

**Other Electronic Provision Measures Matters
of the 184th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders
(Matters Omitted from the Convocation Notice
of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders)**

■ Business Report	
Accounting Auditor	1
Systems to ensure appropriate operation and the status of its implementation	3
■ Consolidated Financial Statements	
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	11
■ Financial Statements	
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	29
Notes to Financial Statements	30

(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.

Kirin Holdings Company, Limited

Business Report

Accounting Auditor

(1) Name of Accounting Auditor

KPMG AZSA LLC

(2) Remuneration to the Accounting Auditor

1)	Amount of remuneration paid for services as the Accounting Auditor during this fiscal year	¥211 million
2)	Total amount of money and other property benefits to be paid by the Company and its subsidiaries for services during this fiscal year	¥574 million

- (Notes)
1. The Company's Audit & Supervisory Board has made the agreement mentioned in Article 399, paragraph 1 of the Japanese Companies Act regarding remuneration to the Accounting Auditor. In agreeing to such remuneration, the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board has, in light of the "Guidance on Cooperation with Accounting Auditor" announced by the Japan Audit & Supervisory Board Members Association, deliberated the adequacy of the scheduled audit hours and amount of remuneration proposed for this fiscal year, by comparing the audit plans and the performance of the Accounting Auditor for the previous fiscal year and by confirming the progression of the hours of audits and the amount of remunerations.
 2. The audit agreement between the Accounting Auditor and the Company does not separately stipulate audit remuneration for audit under the Japanese Companies Act or audit under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Furthermore, such remuneration is practically indivisible. Hence, the remuneration referred to at 1) above does not separate these two payments.
 3. The Company pays the Accounting Auditor for services including support for the Internal Control Reporting System (J-SOX), which are beyond the scope of operations stipulated in Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act (non-audit operations).
 4. Among the significant subsidiaries of the Company, the financial statements of Lion Pty Ltd. and Coca-Cola Beverages Northeast, Inc. are audited (limited to audits stipulated in the Japanese Companies Act or the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (including similar foreign laws)) by a certified public accountant or an auditing firm (including overseas auditors possessing similar qualifications) other than the Accounting Auditor of the Company.

(3) Policy regarding decisions to dismiss or deny reappointment of Accounting Auditor

If the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board determines that any of the items of Article 340, paragraph 1 of the Japanese Companies Act apply with respect to the Accounting Auditor, the Audit & Supervisory Board shall dismiss the Accounting Auditor. Such dismissal shall require the unanimous agreement of all the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

The Company's Audit & Supervisory Board will determine the content of proposals calling for the dismissal or denial of reappointment of the Accounting Auditor, which shall be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders if it is determined that a change of

Accounting Auditor is necessary for reasons such as having difficulty in execution of duties by the Accounting Auditor as a result of a comprehensive evaluation from a perspective of qualification, expertise, independence from the Company, and other assessment standards.

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.

2. Implementation of internal control system

(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. Based on the spirit of these values, the Kirin Group has developed “Kirin Group Compliance Guidelines”. The Kirin Group is making a concerted effort to publicizing and promoting proper understanding of compliance requirements throughout the Kirin Group.

Furthermore, the Kirin Group has formulated internal regulations on the compliance hotline system in accordance with the revised Whistleblower Protection Act and reporting desks have been set up and are operated by each Kirin Group company. In addition to this, the Kirin Group is working to make the reporting system more functional by establishing “Kirin

Group Direct Hotline to the Executive Officer in Charge of Compliance (Risk Management)” as a direct hotline system for officers in charge and “Global Hotlines for Kirin Holdings” which enables employees of overseas Kirin Group companies to report to the Company in their local language. These regulations prohibit unfair treatment against whistleblowers for the reason of reporting to the hotline.

(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, at Board meetings and Group Risk and Compliance Committee meetings, activities conducted regarding risk management are reviewed and future activity plans are deliberated and reported.

