(Notes)
1. This document has been translated from the Japanese original for reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy between this translated document and the Japanese original, the Japanese original shall prevail.
2. "Audit & Supervisory Board Member(s)" and "Audit & Supervisory Board" described herein mean "Kansayaku" and "Kansayaku-kai" stipulated in the Japanese Companies Act respectively.

Disclosed Information on the Internet at the Time of Notifying Convocation of the 181st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

■ Business Report

■ Consolidated Financial Statements

■ Financial Statements

All matters above are provided to shareholders of the Company on the website of the Company on the Internet (https://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

Business Report

Systems to ensure appropriate operation and the status of its implementation

(1) Basic policies for the internal control system

The Company resolved at the Board Meeting to adopt the following basic systems (the internal control system) to ensure the appropriate operation of the Company:

(1) System to ensure compliance of performance of duties by the Directors, etc.* and employees of Kirin Group companies with laws and the articles of incorporation (Compliance System)

*** Directors, etc., refers to Directors of the Board, Executive Officers and other business administrators. Also hereinafter.**

The Directors of the Board of the Company shall decide upon the basic compliance policy for the Kirin Group and promote the policy by developing effective structures and provisions to execute the policy and by integrating it with the activities in each Kirin Group company. In addition, the Directors of the Board shall carry out educational programs on compliance, clarify procedures concerning responses to breaches of compliance, and make those procedures public throughout the Kirin Group companies. The Internal Audit Department of the Company (including the internal audit divisions of each Kirin Group company) shall carry out internal auditing to ensure that these systems are properly developed and applied.

Also, the Directors of the Board shall establish internal control reporting system to ensure reliability of the financial reports and conduct their operation and evaluation effectively and efficiently.

(2) System to ensure the proper preservation and maintenance of information regarding the performance of duties by the Directors of the Board of the Company (System of Information Preservation and Maintenance)

The Directors of the Board of the Company shall preserve the following documents (including electromagnetic record) together with the related materials for at least ten years and make them available for inspection as necessary.

- Minutes of General Meeting of Shareholders
- Minutes of Board Meetings
- Minutes of the Group Executive Committee and other significant meetings
- Approval applications (approval authority of General Managers and above)
- Financial statements, business reports, and their detailed statements

(3) Regulations and other systems related to the control of the risk of loss of the Kirin Group (Risk Management System)

The Directors of the Board of the Company shall establish basic policy on the risk management of the Kirin Group and promote the policy by developing effective structures and provisions to execute the policy and by integrating it with activities in each Kirin Group company. In addition, the Directors of the Board shall implement educational programs on risk management, clarify procedures concerning the disclosure of risks and responses to the occurrence of crises, and make those procedures public throughout the Kirin Group companies. The Internal Audit Department of the Company (including the internal audit divisions of each Kirin Group company) shall carry out internal auditing to ensure that these systems are properly developed and applied in each Kirin Group company.

(4) System to ensure the efficient performance of duties by the Directors, etc. of Kirin Group companies (Efficient Performance System)

The Directors of the Board of the Company shall develop a management control system comprising the following items to ensure the efficient performance of duties by Directors, etc. of the Kirin Group companies.

- In addition to Board Meetings, organizing the Group Executive Committee to deliberate significant matters affecting the entire Kirin Group, thereby ensuring that decisions are reached carefully based on considerations of multi-dimensional aspects;
- Appointing the Executive Officers, who are responsible for business administration, and also dispatching directors to each Kirin Group company to oversee appropriate and efficient performance of duties and decision making when necessary;
- Ensuring appropriate and efficient performance of duties according to the authority and decision-making rules based on the regulations on work authority of the Company; and
- Establishing quantitative and qualitative targets in the annual plan at each Kirin Group company and monitoring their performance by way of quarterly monitoring, etc.

(5) System for reporting performance of duties by the Directors, etc. of Kirin Group companies and other systems to ensure appropriate operations (System for Reporting Performance of Duties and Other Group Internal Control System)

In order to report performance of duties by the Directors, etc. of Kirin Group companies and to ensure other appropriate operations, the Directors of the Board of the Company shall develop rules and standards to be applied to each Kirin Group company, including the following items, and carry out operations in compliance with these rules and standards.

