Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2019, and Independent Auditor's Report

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Suntory Beverage & Food Limited:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019, and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

March 17, 2020

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and Its subsidiaries
As at December 31, 2019

		Millions of yen	
	Notes	2018	2019
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		146,535	143,564
Trade and other receivables	8, 32	184,900	191,240
Other financial assets	9, 32	984	6,200
Inventories	10	85,766	84,916
Other current assets	11	25,149	20,287
Subtotal		443,336	446,210
Assets held for sale		27	104
Total current assets		443,363	446,314
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	12	375,382	372,036
Right-of-use assets	3, 17	-	47,446
Goodwill	13	250,685	247,851
Intangible assets	13	418,562	411,374
Investments accounted for using the equity method	14	1,216	1,107
Other financial assets	9, 32	20,955	17,162
Deferred tax assets	15	14,291	14,428
Other non-current assets	11	14,959	9,575
Total non-current assets		1,096,052	1,120,984
Total assets		1,539,416	1,567,299

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and Its subsidiaries
As at December 31, 2019 (continued)

	Notes	2018	2019
		Millions of yen	
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Bonds and borrowings	16, 32	75,437	74,652
Trade and other payables	18, 32	303,783	322,455
Other financial liabilities	17, 19, 32	30,736	38,444
Accrued income taxes		18,445	18,815
Provisions	21	2,074	1,511
Other current liabilities		8,639	6,026
Total current liabilities		439,117	461,905
Non-current liabilities:			
Bonds and borrowings	16, 32	195,436	132,716
Other financial liabilities	17, 19, 32	20,150	45,752
Post-employment benefit liabilities	20	13,258	15,405
Provisions	21	2,702	2,557
Deferred tax liabilities	15	63,494	65,835
Other non-current liabilities		6,377	5,561
Total non-current liabilities		301,421	267,828
Total liabilities		740,538	729,733
Equity:			
Share capital	22	168,384	168,384
Share premium	22	182,349	182,349
Retained earnings	22	420,638	464,705
Treasury shares		-	(0)
Other components of equity	22	(56,548)	(58,870)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		714,823	756,568
Non-controlling interests		84,054	80,997
Total equity		798,877	837,565
Total liabilities and equity		1,539,416	1,567,299

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and Its subsidiaries
For the year ended December 31, 2019

		Millions of yen	
	Notes	2018	2019
Revenue	6, 24	1,294,256	1,299,385
Cost of sales	10, 12, 13, 20	(758,724)	(763,291)
Gross profit		535,532	536,094
Selling, general and administrative expenses	12, 13, 20, 25	(424,897)	(414,794)
Gain on investments accounted for using the equity method	14	137	5
Other income	26	14,591	1,681
Other expenses	12, 13, 27	(11,806)	(9,039)
Operating income	6	113,557	113,948
Finance income	28, 32	1,032	1,427
Finance costs	28, 32	(2,777)	(3,188)
Profit before tax		111,813	112,186
Income tax expense	15	(22,979)	(32,106)
Profit for the year		88,833	80,080
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		80,024	68,888
Non-controlling interests		8,808	11,191
Profit for the year		88,833	80,080

		Yen	
	Note	2018	2019
Earnings per share (Yen)	30	258.98	222.94

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and Its subsidiaries
For the year ended December 31, 2019

		Millions of yen	
	Notes	2018	2019
Profit for the year		88,833	80,080
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Changes in the fair value of financial assets	29, 32	(614)	945
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit plans	20, 29	(205)	(1,151)
Total	29	(820)	(205)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Translation adjustments of foreign operations	29	(32,635)	(996)
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	29, 32	806	(263)
Changes in comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	14, 29	(56)	(14)
Total	29	(31,885)	(1,274)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax	29	(32,705)	(1,480)
Comprehensive income for the year		56,128	78,599
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		48,233	66,558
Non-controlling interests		7,895	12,041
Comprehensive income for the year		56,128	78,599

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and Its subsidiaries
For the year ended December 31, 2019