(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 2022 to 2024) 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 and each function 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 Hotlines to 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 "Kirin Group Direct Hotlines to Audit & Supervisory Board Members", 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.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)

(¥ millions)

	Equity attributable to owners of the Company					
	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Reserves	
					Net change in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
Balance at January 1, 2022	102,046	25,104	998,177	(201,801)	17,978	-
Profit			111,007			
Other comprehensive income					1,881	5,386
Comprehensive income	-	-	111,007	-	1,881	5,386
Dividends from surplus			(53,778)			
Acquisition of treasury shares				(50,018)		
Disposal of treasury shares		(0)		1		
Share-based payments		229	(1)	30		
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control		186				
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings			8,419		(3,033)	(5,386)
Other						
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	415	(45,361)	(49,987)	(3,033)	(5,386)
Balance at December 31, 2022	102,046	25,519	1,063,823	(251,788)	16,826	-

	Equity attributable to owners of the Company				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Reserves			Total		
	Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations	Cash flow hedges	Total			
Balance at January 1, 2022	(47,935)	610	(29,347)	894,179	253,811	1,147,990
Profit				111,007	32,764	143,771
Other comprehensive income	72,520	(1,598)	78,188	78,188	(2,124)	76,065
Comprehensive income	72,520	(1,598)	78,188	189,195	30,641	219,836
Dividends from surplus				(53,778)	(11,688)	(65,466)
Acquisition of treasury shares				(50,018)		(50,018)
Disposal of treasury shares				1		1
Share-based payments				257	(196)	62
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control				186	632	818
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings			(8,419)	-		-
Other					(20)	(20)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	(8,419)	(103,352)	(11,271)	(114,623)
Balance at December 31, 2022	24,585	(988)	40,423	980,022	273,181	1,253,203

*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 Regulations on Corporate Accounting. Certain disclosure items required by IFRS are omitted pursuant to the latter part of that paragraph.

2. Consolidation

Consolidated subsidiaries: 148 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, Coca-Cola Beverages Northeast, Inc.

3. Equity method

Companies accounted for by the equity method: 30 companies

Major associate companies: FANCL CORPORATION, San Miguel Brewery Inc. China Resources Kirin Beverages (Greater China) Company, Limited is excluded from the application of equity method by the completion of share transfer for the current fiscal 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:	2–65 years
Machinery, equipment and vehicles:	2–30 years
Tools, fixtures and fittings:	2–20 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 and 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 units 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 and 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) Software

Software is initially recognized at cost. It is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful lives (2-10 years), and is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment.

4) Software in progress

Software in progress, which is software under development, is recognized at cost. It is transferred to software at the completion of software and is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. It is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is any indication of impairment.

5) 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 and 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 system 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 reasonably 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 service 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

If the Group executes sales transactions as an agent of the tax authority, consumption taxes, value added taxes, liquor taxes and other similar taxes are excluded from consideration, taking into account laws and regulations of each jurisdiction and the actual conditions of the transactions.

1) Japan Beer and Spirits Businesses, Japan Non-alcoholic Beverages Business, and Oceania Adult Beverages Business

The Group conducts sales of beer, whiskey, spirits, soft drinks and other beverages in the Japan Beer and Spirits Businesses, Japan Non-alcoholic Beverages Businesses, and Oceania Adult Beverages Business.

Revenue from such sales is recognized when merchandise and finished goods are delivered to customers since control over the merchandise and finished goods is transferred to the customers and performance obligations are satisfied at that point in time.

Revenue generated from sale of merchandise and finished goods is measured by

deducting rebates and discounts based on sales volumes and amounts from consideration under sales contracts, and consideration which is expected to be refunded to customers is stated as refund liabilities. The refund liabilities are estimated by using the most likely amount method based on terms and conditions, past transactions and other factors.

Consideration under sales contracts for merchandise and finished goods is recovered mainly within a month or two from the delivery of the merchandise and finished goods to customers and includes no significant financing components.

2) Pharmaceuticals Business

The Group conducts sale of merchandise and finished goods and technology licensing to customers in relation to pharmaceuticals in the Pharmaceuticals Business.