- Items related to the governance and monitoring of each Kirin Group company
- Items related to guidance and management concerning the maintenance of the internal control system for each Kirin Group company
- Items related to the communication system* within the Kirin Group companies
- Items related to the Group internal auditing system operated by the Internal Audit Department of the Company
  - * The system to share information within the Kirin Group, the compliance hotline system, and other related items.

(6) Items regarding assignment of employees as support staff for Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company when they request support staff (Audit & Supervisory Board Member Related System)

The Directors of the Board of the Company shall assign its employees as support staff for Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company.

(7) Items related to the assurance that the employees assigned as support staff as in the preceding provision remain independent from the Directors of the Board of the Company and to secure the effective implementation of directions by Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company to these employees

In order to ensure the independence of the employees assigned as support staff from the Directors of the Board of the Company, the consent of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company shall be required for any decision related to personnel affairs, including the appointment, transfer and assessment of such employees. Such employees shall not simultaneously assume any other assignment related to the operation of business and shall only follow instructions of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company.

(8) System to ensure reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company by Directors, Audit & Supervisory Members and employees of the Kirin Group companies

The Directors of the Board of the Company shall report to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company on matters specified by such members in advance in accordance with the provisions of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members' audit standard of the Company. Principal items are as follows.

- Any matter that may impose material damage to any Kirin Group company, upon discovery
- Matters that require the consent of Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company under the applicable laws
- The status of maintenance and implementation of internal control system of the Kirin Group companies

The Audit & Supervisory Board Member of the Company may request the Directors of the Board, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and employees of each Kirin Group company to report on other matters any time as necessary.

The Directors of the Board, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and employees of each Kirin Group company (including those who receive reports from these Directors of the Board, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and employees) may directly report matters that they judge to be appropriate to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company in order to ensure the appropriate operation of each Kirin Group company.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company shall receive a quarterly update on the operation of the compliance hotline system. Further, when necessary, they may request the immediate report on the operation of the said system.

(9) System to ensure that anyone who reports to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members as outlined in the preceding provision are not treated unfairly

The Directors of the Board of the Company shall prepare common regulations for the Kirin Group companies to ensure that anyone who reports to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members as outlined in the preceding provision are not treated unfairly for this reason, and shall make those regulations public throughout the Kirin Group companies and implement them appropriately.

(10) Policy for the pre-payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company

After discussions with Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company, the Directors of the Board of the Company shall set the policy for the pre-payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company.

(11) Other systems to ensure efficient auditing by Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company

Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company shall hold a regular meeting with the Representative Directors and Outside Directors of the Company for the exchange of opinions.

Further, the Directors of the Board of the Company shall establish systems to ensure effective auditing by Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company. This will include ensuring that Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company have the opportunity to attend the meetings of each Kirin Group company, at the request from the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company.

<u>(2) Implementation of internal control system</u>

(1) System to ensure compliance of performance of duties by the Directors, etc. and employees of Kirin Group companies with laws and regulations, and the articles of incorporation (Compliance System)

The Kirin Group has established “Passion. Integrity. Diversity.” as “One KIRIN” Values, the common values of the Kirin Group, and is making efforts to instill these values in Directors of the Board, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, Executive Officers and employees of each Kirin Group company. Additionally, the Kirin Group has defined its views on compliance in “Kirin Group Compliance Guidelines” and is also publicizing and carrying out educational programs in order to promote awareness throughout the Kirin Group. Further, rules on the compliance hotline system have been formulated, “Kirin Group Direct Hotline to the Executive Officer in Charge of Compliance (Risk Management)” has been established, and each Kirin Group company has developed and implemented a compliance hotline system. As for the compliance hotline system, it protects the anonymity of whistleblowers and prohibits unfair treatment against such whistleblowers.

(2) System to ensure the proper preservation and maintenance of information regarding the performance of duties by the Directors of the Board of the Company (System of Information Preservation and Maintenance)

The Company appropriately stores Minutes of Meetings of Shareholders, Minutes of Board Meetings and financial statements, etc., for the number of years pursuant to laws and regulations.

(3) Regulations and other systems related to the control of the risk of loss of the Kirin Group (Risk Management System)

The Kirin Group has established the "Group Risk Management Regulations" and the "Group Risk Management System Manual", which set out the purpose, system and methods of risk management, and the "Group Crisis Management Manual", which sets forth procedures to be taken in the event of a crisis, and publicizes and applies these rules to each of the Kirin Group companies. Additionally, Group Risk and Compliance Committee meetings are held to review activities conducted regarding risk management, and deliberate and report on future activity plans.

