements for hedge accounting are classified in the following categories and accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9:

1) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of gains or losses on hedging instruments is recognized as other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
The amounts of hedging instruments recorded in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when the transactions of the hedged items affect profit or loss. In cases where hedged items result in the recognition of non-financial assets or liabilities, the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are accounted for as adjustments to the original carrying amount of non-financial assets or liabilities.
When forecast transactions or firm commitments are no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in equity through other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. When hedging instruments expire, are sold, terminated or exercised without the replacement or rollover of other hedging instruments, or when the hedge designation is revoked, the amounts that have been recognized in equity through other comprehensive income continue to be recorded in equity until the forecast transactions or firm commitments occur.

2) Hedge of net investment in foreign operations

Exchange differences resulting from net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. The effective portion of gains or losses on hedging instruments is recognized as other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. At the time of the disposal of the foreign operations, any related cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in equity through other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(2) Measurement of Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined primarily based on the periodic average method and includes costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(3) Measurement and depreciation or amortization of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

① Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is measured using the cost model after initial recognition and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost includes any costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling, removal and restoration.

The depreciation of assets other than land and construction in progress is recorded using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives of major assets by category are as follows:

Buildings and structures:	2-65 years
Machinery, equipment and vehicles:	2-30 years
Tools, fixtures and fittings:	2-30 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year-end, and if any changes are required, such changes are applied prospectively as changes in accounting estimates.

② Goodwill

Goodwill arising from a business combination is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is not amortized. It is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units and is tested for impairment annually or whenever there is any indication of impairment. Impairment losses on goodwill are recognized in profit or loss and no subsequent reversal is made.

③ Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured using the cost model after initial recognition and are stated at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, employee benefit expenses incurred and costs related to services consumed in internally generating the intangible asset.

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost at initial recognition.

2) Intangible assets acquired through business combinations

Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

3) Internally generated intangible assets (development costs)

Research and development expenses generated in the Group are expensed when incurred, except for expenditures on development activities for which the Group can demonstrate all of the following requirements for capitalization:

・The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
・Its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
・Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
・How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
・The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
・Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Major intangible assets of the Group are as follows:

1) Brands

Brands are initially recognized at cost. In principle, as intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, they are not amortized because it is not possible to foresee the period over which their net cash inflows are expected to continue, and are tested for impairment annually or whenever there is any indication of impairment.

2) Marketing rights

Marketing rights are initially recognized at cost. They are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives (5-20 years), and are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication of impairment.

3) Other

Other intangible assets are initially recognized at cost. Those with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication of impairment. Those with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and are tested for impairment annually or whenever there is any indication of impairment.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year-end, and if any changes are required, such changes are applied prospectively as changes in accounting estimates.

④ Leases

Leases as a lessee are classified as finance leases if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the Group. Leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases as a lessee are initially recognized at the lease commencement date as assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments, both of which are determined at the inception of the lease. After initial recognition, the leased assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives when it is reasonably certain that the ownership is transferred by the end of the lease term and over the shorter of the lease term and their estimated useful lives when it is not reasonably certain. The lease payments are apportioned between the finance costs and the repayment of lease obligations based on an interest method.

Lease payments under operating leases are expensed on the straight-line method over the lease terms unless another systematic basis is properly representative of the time pattern of the benefits.

⑤ Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group tests goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives for impairment at least annually, as well as whenever there is any indication of impairment.

At the reporting date, the Group determines whether there is any indication of impairment for non-financial assets other than inventories, deferred tax assets and defined benefit asset. Since goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of equity-accounted investees is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire carrying amount of equity-accounted investees is assessed for any indication of impairment and is tested for impairment as a single asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, or in cases where an impairment test is required to be performed annually, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. In cases where the recoverable amount cannot be estimated for an individual asset, it is estimated for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is measured at the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Only if the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit falls below its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group assesses at the reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may have decreased or may no longer exist. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated. In cases where the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount, the impairment loss is reversed up to the lower of the recoverable amount determined and the carrying amount (net of accumulated depreciation or accumulated amortization) that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years. The reversal of the impairment loss is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when present legal or constructive obligations exist as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligations.