If the consideration from contracts with customers includes a variable amount, the variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative amount of revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

(i) Revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods

Revenue under sales contracts for merchandise and finished goods with customers is recognized when the merchandise and finished goods are delivered to the customers since control over the merchandise and finished goods is transferred to the customers and performance obligations are satisfied at that point in time.

Revenue generated from sale of merchandise and finished goods is measured by deducting rebates and discounts based on sales volumes or amounts from consideration under sales contracts, and consideration which is expected to be refunded to customers is stated as refund liabilities. The refund liabilities are estimated by using the most likely amount method based on terms and conditions, past transactions and other factors.

Consideration under sales contracts for merchandise and finished goods is received mainly within one year from the delivery of the merchandise and finished goods to customers and includes no significant financing components.

(ii) Licensing revenue

The Group obtains up-front income, milestone revenue and running royalty revenue as licensing revenue based on license agreements, such as granting third parties the right to develop, produce and sell developed products.

In some cases, the license agreements do not involve the provision of goods or services by the Group other than granting a license, while in other cases, the Group provides goods or services such as provision of manufacturing technology and pharmaceuticals in relation to development cooperation, regulatory authority approval, and joint sales promotion.

When the Group does not provide significant goods or services other than granting a license, up-front income is recognized as revenue at the time of granting the license since all of the significant performance obligations are usually satisfied at this time. Milestone revenue, which is mainly received upon successful completion of development activities and regulatory approval, is recognized as revenue when it is highly probable that the milestones agreed between the relevant parties will be achieved, taking into account the probability of a significant subsequent reversal of revenue.

When the Group provides several goods or services, including granting a license, the Group identifies one or more performance obligations, allocates transaction prices comprised of up-front income and milestone revenue to each of the performance obligations, records consideration received as contract liabilities, and recognizes

revenue over a period of time as the performance obligations are satisfied. For license agreements in relation to development cooperation, the Group applies the input method as an appropriate method of measuring progress for each of the licensing agreements. Running royalty revenue and sales achievement milestone income received when total pharmaceutical sales exceed a certain agreed amount correspond to a sales-based or usage-based royalty, and are measured based on the sales recorded by the contract counterparty. The Group recognizes revenue at the later of when the sale or usage occurs and when the performance obligations to which the sales-based or usage-based royalty has been allocated has been satisfied.

Consideration under license agreements is received mainly within one year from the time of granting the license based on the agreed contractual payment schedule, such as when achieving milestones, and includes no significant financing components.

(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.

Notes for Accounting Estimates

The following are items that have been recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year based on accounting estimates and that may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following and subsequent fiscal years:

(1) Measurement of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

① Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

Property, plant and equipment:	¥560,642 million
Goodwill:	¥289,526 million
Intangible assets:	¥200,900 million

¥42,957 million is recognized as impairment losses on non-current assets associated with the Bio-chemicals business for the current fiscal year, and is included in other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In addition, during the current fiscal year, ¥12,921 million is recognized as gain on reversal of impairment losses on non-current assets (excluding goodwill) for the alcoholic beverages business in Myanmar, and is included in other operating income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

② Details of accounting estimates

If there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment, goodwill, and intangible assets, or in cases where an impairment test is required to be performed annually, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the assets or the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

The recoverable amount of the assets or the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong is measured at the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In measuring the recoverable amount, the Group makes certain assumptions about variables such as future cash flows based on the business plan approved by management, discount rates, and long-term growth rates.

These assumptions are determined based on management's estimates and decisions. In the event that assumed circumstances change, the actual recoverable amount may differ from the estimate, which may have a material impact on the amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in the consolidated statement of financial position for the following and subsequent fiscal years.

(2) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

① Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

Deferred tax assets:	¥111,330 million
----------------------	------------------

② Details of accounting estimates

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets in consideration of the planned reversal of deferred tax liabilities, estimated future taxable profits, and tax planning for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses.