(4) System to ensure the efficient performance of duties by the Directors, etc. of Kirin Group companies (Efficient Performance System)

The Company has clarified its decision-making rules, including the rules on matters to be resolved at the Board Meetings, based on the Rules of the Board. In this fiscal year, in addition to holding Board Meetings, the Group Executive Committee Meetings were held to deliberate prescribed matters. Additionally, the Company has adopted the executive officer system, in an effort to flexibly execute the strategies for each business and function, as well as to clarify the responsibility, and has been improving the efficiency of its decision-making.

The Company conducts performance management on each Kirin Group company through quarterly monitoring, etc., based on the Medium-Term Business Plan (from 2019 to 2021) and annual plans.

(5) System for reporting performance of duties by the Directors, etc. of Kirin Group companies and other systems to ensure appropriate operations (System for Reporting Performance of Duties and Other Group Internal Control System)

The Company's Board confirmed the status of development and operation of the internal control system for this fiscal year.

Additionally, the Company has developed rules and standards related to the monitoring of each Kirin Group company based on the delegation policy, etc. of the Company and conducts monitoring on a quarterly basis.

(6) Items regarding employees as support staff for Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company when they request assignment of such support staff (Audit & Supervisory Board Member Related System)

The Company has established the Audit & Supervisory Board Support Section as a structure to assist duties of Audit & Supervisory Board Members in order to enhance the audit function of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

(7) Items related to the assurance that the employees assigned as support staff under section (6) remain independent from the Directors of the Board of the Company and to secure the effective implementation of instructions by Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company to such employees

Dedicated employees who are assigned as support staff for the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board Members are independent from the performance of their duties of the Company, and do not report to, or take instructions from, anyone other than the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

(8) System to ensure reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company by Directors, Audit & Supervisory Members and employees of Kirin Group companies

Each Kirin Group company has developed a compliance hotline system, and regularly reports on the status of its implementation to the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

The Company is also aiming to establish an appropriate compliance hotline system for the entire Kirin Group, through the implementation of the "Kirin Group Direct Hotline to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members".

(9) System to ensure that persons who make reports to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members as outlined in the preceding provision are not treated unfairly

The Kirin Group has established rules related to the development and operation of the compliance hotline system, in order to ensure this system protects the anonymity of ones making reports as mentioned in the preceding provision and which prohibits unfair treatment of such persons, and has implemented and publicized such rules throughout each of the Kirin Group companies.

(10) Policy for the pre-payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company

The Company has determined and appropriately implements policies related to prepayment or reimbursement procedures for expenses incurred in the performance of duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company.

(11) Other systems to ensure efficient auditing by Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company

During this fiscal year, the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board Members had interviews with our President & Chief Executive Officer and exchanged information with Outside Directors, as well as participated in all of the Group Executive Committee Meetings held in this fiscal year.

(Note) Unless otherwise provided in notes, amounts and percentages are rounded to the nearest unit indicated.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(From January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)

(¥ millions)

	Equity attributable to owners of the Company					
					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, 2019	102,046	2,238	943,468	(101,904)	56,863	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies			(11,941)			
Restated balance at January 1, 2019	102,046	2,238	931,526	(101,904)	56,863	-
Profit			59,642			
Other comprehensive income					(1,926)	5,172
Comprehensive income	-	-	59,642	-	(1,926)	5,172
Dividends from surplus			(51,366)			
Acquisition of treasury shares				(23,253)		
Disposal of treasury shares		(0)		6		
Share-based payments		(13)		153		
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control		22,628			133	
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings			18,832		(13,660)	(5,172)
Other			(343)			
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	22,615	(32,877)	(23,095)	(13,527)	(5,172)
Balance at December 31, 2019	102,046	24,853	958,292	(124,999)	41,410	-

	Equity attributable to owners of the Company				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Reserves					
	Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations	Cash flow hedges	Total	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2019	(85,366)	(1,263)	(29,767)	916,080	284,840	1,200,920
Effects of changes in accounting policies	1,177		1,177	(10,764)	(215)	(10,979)
Restated balance at January 1, 2019	(84,189)	(1,263)	(28,590)	905,316	284,625	1,189,941
Profit				59,642	21,796	81,438
Other comprehensive income	(9,035)	280	(5,508)	(5,508)	2,976	(2,532)
Comprehensive income	(9,035)	280	(5,508)	54,134	24,772	78,906
Dividends from surplus				(51,366)	(14,034)	(65,400)
Acquisition of treasury shares				(23,253)		(23,253)
Disposal of treasury shares				6		6
Share-based payments				140	(36)	104
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control	(839)		(706)	21,923	(55,078)	(33,156)
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings			(18,832)	-		-
Other	20		20	(323)	(1)	(323)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	(819)	-	(19,517)	(52,874)	(69,149)	(122,022)
Balance at December 31, 2019	(94,043)	(983)	(53,615)	906,576	240,249	1,146,825

*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 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.