Explanation of the major provisions is as follows:

・Allowance for loss on plants reorganization

In connection with plants reorganization aimed at the efficiency of manufacturing sites in Japan and overseas, as plans including the removal of property, plant and equipment at some of the sites are determined and announced, a reasonable estimated amount of the removal costs is recorded as a provision.

The timing of the payment is subject to circumstances such as future business plans.

(5) Employee benefits

① Post-employment benefits

The Group has defined benefit-type and defined contribution-type pension plans and provides lump-sum severance payment plans, defined benefit corporate pension plans and employees’ pension fund plans as defined benefit-type plans.

For each defined benefit plan, the Group determines the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate applied is determined by reference to market yields on high-quality corporate bonds at the year-end. The net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by deducting the fair value of any plan assets from the present value of the defined benefit obligations. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset or liability are recognized collectively in other comprehensive income and reclassified to retained earnings for the period during which they have occurred.

Retirement benefit costs for defined contribution-type plans are expensed for the period during which employees render services.

② Termination benefits

The Group provides termination benefits when the Group terminates an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee voluntarily retires in exchange for the benefits. Termination benefits are expensed when the Group commits to terminating the employment; provided that the Group has detailed official plans related to the termination of the employee's employment and can no longer withdraw the offer of the benefits.

③ Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed on an undiscounted basis when the related service is provided. Bonuses are recorded as liabilities for the amount estimated to be paid in accordance with the applicable plans when the Group has present legal or constructive obligations to pay as a result of past labor rendered by employees, and the obligations can be reliably estimated.

(6) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group has early adopted IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which was published in May 2014, and "Clarifications to IFRS 15," which was published in April 2016 (together referred to as "IFRS 15").

In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue is recognized based on the following five-step approach:

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

(7) Foreign currency translation

① Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an approximation of the rate.

At the reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date, and non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising from the translation and settlement are recognized in profit or loss. However, exchange differences arising from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income.

② Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position of foreign operations are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the statement of financial position. Income and expenses in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated using the average exchange rates, except for cases of significant exchange rate movements.

Exchange differences arising from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. In cases where a foreign operation is disposed of, the cumulative amount of exchange differences related to the foreign operation is transferred to profit or loss in the period of disposal.

(8) Consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are excluded from the revenue and expense accounts which are subject to such taxes.

(9) Application of consolidated taxation regime

Consolidated taxation regime is applied by the Company and certain subsidiaries.

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

1. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment		¥1,160,540 million
2. Pledged assets		
Equity Instruments		¥800 million
Other		¥12 million
3. Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from assets		
Other financial assets		¥5,220 million
Trade and other receivables		¥1,499 million
4. Guarantee obligations		
Guarantees for loan obligations of associates and other companies		¥66 million
Guarantees for loan obligations of employees		¥633 million
	Total	¥699 million

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

1. Type and number of shares outstanding and treasury stock

(1) Shares outstanding

Type of shares outstanding	common stock
Number of shares at January 1, 2017	914,000,000 shares
Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2017	-
Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2017	-
Number of shares at December 31, 2017	914,000,000 shares

(2) Treasury stock

Type of treasury stock	common stock
Number of shares at January 1, 2017	1,484,147 shares
Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2017 (Note 1)	23,690 shares
Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2017 (Note 2)	113,471 shares
Number of shares at December 31, 2017	1,394,366 shares

Notes:
1. Increase in the number of shares was due to purchases of less-than-one-unit shares.
2. Decrease in the number of shares was due to sales of 428 less-than-one-unit shares and disposal of 113,043 shares of treasury stock for restricted stock compensation.

2. Matters related to dividends

(1) Dividend payments

Approvals by Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 30, 2017 were as follows:

Dividend on Common Stock

a. Total amount of dividend ¥18,250 million
b. Dividend per share ¥20.00
c. Record date December 31, 2016
d. Effective date March 31, 2017

Approvals by the Board of Directors' Meeting held on August 3, 2017 were as follows:

Dividend on Common stock

a. Total amount of dividend ¥18,709 million
b. Dividend per share ¥20.50
c. Record date June 30, 2017
d. Effective date September 5, 2017

(2) Dividends whose record date is attributable to, but to be effective after, the year ended December 31, 2017.