The Group considers that recognized deferred tax assets are likely to be recovered based on the past taxable profit level and estimated future taxable profits for the period when deferred tax assets are deductible.

If these estimates are affected by future changes in uncertain economic conditions, amendments to tax laws, or other factors, they may differ from the actual future taxable profits. This may have a material impact on the amount of deferred tax assets in the consolidated financial statements for the following and subsequent fiscal years.

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

1. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	¥1,243,714 million
2. Pledged assets	
Other financial assets	¥300 million
3. Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from assets	
Other financial assets	¥1,989 million
Trade and other receivables	¥1,465 million
4. Guarantee obligations	
Guarantees for loan obligations of employees	¥114 million

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, 2022	914,000,000
shares	
Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2022	—
Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2022	—
Number of shares at December 31, 2022	914,000,000 shares

(2) Treasury shares

Type of treasury shares	common stock
Number of shares at January 1, 2022	80,414,185
shares	
Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	23,770,217 shares
Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)	12,824 shares
Number of shares at December 31, 2022 (Note 3)	104,171,578 shares

- Notes:
1. Increase in the number of shares was due to purchases of 55,417 less-than-one-unit shares and acquisition of 23,714,800 treasury shares.
 2. Decrease in the number of shares was due to sale of 589 less-than-one-unit shares and disposal of 12,235 shares held in the BIP (Board Incentive Plan) Trust.
 3. Number of shares at December 31, 2022 includes 1,965,900 shares held in the BIP Trust.

2. Matters related to dividends

(1) Dividend payments

Approval by Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 30, 2022 were as follows:

Dividend on Common Stock

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Total amount of dividend (Note 1) | ¥27,104 million |
| b. Dividend per share | ¥32.50 |
| c. Record date | December 31, 2021 |
| d. Effective date | March 31, 2022 |

Approval by the Board of Directors' Meeting held on August 8, 2022 were as follows:

Dividend on Common Stock

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Total amount of dividend (Note 2) | ¥26,751 million |
| b. Dividend per share | ¥32.50 |
| c. Record date | June 30, 2022 |
| d. Effective date | September 5, 2022 |

Notes: 1. The total amount of dividend includes ¥13 million of dividend for the Company's shares held by the BIP Trust.

2. The total amount of dividend includes ¥64 million of dividend for the Company's shares held by the BIP Trust.

(2) Dividends for which the record date is attributable to, but to be effective after, the year ended December 31, 2022.

Proposal at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 30, 2023 will be as follows:

Dividend on Common Stock

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Total amount of dividend (Note) | ¥29,630 million |
| b. Source of dividends | Retained earnings |
| c. Dividend per share | ¥36.50 |
| d. Record date | December 31, 2022 |
| e. Effective date | March 31, 2023 |

Note: The total amount of dividend includes ¥72 million of dividend for the Company's shares held by the BIP Trust.

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, 2022 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)	259,377	255,643
Long-term borrowings (Notes 2 and 3)	243,237	241,251

- 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.

3. Breakdown of financial instruments by fair value level

The fair value hierarchy categorizes financial instruments into the following levels 1 to 3:

Level 1: Fair values measured at quoted prices in active markets

Level 2: Fair values determined, either directly or indirectly, using other observable inputs other than Level 1

Level 3: Fair values measured using valuation techniques, including inputs not based on observable market data

In the event multiple inputs that have a significant impact on fair value measurement are used, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety into the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input.

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value

(¥ millions)

	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Derivative assets	–	1,511	–	1,511
Shares	32,864	–	23,071	55,935
Other	–	192	7,080	7,272
Total	32,864	1,703	30,150	64,718
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	–	3,327	–	3,327
Other	–	–	11,511	11,511
Total	–	3,327	11,511	14,838

- Notes: 1. The fair value of derivatives is based on prices determined from market data, such as exchange rates and interest rates, by the counterparty financial institutions and other parties.
2. The fair value of listed shares is determined based on quoted market prices. The fair value of unlisted shares is determined using valuation techniques based on market prices of similar entities.