		Millions of yen							
		Attributable to owners of the Company							
	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Other components of equity	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2018		168,384	182,404	364,274	-	(24,625)	690,437	55,763	746,201
Profit for the year				80,024			80,024	8,808	88,833
Other comprehensive loss						(31,791)	(31,791)	(913)	(32,705)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	80,024	-	(31,791)	48,233	7,895	56,128
Dividends	23			(23,793)			(23,793)	(6,516)	(30,309)
Increase due to business combinations	7						-	26,881	26,881
Transactions with non-controlling interests			(54)				(54)	30	(24)
Reclassifications to retained earnings	9			131		(131)	-		-
Total transactions with owners of the Company		-	(54)	(23,661)	-	(131)	(23,847)	20,394	(3,453)
Balance at December 31, 2018		168,384	182,349	420,638	-	(56,548)	714,823	84,054	798,877
Effect of change in accounting policy for initial application of IFRS 16				(710)			(710)	(165)	(876)
Balance at January 1, 2019		168,384	182,349	419,927	-	(56,548)	714,112	83,888	798,000
Profit for the year				68,888			68,888	11,191	80,080
Other comprehensive income (loss)						(2,329)	(2,329)	849	(1,480)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	68,888	-	(2,329)	66,558	12,041	78,599
Purchase of treasury shares					(0)		(0)		(0)
Dividends	23			(24,101)			(24,101)	(14,315)	(38,417)
Transactions with non-controlling interests							-	(618)	(618)
Reclassifications to retained earnings	9			(7)		7	-		-
Total transactions with owners of the Company		-	-	(24,109)	(0)	7	(24,102)	(14,933)	(39,035)
Balance at December 31, 2019		168,384	182,349	464,705	(0)	(58,870)	756,568	80,997	837,565

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and Its subsidiaries
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Notes	2018	2019
		Millions of yen	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		111,813	112,186
Depreciation and amortization		63,319	71,035
Impairment losses (reversal of impairment losses)		4,177	2,008
Interest and dividends income		(893)	(1,422)
Interest expense		2,365	2,824
Loss (gain) on investments accounted for using the equity method		(137)	(5)
Loss (gain) on sales of shares of subsidiaries		(12,038)	-
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(4,855)	439
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables		(4,946)	(7,019)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		7,933	8,943
Other		7,211	11,820
Subtotal		173,949	200,811
Interest and dividends received		850	1,345
Interest paid		(2,405)	(2,776)
Income tax paid		(26,040)	(28,783)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities		146,354	170,596
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(56,929)	(58,815)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		715	332
Payments for purchase of shares of subsidiaries	7	(26,719)	(900)
Proceeds from sales of shares of subsidiaries	7	24,216	-
Other		173	1
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		(58,543)	(59,382)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	31	4,073	(9,458)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	31	9,500	-
Repayments of long-term borrowings	31	(63,027)	(27,979)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	31	29,883	-
Redemption of bonds	31	-	(25,000)
Payments of lease liabilities	31	(6,998)	(14,842)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	23	(23,793)	(24,101)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(6,516)	(13,639)
Payments for shares of subsidiaries		(44)	-
Other		54	(134)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(56,868)	(115,156)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		30,941	(3,942)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Opening balance on the consolidated statement of financial position)		113,883	146,535
Reclassification of cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale		3,439	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		117,322	146,535
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(1,728)	971
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		146,535	143,564

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Suntory Beverage & Food Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated in Japan and listed in the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The Company is a 59.48% owned subsidiary of Suntory Holdings Limited (the "Parent"), a non-listed holdings company that was established on February 16, 2009, through a stock transfer from Suntory Limited (currently, Suntory Spirits Limited), a company founded in Japan in 1899. The Parent and its subsidiaries (together, the "Suntory Group") produce and distribute various popular brands of beverages in various alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverage and food categories. Kotobuki Realty Co., Ltd. is the ultimate parent company of the Suntory Group. The Company was established on January 23, 2009 and commenced the non-alcoholic beverage and food business of the Suntory Group on April 1, 2009. Such business was transferred to the Company by way of corporate split with Suntory Limited in connection with the reorganization of the Suntory Group, which adopted the holdings company structure mentioned above. The addresses of its registered offices and locations of principal offices are disclosed on our website (URL https://www.suntory.co.jp/softdrink/). The Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") operate the beverage and food segment of the Suntory Group by manufacturing and distributing the products. Principal activities of the Group are described in "Note 6. Segment information."