Proposals at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 29, 2018 will be as follows:

Dividend on Common Stock

a. Total amount of dividend ¥23,271 million
b. Source of dividends Retained earnings
c. Dividend per share ¥25.50
d. Record date December 31, 2017
e. Effective date March 30, 2018

Notes for Financial Instruments

1. Overview of financial instruments

(1) Capital management

The Group's basic policy for capital management is to maintain optimum capital structure with a focus on providing shareholders with returns and securing a sound, flexible financial footing towards the objective of maximizing corporate value. Aiming to improve profitability and efficiency, the Group utilizes cash flows which are provided by activities such as generating Group synergies, promoting lean management and reducing assets, in order to conduct business investments and capital investments, provide shareholder returns, and repay interest-bearing liabilities.

(2) Matters related to risk management

The Group is exposed to financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, in its business activities. To reduce such risks, the Group practices risk management based on established policies and procedures.

The Group limits the use of derivatives to that for the purpose of hedging financial risks, and does not use derivatives for speculative purposes.

(a) Credit risk

In accordance with the internal policies for managing credit risk arising from trade receivables, in each sales division, the Company and some of its subsidiaries monitor credit worthiness of their main customers and counterparties on a periodical basis and manage due dates and outstanding balances by individual customer. In addition, efforts are made to quickly identify and mitigate risks of bad debts from customers who are having financial difficulties.

The Group believes that the credit risk of derivatives is insignificant as it enters into derivatives only with financial institutions which have a high credit rating.

(b) Liquidity risk

In accordance with the internal policies for managing financial risks, the Group formulates fund procurement plans based on the business plan for each year to counter liquidity risk. The Group also manages such risk by, for example, entering into commitment lines with several financial institutions and achieving an appropriate balance between direct and indirect fund procurement as well as short-term and long-term fund procurement.

(c) Market risk

1) Foreign exchange risk management

The Group operates businesses globally and, therefore, is exposed to the risk that Group's equity is influenced by foreign exchange fluctuations as a result of transactions undertaken in currencies other than the functional currency and when financial statements of foreign operations are translated into Japanese yen and consolidated. To manage foreign exchange risk, the Group hedges such risk mainly using foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps.

2) Interest rate risk

Interest-bearing liabilities with floating interest rates are exposed to interest rate risk. For those with long-term maturities, the Group uses interest rate swaps to avoid interest rate fluctuation risk by converting floating interest into fixed interest.

3) Price fluctuation risk

The Group is exposed to share price fluctuation risk arising from equity instruments (shares). For the equity instruments, the Group regularly assesses the fair values, the financial conditions of the issuers and other relevant factors, and continuously reviews the holding status of such instruments by taking into account the relationship with the issuer when the issuer is a customer of the Group.

2. Fair values of financial instruments

The following table shows the amounts of financial instruments recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2017 and their fair value. The fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis is equal to their carrying amount, and the fair value of short-term financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is approximately equal to their carrying amount. Therefore, they are not included in the table.

(¥ millions)

	Amount recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position	Fair value
Bonds (Note 1)	124,812	129,031
Long-term borrowings (Note 2)	237,810	245,438

Notes: 1. The fair value of bonds is based on the market price when it is readily available. The fair value of bonds without market prices is determined as the present value calculated by discounting the combined total of principal and interest with an interest rate that reflects the current maturity and credit risk.

2. The fair value of long-term borrowings is determined as the present value calculated by discounting the combined total of principal and interest with an assumed interest rate for similar new borrowings.

Notes for Per Share Information

1. Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent: ¥1,049.63
2. Basic earnings per share: ¥265.24

Notes for Subsequent Events

(Transfer of shares of KIRIN-AMGEN, Inc.)

The Company and Amgen Inc. agreed upon the termination of the shareholders' agreement governing the joint venture between the Company and Amgen Inc., KIRIN-AMGEN, INC., aiming at research and development of pharmaceutical products, etc. ("the Agreement") on October 31, 2017. Accordingly, the Company transferred all the shares of KIRIN AMGEN, INC. on January 29, 2018 (Acquisition of Treasury stock by KIRIN AMGEN, INC.).