(2) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

(¥ millions)

	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term borrowings (Note)	–	–	241,251	241,251
Bonds	–	255,643	–	255,643

Note: Including the current portion

The fair values of short-term financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are approximate to their carrying amounts.

Notes on Revenue Recognition

1. Disaggregation of revenue arising from contracts with customers

The following table shows the breakdown of revenue for the current fiscal year:

(¥ millions)

	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2022
Japan Beer and Spirits	663,522
Japan Non-alcoholic Beverages	243,257
Oceania Adult Beverages	255,900
Pharmaceuticals	397,863
Others	
Wine in Japan	55,653
Non-alcoholic Beverages in North America	216,165
Bio-chemicals	45,948
Other	111,158
Total	428,925
Consolidated	1,989,468

2. Basic information for understanding revenue

See “Significant Accounting Policies, 4. Accounting policies, (7) Revenue from contracts with customers.”

3. Information for understanding the revenue amounts for the current fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years

(1) Balances of trade receivables and contract liabilities

(¥ millions)

	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2022	
	Beginning balance	Ending balance
Notes and accounts receivable, trade (trade receivables)	373,994	390,734
Contract liabilities	43,098	35,666

(2) Timing of satisfaction of performance obligations

The following table shows the total transaction price which is allocated to residual performance obligations and periods when the revenue is expected to be recognized under agreements and other arrangements related to licensing revenue. The transactions with initial expected remaining periods not exceeding one year are excluded since a practical expedient is applied.

(¥ millions)

	At December 31, 2022
Due within 1 year	10,559
Between 1 and 2 years	8,280
Between 2 and 3 years	8,276
More than 3 years	8,551
Total	35,666

Notes for Per Share Information

1. Equity per share attributable to owners of the Company:	¥1,210.16
2. Basic earnings per share:	¥135.08

Notes on Significant Subsequent Events

(Transfer of shares of the alcoholic beverages business in Myanmar)

The Company reached an agreement with Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited (MEHPCL), a joint venture partner of its consolidated subsidiaries, Myanmar Brewery Limited (MBL) and Mandalay Brewery Limited (MDL), to transfer all shares of MBL and MDL held by Kirin Holdings Singapore Pte (KHSPL), a subsidiary of Kirin Holdings, representing 51% of MBL and MDL's outstanding shares, and completed the share transfer in a share buyback transaction on January 23, 2023.

The total share transfer price is approximately 20.5 billion yen and approximately 19.0 billion yen of loss on sale of shares of subsidiaries is expected to be recognized for the three months ending March 31, 2023.

Assets and liabilities of the Alcoholic Beverages business in Myanmar at the end of the year were transferred to assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale, respectively.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)

(¥ millions)

	Shareholders' equity							
	Common stock	Capital surplus			Legal reserve	Retained earnings		
		Additional paid-in capital	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus		Other retained earnings		Total retained earnings
					General reserve	Retained earnings carried forward		
Balance at January 1, 2022	102,046	81,412	-	81,412	25,511	506,368	492,182	1,024,061
Changes of items during the period								
Dividends from surplus							(27,092)	(27,092)
Dividends from surplus (interim dividends)							(26,687)	(26,687)
Net income							48,679	48,679
Acquisition of treasury shares								
Disposal of treasury shares			(843)	(843)				
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus			843	843			(843)	(843)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity								
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,942)	(5,942)
Balance at December 31, 2022	102,046	81,412	-	81,412	25,511	506,368	486,240	1,018,119

	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, 2022	(201,439)	1,006,080	942	942	1,007,022
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends from surplus		(27,092)			(27,092)
Dividends from surplus (interim dividends)		(26,687)			(26,687)
Net income		48,679			48,679
Acquisition of treasury shares	(53,110)	(53,110)			(53,110)
Disposal of treasury shares	3,960	3,117			3,117
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		-			-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity			(811)	(811)	(811)
Total changes of items during the period	(49,150)	(55,093)	(811)	(811)	(55,903)
Balance at December 31, 2022	(250,589)	950,988	131	131	951,119

*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 10 years or less. Goodwill is amortized evenly over the estimated effective period (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) Reserve for 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. Recognition criteria for revenue and expenses

The Company has adopted the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) and the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Guidance No. 30, March 26, 2021). The Company recognizes revenue when control of promised goods or services is transferred to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company's revenue consists primarily of management service fees from subsidiaries and dividend income. The performance obligation for the management service is to provide a commissioned service, and the Company therefore recognizes revenue when the service is provided and thus the associated performance obligation is satisfied. For dividend income, revenue is recognized on the date such dividend becomes effective.