2. Basis of preparation

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"). The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Strategy Officer, Chief Financial Officer on March 17, 2020.

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared on the cost basis, except for the financial instruments and other items that are measured at fair value as described in "Note 3. Significant accounting policies."

3. Significant accounting policies

(1) Basis of consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements with the fiscal closing date of December 31 are composed of the Company and its 93 subsidiaries (96 as at December 31, 2018), together with the Group's attributable share of the results of 8 associates (9 as at December 31, 2018).

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group's subsidiaries are included in the scope of consolidation, which begins when it obtains control over a subsidiary and ceases when it loses control of the subsidiary. Disposal of the Group's ownership interests in a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any difference between the amount of adjustment to non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and is attributed to owners of the Company. Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries are identified separately from ownership interests attributable to the Group. Comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to owners of the Company and non-controlling interests, even when comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interests results in a negative balance.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence, which is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy of the entity, but does not have control or joint control of those policies. Investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost upon the acquisition and are subsequently accounted for using the equity method. Investments in an associate include goodwill recognized upon the acquisition, net of accumulated impairment losses.

A joint venture is an entity jointly controlled by two or more parties including the Group under the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement over economic activities of the joint venture, which exists only when decisions for strategic financial and operating decisions related to relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint venture of the Group is accounted for using the equity method.

(2) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquisition cost is measured as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities assumed, and the equity financial instruments issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Excess of the acquisition cost over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognized as goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial position. Conversely, any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee over the acquisition cost is immediately recognized as income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The Group accounts for the acquisition of additional non-controlling interests as an equity transaction, and accordingly, it does not recognize goodwill attributable to such transactions.

Identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except for the following:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities associated with employee benefit arrangements; and
- Assets or disposal groups that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, "Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations."

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to a business combination, such as agent, legal, and due diligence fees, are expensed as incurred.

(3) Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). In preparing the separate financial statements of each entity, a transaction denominated in a currency other than the entity's functional currency is translated into its functional currency using the exchange rate that approximates the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is the Company's functional currency. Amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements are rounded down to the nearest million yen.

Assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into Japanese yen using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date ("Closing rates"). Income and expense items are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rates for the reporting period ("Average rates"). Any exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of the Group's foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income. Any exchange differences arising from translation of the Group's foreign operation disposed are recognized in profit or loss for the reporting period in which that foreign operation is disposed of.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Any exchange differences arising from translation or settlement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss. However, exchange differences arising from translation or settlement of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The exchange rates between principal foreign currencies and the Japanese yen used for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

	Yen	
	2018	2019
U.S. Dollar:		
Average rates	110.4	109.0
Closing rates	111.0	109.6
Euro:		
Average rates	130.4	122.1
Closing rates	127.0	122.5
Pound Sterling:		
Average rates	147.4	139.2
Closing rates	140.5	143.5
Singapore Dollar:		
Average rates	81.9	80.0
Closing rates	81.0	81.1
Thai Baht:		
Average rates	3.4	3.5
Closing rates	3.4	3.6
Vietnam Dong:		
Average rates	0.0048	0.0047
Closing rates	0.0048	0.0047
New Zealand Dollar:		
Average rates	76.4	71.9
Closing rates	74.5	73.5
Australian Dollar:		
Average rates	82.6	75.8
Closing rates	78.2	76.5

(4) Financial instruments

a. Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group initially recognizes trade and other receivables at the originated date. Other financial assets are initially recognized at the transaction date when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provision for the financial instruments. Financial assets are classified into the following specific categories: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and financial assets measured at amortized cost. The classification is determined at the initial recognition.