1. Reason for share transfer

   In 1984, the Company and Amgen Inc. executed a shareholders' agreement governing the establishment of a U.S. company aimed at research and development of pharmaceutical products and related activities, and founded Kirin-Amgen, Inc. as a 50:50 joint venture. From the establishment until now, the Agreement has achieved great success. In the meantime, the environment surrounding the Group and Amgen Inc. has changed, while Kyowa Hakko Kirin Company, Limited. was established in 2008 as a strategic alliance between the Company and former Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Company, Limited. Now both parties to the joint venture share a common perception that Kirin-Amgen, Inc. has almost fully completed its expected role, and agreed on the termination of the shareholder's agreement and the redemption of the Company's ownership stake.

2. Name of the company to which the shares are transferred

   Kirin-Amgen, Inc.

3. Name of the jointly controlled company, description of business and details of transactions with the Group

Name	Kirin-Amgen, Inc.
Description of business	Research, development, and licensing of pharmaceuticals
Details of transactions with the Group	Activities for research and development of pharmaceuticals as a joint venture with Amgen Inc.

4. Date of transfer

   January 29, 2018

5. Number of shares to be transferred, transfer price, gains or losses resulting from the transfer and the status of shares held after the transfer

Number of shares held before the transfer	500 shares (Ratio of shares held: 50%)
Number of shares to be transferred	500 shares (Ratio of shares held: 50%)
Number of shares held after the transfer	0 shares (Ratio of shares held: 0%)
Transfer price	USD780 million (¥86,443 million)
Gains or losses resulting from the transfer	Gain of ¥19,785million

Additional Information

Discontinued operations

(1) Summary of discontinued operations

The Group transferred all shares in Brasil Kirin Holding S.A. to Bavaria S.A. (a subsidiary of Heineken International B.V.) on May 31, 2017. Accordingly, profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2017 relating to Brasil Kirin Holding S.A. is classified as a discontinued operation.

(2) Profit or loss from discontinued operations

(¥ millions)

Profit or loss from discontinued operations	Amount
Revenue	51,626
Cost of sales	30,141
Gross profit	21,485
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,984
Other operating income (Note 1)	33,452
Other operating expenses	3,101
Operating profit	28,852
Finance income	1,632
Finance costs	10,706
Profit before tax	19,778
Income tax expense (Note 2)	(65,202)
Profit from discontinued operations	84,980
Profit from discontinued operations attributable to	
Owners of the parent	84,980
Non-controlling interests	-
Profit from discontinued operations	84,980

Notes: 1. The amount includes ¥33,237 million in gain on sale from the transfer of Brasil Kirin Holding S.A.

2. The amount includes ¥59,962 million in income tax expense for the transfer of Brasil Kirin Holding S.A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(¥ millions)

(From January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017)

	Shareholders' equity										
	Common stock	Capital surplus			Retained earnings					Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
		Additional paid-in capital	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal reserve	Other retained earnings			Total retained earnings		
						Reserve for deferred gain on sale of property	General reserve	Retained earnings carried forward			
Balance at January 1, 2017	102,046	81,412	0	81,413	25,511	545	506,368	57,137	589,562	(2,127)	770,893
Changes of items during the period											
Transfer to reserve for deferred gain on sale of property						(23)		23	-		-
Dividends from surplus								(18,250)	(18,250)		(18,250)
Dividends from surplus (interim dividends)								(18,709)	(18,709)		(18,709)
Net income								182,575	182,575		182,575
Acquisition of treasury stock										(56)	(56)
Disposal of treasury stock			76	76						163	239
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity											
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	76	76	-	(23)	-	145,640	145,616	107	145,800
Balance at December 31, 2017	102,046	81,412	77	81,489	25,511	521	506,368	202,777	735,178	(2,020)	916,693

	Valuation and translation adjustments			Total net assets
	Net unrealized gains on securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance at January 1, 2017	28,969	-	28,969	799,862
Changes of items during the period				
Transfer to reserve for deferred gain on sale of property				-
Dividends from surplus				(18,250)
Dividends from surplus (interim dividends)				(18,709)
Net income				182,575
Acquisition of treasury stock				(56)
Disposal of treasury stock				239
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	4,793	(82)	4,711	4,711
Total changes of items during the period	4,793	(82)	4,711	150,510
Balance at December 31, 2017	33,761	(82)	33,679	950,372

*Amounts are rounded to the nearest ¥1 million.