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

(1) Hedge accounting

The Company adopts the deferred hedge accounting method in principle. However, some items are translated at the corresponding rate for foreign exchange contracts, and a special accounting treatment is applied for interest rate swaps, in the event of meeting certain hedging criteria.

(2) Application of a consolidated taxation system

The Company and certain subsidiaries apply a consolidated taxation system.

Notes on Changes in Accounting Policies

(Application of Revenue Recognition Standard)

The Company has adopted the Revenue Recognition Standard (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020), and the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Guidance No. 30, March 26, 2021) from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

In applying the accounting standard, the Company has chosen to recognize the cumulative impact of this change on the application commencement date in accordance with the transitional treatment provided for in the proviso to Paragraph 84 of the Revenue Recognition Standard. However, the application of this accounting standard had no impact on retained earnings at the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

(Application of Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement)

The Company has adopted the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019) and the Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments (ASBJ Statement No. 10, July 7, 2019) from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Together with the application of these accounting standards from the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the Company has decided to prospectively apply new accounting policies stipulated by the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement in accordance with the transitional treatment provided in the Accounting

Standard for Fair Value Measurement and the Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments. These changes had no impact on the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Notes on Accounting Estimates

Among the items whose values were recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year based on accounting estimates, items that may have a significant impact on the financial statements for subsequent fiscal years are as follows:

(Valuation of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates without fair market values)

1. Amounts recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year

Shares of subsidiaries: ¥1,002,148 million

Shares of affiliates: ¥135,493 million

2. Details of accounting estimates

The carrying amount of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates without fair market values is stated at cost. However, in cases where the substantive value of the shares declines significantly due to deterioration in the financial condition of the company that has issued the shares, such shares are subject to the recognition of a valuation loss, unless there is sufficient evidence to support the recoverability. The substantive value of shares acquired at an amount reflecting excess earning power and other factors, is calculated by adding the estimated value of excess earning power and other adjustments, to the net assets of the company that has issued the shares.

The business plan on which the substantive value is based may be affected by the results of future changes in uncertain economic conditions. In the event that future performance is substantially lower than the business plan, the valuation results of the shares of subsidiaries and affiliates may differ from the estimates, which may have a significant impact on the carrying amount of the shares of subsidiaries and affiliates in the financial statements for subsequent fiscal years.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the substantive value of Kyowa Hakko Bio Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary, which reflects its excess earning power, declined significantly following the revision of its business plan. As a result, the Company recognized loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥81,874 million in special expenses.

Notes to the Balance Sheet

1. Monetary debts due from and to subsidiaries and affiliates	
Short-term monetary debts due from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥272,607 million
Long-term monetary debts due from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥1,380 million
Short-term monetary debts due to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥395,793 million
Long-term monetary debts due to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥843 million
2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	¥26,268 million

(Note) The accumulated depreciation above includes accumulated impairment losses on property, plant and equipment.

3. Contingent liabilities	
Guarantees for loans from banks and others of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥22,890 million
Guarantees for employee loans from banks and others	¥114 million
	Total
	¥23,004 million

Notes to the Statement of Income

Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates (excluding those separately presented)	
Operating revenue	¥69,982 million
Operating expenses	¥6,908 million
Transactions other than operating transactions	¥2,656 million

Notes to the Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Type of treasury shares	common
stock	
Number of shares at January 1, 2022	80,414,185
shares Increase in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	23,770,217
shares Decrease in number of shares during the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)	12,824
shares Number of shares at December 31, 2022 (Note 3)	104,171,578
shares	

- Notes:
1. Increase in the number of shares was due to purchases of 55,417 less-than-one-unit shares and acquisition of 23,714,800 treasury shares.
 2. Decrease in the number of shares was due to sale of 589 less-than-one-unit shares and disposal of 12,235 shares held in the BIP (Board Incentive Plan) Trust.
 3. Number of shares at December 31, 2022 includes 1,965,900 shares held in the BIP Trust.