All financial assets, excluding financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL, are measured at their fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

Financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost are classified as financial assets measured at fair value. For financial assets measured at fair value other than equity instruments held for trading that should be measured at FVTPL, each equity instrument is designated as measured at FVTPL or FVTOCI. Such designation is continuously applied.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets measured at fair value are remeasured at fair value. Any gain or loss on financial assets measured at fair value is recognized in profit or loss. However, changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated as measured at FVTOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income, and the changes are reclassified to retained earnings when equity instruments are derecognized or when there is a significant decline in their fair value. Dividends from such financial assets are recognized as part of finance income in profit or loss for the year.

(iii) Impairment

For impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Group recognizes a loss allowance against expected credit losses on such financial assets. At each reporting date, financial assets are assessed to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset subsequent to initial recognition.

If the credit risk on financial assets has not increased significantly subsequent to initial recognition, a loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. On the other hand, if the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly subsequent to initial recognition, a loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. However, a loss allowance for trade and other receivables is always measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. Expected credit losses on financial assets are assessed based on objective evidence which reflects changes in credit information, and past due information of receivables. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. If any event resulting in a decrease of impairment losses occurs after the recognition of impairment losses, impairment gains are recognized through profit or loss. The carrying amount of financial assets, net of any cumulative impairment losses, presented in the consolidated financial statements represents the maximum exposure of the Group's financial assets to credit risk, without considering value of associated collaterals obtained.

(iv) Derecognition

The Group derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights of the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it substantially transfers all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to another party. If the Group continues to control the transferred assets, the Group continues to recognize the asset, and related liabilities, to the extent of its continuing involvement.

b. Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group initially recognizes bonds and borrowings at the issuance date, and other financial liabilities at the transaction date. Financial liabilities are classified into either subsequently measured at FVTPL or amortized cost. The classifications are determined at initial recognition. All of the financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and any directly attributable transaction costs are further deducted from the fair value of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL include those held for trading purposes and those designated as measured at FVTPL upon initial recognition. Such financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes recognized in profit or loss for the reporting period. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on financial liabilities no longer amortized using the effective interest method and derecognized is recognized as part of finance costs in profit or loss for the reporting period.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, i.e., when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled, or expired.

c. Presentation of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are presented at their net amount in the consolidated statement of financial position only when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the financial asset and liability balances and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize financial assets and settle financial liabilities simultaneously.

d. Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Group utilizes derivatives, such as foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swap contracts, to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate risks, respectively. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value upon execution of a contract and are subsequently remeasured at fair value.

At the inception of a hedging relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationship to which it applies hedge accounting and its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. That documentation includes identification of a specific hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how the entity will test the effectiveness of changes in fair value of the hedging instrument in offsetting the exposure to fair value or cash flow changes of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risks. These hedges are presumed to be highly effective in offsetting fair value or cash flow changes. Further, continuing assessments are made as to whether the hedges are highly effective over all of the reporting periods of such designation.

If the hedging relationship does not meet the hedge effectiveness requirements in terms of hedge ratios due to a change in an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, despite the risk management objective remaining unchanged, the hedge ratio will be adjusted to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedge effectiveness requirement in spite of the hedge ratio adjustment, hedge accounting is discontinued for the portion of the hedge relationship that no longer meets the requirement.

The hedges that meet the hedge accounting criteria are classified and are accounted for under IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (hereinafter, "IFRS 9") as follows:

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. However, changes in fair value of a hedged item that is an equity instrument designated as measured at FVTOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. For changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged, such changes are adjusted with the carrying amount of the hedged item and are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. However, changes in fair value of an equity instrument with an election to present such changes in other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is hedge ineffective is immediately recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The amount of the hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at the point a hedged future transaction affects profit or loss. If the hedged item gives rise to the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is removed to adjust the original carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If a forecasted hedge transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to arise, the cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in equity through other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. If hedged future cash flows are still expected to arise, the cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in equity through other comprehensive income remain in equity until such future cash flows arise.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks that can be withdrawn at any time, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date which are readily convertible into cash and are exposed to insignificant risk in changes in value.