2. Consolidation

Consolidated subsidiaries: 152 companies

Major consolidated subsidiaries: Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Kirin Beverage Company, Limited, Lion Pty Limited, Kyowa Kirin Company, Limited, Mercian Corporation, Kyowa Hakko Bio Company, Limited, Myanmar Brewery Limited, Coca-Cola Beverages Northeast, Inc.

3. Equity method

Companies accounted for by the equity method: 32 companies

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

FANCL CORPORATION has been included in the scope of equity method as a result of acquisition of its equity by the Company during the year.

4. Accounting policies

(1) Measurement of financial assets

① Non-derivative financial assets

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:	2-80 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.

When the units for internal management purposes are altered, goodwill is reallocated to each cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating unit based on the altered units for internal management purposes.

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 are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the lease commencement date.

1) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which mainly comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, initial direct costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets are measured using the cost model after initial recognition and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and are included in a line item in the consolidated statement of financial position corresponding to when the underlying assets are owned by the Company.

After initial recognition, the right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets when ownership of the underlying assets is transferred by the end of the lease term or when the cost of the right-of-use assets reflect that a purchase option is reasonably certain to be exercised; the right-of-use assets are otherwise depreciated based on the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets.

2) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially recognized at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid as of the lease commencement date which is calculated by discounting such present value using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used. In general, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amounts to reflect interest on the lease liabilities and by reducing the carrying amounts to reflect lease payments made, and are included in the line item “other financial liabilities” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For short-term leases and leases for low value items, the Group records lease payments as expenses using the straight-line method over the lease terms unless another systematic method is more representative of the 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) Income taxes

Income taxes are the sum of current taxes and deferred taxes.

Current taxes are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid to or refunded from the taxation authorities. In determining the tax amount, the Group uses the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for taxes arising from items that are recognized directly in other comprehensive income or in equity and taxes arising from business combinations.

Deferred taxes are determined based on the temporary differences between the tax base for assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for accounting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized, in principle, for all taxable temporary differences. However, deferred tax assets or liabilities are not recorded for:

・temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill;

・temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss);

・deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint arrangements to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future or it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized; and

・taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for taxes arising from items that are recognized directly in other comprehensive income or in equity and taxes arising from business combinations.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Regarding uncertain tax treatments, the Company recognizes reasonably estimated amounts as assets or liabilities, when it is considered probable that the tax authority will not accept the tax treatment based under interpretation of tax law.

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

(5) 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.

・Asset retirement obligations

For property, plant and equipment held by the Company, asset retirement obligations are recognized if the retirement of such property, plant and equipment is required by laws, regulations, contracts or anything equivalent thereto. Asset retirement obligations are measured by discounting the reasonably estimated amount of cash flows required for the retirement of the asset using a risk-free rate before tax that reflects the time value of money corresponding to the period up to the occurrence of future cash flows.

(6) 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.

(7) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

(8) 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.

(9) Consumption taxes

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

Notes to Changes in Accounting Policies

1. Application of IFRS 16 Leases

The Group applied IFRS 16 Leases (“IFRS 16”) from the beginning of the current fiscal year.

In applying IFRS 16, the Group complied with the transition provision based on the modified retrospective approach as follows:

- The lessee shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application.
- As for leases previously classified as operating leases:
  ① The lessee shall measure that lease liability at the present value of the total remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.
  ② The lessee shall measure and recognize a right-of-use asset at either:
    (i) its carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application; or
    (ii) an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.
  ③ The lessee shall apply IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Group has chosen to apply the practical expedient that allows the Group to continue using the same method as before with regard to whether contracts are leases or not.