Notes to Financial Statements

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Measurement of assets

(1) Measurement of securities

(a) Shares of subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

(b) Available-for-sale securities

1) Available-for-sale securities with fair market value are stated at fair market value as of the balance sheet date. Unrealized gains and losses on these securities are reported, net of applicable income taxes, as a separate component of net assets. Realized gains and losses on sale of such securities are computed using the moving-average method.

2) Available-for-sale securities without fair market value are stated at the moving-average cost.

(2) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value.

2. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated loss from impairment. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method.

(2) Amortization of intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method.

3. Allowances and reserves

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company provides allowance for doubtful accounts in an amount sufficient to cover probable losses on collection. The allowance for doubtful accounts consists of the estimated uncollectible amount with respect to certain identified doubtful receivables and an amount calculated using the actual historic percentage of collection losses.

(2) Allowance for employees' bonuses

The Company provides allowance for employees' bonuses based on the estimated amounts payable.

(3) Allowance for bonuses for directors and corporate auditors

The Company provides allowance for bonuses for directors and corporate auditors based on the estimated amounts payable.

(4) Employees' pension and retirement benefits

The Company provides allowance for employees' pension and retirement benefits at the balance sheet date based on the estimated amounts of projected retirement benefit obligations at the end of the fiscal year. In calculating retirement benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used for attributing expected retirement benefits for the period up to the end of the current fiscal year. Past service costs are amortized by the straight-line method over a certain number of years (13 years) within the average of the remaining years of service to be performed by the employees at the time incurred. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized by the straight-line method over a certain number of years (13 years) within the average of the estimated remaining years of service to be performed by the employees at the time incurred, beginning from the following fiscal year.

4. Other significant matters serving as the basis for the preparation of financial statements

(1) Hedge accounting

If derivative financial instruments are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, the Company defers recognition of gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments as “Deferred gains or losses on hedges” in valuation and translation adjustments in the balance sheet until the related losses and gains on the hedged items are recognized.

If forward foreign exchange contracts are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, forward foreign exchange contracts and hedged items are accounted for in the following manner:

(a) If a forward foreign exchange contract is executed to hedge an existing foreign currency receivable or payable:

1) the difference, if any, between the amount in Japanese yen of the hedged foreign currency receivable or payable translated using the spot rate at the inception date of the contract and the book value of the receivable or payable is recognized in the statement of income in the period which includes the inception date, and

2) the discount or premium on the contract (that is, the difference between the Japanese yen amount of the contract translated using the contracted forward rate and that translated using the spot rate at the inception date of the contract) is recognized over the term of the contract.

(b) If a forward foreign exchange contract is executed to hedge a future transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the future transaction will be recorded using the contracted forward rate, and no gains or losses on the forward foreign exchange contract are recognized.

If interest rate swap contracts are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, the net amount to be paid or received under the interest rate swap contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the assets or liabilities for which the swap contract was executed.

(2) Consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are excluded from the revenue and expense accounts which are subject to such taxes.

(3) Application of the consolidated taxation regime

The Company and certain subsidiaries apply the consolidated taxation regime.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

1. Monetary debts due from and to subsidiaries and affiliates

Short-term monetary debts due from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥138,895 million
Long-term monetary debts due from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥841 million
Short-term monetary debts due to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥278,477 million
Long-term monetary debts due to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥1,399 million

2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment ¥9,221 million

3. Contingent liabilities

Guarantees for loans from banks and others of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥16,621 million
Guarantees for employee loans from banks and others	¥628 million
Total	¥17,249 million

Notes to the Statement of Income

1. Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates (excluding those separately presented)

Operating revenue	¥1,040 million
Operating expenses	¥1,213 million
Transactions other than operating transactions	¥1,107 million

2. Gain on sale of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates

Gain on sale of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates comprises ¥32,545 million of gain on sale of shares of Brasil Kirin Holding S.A. and others.