(6) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories is principally determined using the average basis, comprising all costs of purchase and conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises any costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the item, the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, and borrowing costs that should be capitalized. Depreciation on an item of property, plant and equipment, other than land and construction in progress, are recognized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. The range of estimated useful lives by major asset item are as follows:

- Buildings and structures 5 to 50 years
- Machinery, equipment and vehicles 2 to 17 years
- Tools, furniture and fixtures 2 to 15 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date. Any change is treated as a change in accounting estimate and is accounted for prospectively.

(8) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost at initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, intangible assets, exclusive of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, and are stated at their carrying amounts, i.e., at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The estimated useful lives of principal intangible assets with definite useful lives are as follows:

- Trademarks 20 years
- Computer software 2 to 10 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Any change is treated as a change in accounting estimates and is accounted for prospectively.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment in each reporting period, or if there is any indication of impairment.

Goodwill is measured at the acquisition date as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the value of any non-controlling interests, and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the subsidiary acquired over the fair value of the identifiable net assets (i.e., net of identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed). Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment in each reporting period, or if there is any indication of impairment.

(9) Leases

At the commencement date of a lease, right-of-use assets are recorded and measured at cost and lease liabilities are recorded and measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid. If ownership of the underlying asset is transferred to the Group by the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise of a purchase option, the right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful lives or the end of the lease terms. Lease payments are allocated to finance costs and the repayment of the lease liabilities, using the effective interest rate method, and finance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The lease term is determined after adjustment for periods covered by an extension and termination option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise in the non-cancellable period under the lease contract. In the measurement of the present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used. For short-term leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months and leases in which the underlying asset is of low value, total lease payments are recognized as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

(10) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of a non-financial asset of the Group, exclusive of inventories and deferred tax assets, is assessed at each reporting date to test whether there is any indication that the asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Further, the recoverable amount is estimated annually at the same time every year for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets that are not yet available for use.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In determining the value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate (or rates) that reflect(s) current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Non-financial assets not tested for impairment on an individual basis are grouped into the smallest cash-generating unit that generates cash inflows from the continued use of the asset, which are largely independent of those from other assets or asset groups. In performing impairment testing on goodwill, an entity groups cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated to perform impairment testing in a manner that reflects the smallest unit to which it relates. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Corporate assets of the Group do not generate independent cash inflows. If there is any indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the corporate asset belongs is determined.

Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is greater than its recoverable amount. An impairment loss recognized for a cash-generating unit is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then, to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Impairment losses recognized for goodwill are not subsequently reversed. Impairment losses recognized for other assets are assessed at each reporting date whether or not there is any indication that they may no longer exist or may have decreased. If there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of an asset, an entity reviews the recoverable amount of the asset and reverses an impairment loss for the asset. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent of carrying amount that would have been determined, net of any amortization or depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

(11) Post-employment benefit plans

The Company and certain subsidiaries established post-employment benefit plans for their employees: defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The present value of defined benefit obligations, related current service cost, and, where applicable, past service cost are determined using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at each reporting date of high-quality corporate bonds corresponding to a discount period that is defined based on the period to the date of expected future benefit payment for each year. Net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined as the present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets (if any). Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized collectively in other comprehensive income for the period in which they are incurred. The past service cost is accounted for as profit or loss for the period in which it is incurred. Expenses related to defined contribution benefits are recognized when related services are rendered.

(12) Provisions

A provision is recognized only when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is measured at the present value of estimated future cash outflows discounted using a pre-tax rate (or rates) that reflect(s) current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance costs.

(13) Revenue

The Group is engaged in the sale of soft drinks and foods. As customers usually obtain control of the goods and the Group's performance obligation is satisfied at the time when the goods are delivered, the Group recognizes revenue at the amount of consideration promised under the contracts with customer after deduction of trade discounts, rebates, taxes collected on behalf of third parties such as consumption taxes or value added tax, sales incentives, and returned goods. Interest income and expense is recognized by using the effective interest method.