In addition, the Group has applied the following practical expedients in applying IFRS 16 to the leases that were previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17:

- Applying the exemption on not recognizing right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for

leases for which the term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.
・ Excluding initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

At the date of initial application of IFRS 16, the Group additionally recognized right-of-use assets of ¥62,843 million, which are included in property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position, and lease liabilities of ¥66,404 million. As a result, the balance of retained earnings decreased by ¥1,262 million.

2. Tax effect concerning intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination

In Australia, income gains (benefits obtained through possession/use) and capital gains (benefits obtained through sales) are taxed separately. As a result, tax effects concerning intangible assets acquired through a business combination are accounted for by adopting either of the following two accounting treatments: Taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences, which arise under the two tax systems, are recognized separately without being offset (i.e. gross method), or are offset and not recognized (i.e. net method). The Group's Australian subsidiary had previously adopted the net method.

In November 2019, the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee announced its tentative decision, stating that the gross method is considered an appropriate accounting treatment. Therefore, from the current fiscal year, the Group changed its treatment to the gross method based on the judgment that it will better reflect its tax position.

As a result of applying the above change in accounting treatment retrospectively, deferred tax liabilities and foreign currency translation adjustment increased by ¥9,502 million and ¥1,177 million, respectively, and retained earnings decreased by ¥10,679 million at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Furthermore, in line with the reversal of a portion of the deferred tax liabilities amounting to ¥6,837 million in the current fiscal year, income tax expenses decreased by the same amount in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Accordingly, basic earnings per share increased by ¥7.80.

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

1. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	¥1,163,400 million
2. Pledged assets	
Equity Instruments	¥771 million
3. Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from assets	
Other financial assets	¥5,075 million
Trade and other receivables	¥1,435 million
4. Guarantee obligations	
Guarantees for loan obligations of associates and other companies	¥314 million
Guarantees for loan obligations of employees	¥329 million
Total	¥643 million

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes ¥57,097 million impairment losses of the Oceania Non-alcoholic Beverages business.

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

1. Type and number of shares outstanding and treasury shares

(1) Shares outstanding

Type of shares outstanding	common stock
Number of shares at January 1, 2019	914,000,000 shares
Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2019	-
Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2019	-
Number of shares at December 31, 2019	914,000,000 shares

(2) Treasury shares

Type of treasury shares	common stock
Number of shares at January 1, 2019	36,001,121 shares
Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 1)	9,377,493 shares
Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2)	107,283 shares
Number of shares at December 31, 2019	45,271,331 shares

Notes:
1. Increase in the number of shares was due to purchases of 18,493 less-than-one-unit shares and acquisition of 9,359,000 treasury shares.
2. Decrease in the number of shares was due to sales of 747 less-than-one-unit shares and disposal of 106,536 treasury shares for restricted stock compensation.

2. Matters related to dividends

(1) Dividend payments

Approvals by Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 28, 2019 were as follows:

Dividend on Common Stock

a. Total amount of dividend ¥23,706 million
b. Dividend per share ¥27.00
c. Record date December 31, 2018
d. Effective date March 29, 2019

Approvals by the Board of Directors' Meeting held on August 6, 2019 were as follows:

Dividend on Common Stock

a. Total amount of dividend ¥27,660 million
b. Dividend per share ¥31.50
c. Record date June 30, 2019
d. Effective date September 5, 2019

(2) Dividends whose record date is attributable to, but to be effective after, the year ended December 31, 2019.

Proposals at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 27, 2020 will be as follows:

Dividend on Common Stock

a. Total amount of dividend ¥28,234 million
b. Source of dividends Retained earnings
c. Dividend per share ¥32.50
d. Record date December 31, 2019
e. Effective date March 30, 2020

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, 2019 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 (Notes 1 and 3)	169,495	169,919
Long-term borrowings (Notes 2 and 3)	230,496	239,869

Notes: 1. The fair value of bonds 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.