Notes for Deferred Income Taxes

1. Major components of deferred tax assets	
Shares and other investments in capital of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥57,947 million
Unused tax losses	¥9,937 million
Other	¥22,622 million
Subtotal	¥90,507 million
Valuation allowance related to unused tax losses	¥(9,937) million
Valuation allowance related to total deductible temporary differences	¥(63,526) million
Subtotal	¥(73,463) million
Total deferred tax assets	¥17,044 million

2. Major components of deferred tax liabilities	
Net unrealized gains on securities million	¥(2)
Other million	¥(376)
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥(379) million

3. Accounting for corporate taxes and local income taxes, and tax effect accounting related to those taxes

The Company plans to transition from the consolidated taxation system to the group tax sharing system in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023. Accordingly, for the accounting treatment and disclosure of tax effect accounting related to corporate taxes and local income taxes, the Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure under the Group Tax Sharing System (ASBJ PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021) has been applied since December 31, 2022.

As the consolidated taxation system was applied for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the accounting treatment and disclosure of corporate taxes and local income taxes followed Tentative Treatment of Tax Effect Accounting Under Consolidated Taxation System (Part 1) (ASBJ PITF No. 5, February 16, 2018) and Tentative Treatment of Tax Effect Accounting Under Consolidated Taxation System (Part 2) (ASBJ PITF No.7, February 16, 2018).

Notes for Transactions with Related Parties

Type	Company name	Ratio of voting rights held by the Company	Relationship with the Company	
			Directors and corporate auditors	Business relationship
Subsidiary	Kirin Brewery Company, Limited	Owned directly 100%	Concurrent 1	Lending and borrowing of funds Consignment of management services Seconding of employees
Subsidiary	Mercian Corporation	Owned directly 100%	-	Lending and borrowing of funds
Subsidiary	Kyowa Hakko Bio Company, Limited	Owned directly 95% Owned indirectly 5%	Concurrent 1	Lending and borrowing of funds
Subsidiary	Kyowa Kirin Company, Limited	Owned directly 54%	Concurrent 2	Lending and borrowing of funds
Subsidiary	Kirin Holdings Singapore Inc.	Owned directly 100%	-	Lending and borrowing of funds

Type	Company name	Transaction details	Transaction amount (¥ millions)	Item	Balance at end of year (¥ millions)
Subsidiary	Kirin Brewery Company, Limited	Lending of funds (Notes 1 and 2)	83,691	Short-term loans receivable	105,590
		Management service fees (Note 4)	49,837	Accrued income	5,682
		Settlement of personnel expenses of employees seconded out (Note 5)	13,286	Advances paid	2,628
Subsidiary	Mercian Corporation	Lending of funds (Notes 1 and 2)	23,861	Short-term loans receivable	24,904
Subsidiary	Kyowa Hakko Bio Company, Limited	Lending of funds (Notes 1 and 2)	42,109	Short-term loans receivable	43,529
Subsidiary	Kyowa Kirin Company, Limited	Borrowing of funds (Notes 1 and 3)	295,665	Short-term loans payable	319,017
Subsidiary	Kirin Holdings Singapore Inc.	Borrowing of funds (Notes 1 and 3)	43,769	Short-term loans payable	40,432

Conditions of transactions and policy regarding determination of conditions of transactions

Notes:

1. Recurrent transaction amounts for lending and borrowing of funds are based on average outstanding balances during the 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 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. 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: | ¥1,174.47 |
| 2. Net income per share: | ¥59.24 |