Notes to the Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Type of treasury stock	common stock
Number of shares at January 1, 2017	1,484,147 shares
Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2017 (Note 1)	23,690 shares
Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2017 (Note 2)	113,471 shares
Number of shares at December 31, 2017	1,394,366 shares

Notes:

1. Increase in the number of shares was due to purchases of less-than-one-unit shares.
2. Decrease in the number of shares was due to sales of 428 less-than-one-unit shares and disposal of 113,043 shares of treasury stock for restricted stock compensation.

Notes for Deferred Income Taxes

1. Significant components of deferred tax assets

Unused tax losses	¥53,336 million
Investments in shares and other equity interests of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥41,131 million
Other	¥2,611 million
Subtotal	¥97,077 million
Less valuation allowance	¥(55,616) million
Total deferred tax assets	¥41,462 million

2. Significant components of deferred tax liabilities

Net unrealized gains on securities	¥(14,889) million
Other	¥(636) million
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥(15,524) million

Notes for Transactions with Related Parties

Type	Company name	Ratio of voting rights held by the Company [Indirect ownership]	Relationship with the Company	
			Directors and corporate auditors	Business relationship
Subsidiary	KIRIN Company, Limited	100%	Concurrent 3	Consignment of management guidance service Lending and borrowing of funds Consignment of indirect business
Subsidiary	Kirin Brewery Company, Limited	Indirect 100%	-	Lending and borrowing of funds
Subsidiary	Kirin Beverage Company, Limited	Indirect 100%	-	Lending and borrowing of funds
Subsidiary	Mercian Corporation	Indirect 100%	-	Lending and borrowing of funds
Subsidiary	The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Northern New England, Inc.	100%	Concurrent 1	Consignment of management guidance service Financial support
Subsidiary	Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co., Ltd	53%	Concurrent 1	Lending and borrowing of funds

Type	Company name	Transaction details	Transaction amount (¥ millions)	Item	Balance at end of year (¥ millions)
Subsidiary	KIRIN Company, Limited	Borrowing of funds (Notes 1 and 3)	43,346	Short-term loans payable	66,141
Subsidiary	Kirin Brewery Company, Limited	Lending of loans (Notes 1 and 2)	44,624	Short-term loans receivable	64,793
Subsidiary	Kirin Beverage Company, Limited	Borrowing of funds (Notes 1 and 3)	49,499	Short-term loans payable	27,702
Subsidiary	Mercian Corporation	Lending of loans (Notes 1 and 2)	19,686	Short-term loans receivable	22,352
Subsidiary	The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Northern New England, Inc.	Lending of loans (Notes 2)	24,860	Short-term loans receivable	24,860
Subsidiary	Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co., Ltd	Borrowing of funds (Notes 1 and 3)	131,415	Short-term loans payable	143,227

Conditions of transactions and policy regarding determination of conditions of transactions
Notes:

1. Recurrent transaction amounts of lending and borrowing of funds show average outstanding balances during this fiscal year.
2. Interest rates of loans receivable are determined based on market interest rates.
3. Interest rates of loans payable are determined based on market interest rates.
4. Transaction amounts above do not include foreign currency translation gain or loss. Transaction amounts do not include consumption taxes.

Notes for Per Share Information

1. Net assets per share: ¥1,041.38
2. Net income per share: ¥200.07

Notes for Subsequent Events

(Transfer of shares of KIRIN-AMGEN, Inc.)

The Company and Amgen Inc. agreed upon the termination of the shareholders' agreement governing the joint venture between the Company and Amgen Inc., KIRIN-AMGEN, INC., aiming at research and development of pharmaceutical products, etc. on October 31, 2017. Accordingly, the Company transferred all the shares of KIRIN AMGEN, INC. on January 29, 2018 (Acquisition of Treasury stock by KIRIN AMGEN, INC.). As a result, the Company is expected to record gain on sale of shares of ¥85,085 million in the year ending December 31, 2018.
Other information is omitted as it is the same as that disclosed in the Notes for Subsequent Events in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Additional Information

(Application of Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets)

The Company has applied the Revised Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (ASBJ Guidance No. 26, March 28, 2016) from the current fiscal year.