3. The balance due within one year is included.

Notes for Per Share Information

1. Equity per share attributable to owners of the Company: ¥1,043.57
2. Basic earnings per share: ¥68.00

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(¥ millions)

(From January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)

	Shareholders' equity								
		Capital surplus			Retained earnings				
						Other retained earnings			
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal reserve	Reserve for deferred gain on sale of property	General reserve	Retained earnings carried forward	Total retained earnings
Balance at January 1, 2019	102,046	81,412	91	81,504	25,511	173	506,368	349,178	881,230
Changes of items during the period									
Transfer to reserve for deferred gain on sale of property						(6)		6	-
Dividends from surplus								(23,706)	(23,706)
Dividends from surplus (interim dividends)								(27,660)	(27,660)
Net income								147,226	147,226
Acquisition of treasury shares									
Disposal of treasury shares			(26)	(26)					
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity									
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	(26)	(26)	-	(6)	-	95,866	95,860
Balance at December 31, 2019	102,046	81,412	65	81,478	25,511	168	506,368	445,043	977,090

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments		Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized gains on securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance at January 1, 2019	(101,843)	962,937	18,556	18,556	981,492
Changes of items during the period					
Transfer to reserve for deferred gain on sale of property		-			-
Dividends from surplus		(23,706)			(23,706)
Dividends from surplus (interim dividends)		(27,660)			(27,660)
Net income		147,226			147,226
Acquisition of treasury shares	(23,253)	(23,253)			(23,253)
Disposal of treasury shares	304	277			277
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity			(12,664)	(12,664)	(12,664)
Total changes of items during the period	(22,950)	72,884	(12,664)	(12,664)	60,220
Balance at December 31, 2019	(124,793)	1,035,821	5,891	5,891	1,041,712

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

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

Amortization of software for internal use is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated usage period by the Company, which is mainly 5 years. However, certain assets acquired on and after January 1, 2018 are amortized over a period of 10 years.

(3) Depreciation of leased assets pertaining to finance lease transactions without transfer of ownership is calculated using the straight-line method with the lease term as the useful life and residual value at zero.

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 Changes in Presentation Methods

Changes in line with "Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting"

The Company applied "Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Statement No. 28, February 16, 2018) from the beginning of the current fiscal year. Accordingly, the presentation method has been changed to present deferred tax assets under investments and other assets, and deferred tax liabilities under non-current liabilities.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

1. Monetary debts due from and to subsidiaries and affiliates

Short-term monetary debts due from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥209,601 million
Long-term monetary debts due from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥779 million
Short-term monetary debts due to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥329,934 million
Long-term monetary debts due to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥801 million

2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment ¥25,090 million

3. Contingent liabilities

Guarantees for loans from banks and others of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥23,336 million
Guarantees for employee loans from banks and others	¥327 million
Total	¥23,663 million

Notes to the Statement of Income

Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates (excluding those separately presented)

Operating revenue	¥53,794 million
Operating expenses	¥26,284 million
Transactions other than operating transactions	¥2,711 million

Notes to the Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Type of treasury shares	common stock
Number of shares at January 1, 2019	36,001,121 shares
Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 1)	9,377,493 shares
Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2)	107,283 shares
Number of shares at December 31, 2019	45,271,331 shares

Notes:
1. Increase in the number of shares was due to purchases of 18,493 less-than-one-unit shares and acquisition of 9,359,000 treasury shares.
2. Decrease in the number of shares was due to sales of 747 less-than-one-unit shares and disposal of 106,536 treasury shares for restricted stock compensation.

Notes for Deferred Income Taxes

1. Significant components of deferred tax assets

Investments in shares and other equity interests of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥67,194 million
Unused tax losses	¥29,110 million
Other	¥11,882 million
Subtotal	¥108,187 million
Valuation allowance related to unused tax losses	¥(12,119) million
Valuation allowance related to total deductible temporary differences	¥(71,045) million
Subtotal	¥(83,164) million
Total deferred tax assets	¥25,022 million

2. Significant components of deferred tax liabilities

Net unrealized gains on securities	¥(2,577) million
Other	¥(550) million
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥(3,127) 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 2	Consignment of business
Subsidiary	Kirin Brewery Company, Limited	100%	Concurrent 1	Lending and borrowing of funds Consignment of management guidance service Seconding of employees Receipt of seconded employees
Subsidiary	Kirin Beverage Company, Limited	100%	-	Lending and borrowing of funds
Subsidiary	Mercian Corporation	100%	-	Lending and borrowing of funds
Subsidiary	Lion Pty Limited	100%	Concurrent 1	Provision of debt guarantee
Subsidiary	Coca-Cola Beverages Northeast, Inc.	100%	-	Financial support
Subsidiary	Kirin Holdings Singapore Pte, Limited	100%	-	Financial support
Subsidiary	Kyowa Kirin Company, Limited	54%	Concurrent 2	Lending and borrowing of funds

Type	Company name	Transaction details	Transaction amount (¥ millions)	Item	Balance at end of year (¥ millions)
Subsidiary	Kirin Company, Limited	Consignment business fee (Note 7)	22,720	-	-
Subsidiary	Kirin Brewery Company, Limited	Lending of loans (Notes 1 and 2)	51,175	Short-term loans receivable	89,813
		Management guidance service fees (Note 4)	34,786	Accrued income	3,947
		Settlement of personnel expenses of employees seconded out (Note 5)	6,574	Advances paid	1,561
		Settlement of personnel expenses of employees seconded in (Note 6)	7,363	Accrued expenses	1,819
Subsidiary	Kirin Beverage Company, Limited	Borrowing of funds (Notes 1 and 3)	24,190	Short-term loans payable	17,385
Subsidiary	Mercian Corporation	Lending of loans (Notes 1 and 2)	19,323	Short-term loans receivable	22,377
Subsidiary	Lion Pty Limited	Provision of debt guarantee (Note 8)	21,298	-	-
Subsidiary	Coca-Cola Beverages Northeast, Inc.	Lending of loans (Note 2)	20,816	Short-term loans receivable	20,816
Subsidiary	Kirin Holdings Singapore Pte, Limited	Underwriting of capital increase (Note 9)	38,285	-	-
Subsidiary	Kyowa Kirin Company, Limited	Borrowing of funds (Notes 1 and 3)	245,541	Short-term loans payable	285,762
		Acquisition of shares of subsidiaries (Note 10)	110,700	Non-trade accounts payable	1,857

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. Management guidance service fees are determined upon mutual discussion taking into account the content of operations.
5. Advance payments for personnel expenses of the employees seconded to subsidiaries

6. Settlement amount of personnel expenses of employees seconded in which had been paid in advance by the subsidiaries
7. Business consignment fees are determined upon mutual discussion taking into account the content of operations.
   Kirin Company, Limited had been consigned the management guidance service by some domestic subsidiaries until the previous fiscal year. From the current fiscal year onward, the method has been changed whereby the Company is consigned the management guidance service by such domestic subsidiaries, and then consigns the service to Kirin Company, Limited. Since the Company conducted an absorption-type merger of Kirin Company, Limited on July 1, 2019, the transaction amount mentioned above is the amount during the period Kirin Company, Limited was a related party.
8. The Company provides debt guarantee for bank loans of Lion Pty Limited.
9. The underwriting of capital increase was due to the issuance of shares through a shareholder allocation.
10. The Company acquired from Kyowa Kirin Company, Limited 95% of all outstanding shares of its wholly-owned subsidiary Kyowa Hakko Bio Company, Limited. The acquisition price was determined upon mutual discussion based on third party appraisal.
11. 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:	¥1,199.12
2. Net income per share:	¥167.87

Notes to Business Combinations

(Transaction under common control)

The Company resolved at the Board of Directors' Meeting held on January 28, 2019 to conduct an absorption-type merger of its consolidated subsidiary Kirin Company, Limited, and executed the absorption-type merger on July 1, 2019.

1. Transaction overview

(1) Overview of the companies involved in the business combination

(As of December 31, 2018)

Surviving company in the absorption-type merger

Name	Kirin Holdings Company, Limited
Business	Developing group-wide management strategies and overseeing their implementation

Company to be dissolved as a result of the absorption-type merger

Name	Kirin Company, Limited
Business	Strategic management and oversight of the domestic beverage business, and provision of specialized services
Operating income	¥101,303 million
Net income	¥56,511 million
Net assets	¥181,430 million
Total assets	¥218,019 million

(2) Date of the business combination

July 1, 2019

(3) Legal form of the business combination

An absorption-type merger in which the Company is the surviving company and Kirin Company, Limited will be the disappearing company.

(4) Company name after the business combination

Kirin Holdings Company, Limited

(5) Other matters related to transaction overview

As a result of studying the organizational structure appropriate for realizing the future business strategy from a medium to long-term perspective, the Company has decided to conduct an absorption-type merger of Kirin Company, Limited, with the aim of further promoting integrated management of the Group and establishing a flexible organizational structure.

2. Overview of accounting procedures applied

The transaction was accounted for as a transaction under common control in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations (ASBJ Statement No. 21, January 16, 2019) and the Revised Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures (ASBJ Guidance No. 10, January 16, 2019). As a result, the Company recognized gain on extinguishment of tie-in shares of ¥58,526 million as special income during the current fiscal year.