(14) Government grant

The Group measures and recognizes grant revenue at its fair value when there is reasonable assurance that an entity will comply with the conditions attached to them and will receive the grants. The grants received to compensate costs incurred are recognized as revenue in the period in which such costs are incurred. The grants related to the acquisition of an asset are deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

(15) Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes over recognized through profit and loss, except for those that arise from a business combination or are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (collected from) the taxation authorities. The amount of current tax is determined based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in each tax jurisdiction where the Group owns the business activities and earns taxable profit (or loss). Deferred tax is recognized for the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their value for tax purposes as at the reporting date, as well as the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill;
- Temporary differences arising on initial recognition of an asset or liability arising in a transaction other than business combinations and affecting neither accounting profit nor taxable profit;
- Deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangement, to the extent it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint arrangement, to the extent it is probable that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax liability is principally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and a deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed in each period and are adjusted to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are also reviewed in each period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates and tax laws that are expected to be applied in the period when the asset is realized or liability is settled, based on statutory tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted when the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

An asset or liability is recognized for uncertain tax positions at the estimated amount expected to arise from the uncertain tax position if it is probable that the position will result in a payment (or redemption) of taxes.

(16) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares issued.

(17) Assets held for sale

The Group classifies an asset or asset group that will be recovered principally through a sales transaction rather than through continuing use as assets held for sale only when it is highly probable that the sale will occur within one year, the asset or asset group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, and the appropriate level of management of the Group is committed to a plan to sell the asset or asset group. The assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortized and are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell.

(18) Changes in accounting policies

The Group has adopted IFRS 16, "Leases" (hereinafter, "IFRS 16") effective the beginning of the year ended December 31, 2019. With regard to a lessee, IFRS 16, which made amendments to the previous IAS 17, "Leases" (hereinafter, "IAS 17"), eliminated the classification of leases as operating or finance leases and provided that assets and liabilities related to all significant lease transactions are recorded under a single model. In the application of IFRS 16, the Group has adopted the method where the cumulative effect of applying this standard is recognized at the date of initial application, which is allowed as a transitional measure, without making retrospective adjustments for each reporting period. In addition, the Group adopts the following practical expedients on a regional or business basis to reduce the complexity of implementation.

- Not to reassess whether an expired or existing contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application
- To apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- To exclude initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset arising from leases previously classified as operating leases at the date of initial application
- To measure the right-of-use asset arising from leases previously classified as operating leases at the same value as the lease liabilities
- To account in the same way as short-term leases for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- To use hindsight, such as in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

At the commencement date of a lease, right-of-use assets are recorded and measured at cost and lease liabilities are recorded and measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid. If ownership of the underlying asset is transferred to the Group by the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise of a purchase option, the right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Otherwise, right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful lives or the end of the lease terms. Lease payments are allocated between finance costs and repayment of the principal portion of the lease liabilities, using the effective interest rate method, and finance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The lease term is determined after adjustment for periods covered by an extension and termination option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise in the non-cancellable period under the lease contract. In the measurement of the present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used.

For short-term leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months and leases in which the underlying asset is of low value, total lease payments are recognized as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Reconciliation of operating lease commitments disclosed under IAS 17 and lease liabilities recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position as at the adoption date is as follows:

	Amount
	Millions of yen
Operating lease commitments disclosed on December 31, 2018	30,092
Discounted operating lease commitments disclosed on December 31, 2018	26,710
Finance lease liabilities recognized on December 31, 2018	12,144
Additionally recognized lease liabilities due to reassessment of lease term	20,130
Others	(10,132)
Lease liabilities on January 1, 2019	48,852

"Others" includes short-term leases and low-value leases which are principally lease of pallets used for transport of products and are exempted from the scope of recognition. Current and non-current lease liabilities are included in other financial liabilities, respectively.

Assets newly recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position as at the adoption date of IFRS 16 are as follows:

	Millions of yen					
	Reportable segment					Segment total
	Japan	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Americas	
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets						
Land, buildings and structures	18,760	5,100	2,469	2,832	3,006	32,169
Machinery and vehicles	-	2,116	387	402	97	3,003
Tools, fixtures and equipment	-	-	6	-	-	6
Others	-	546	20	-	-	567
Total right-of-use assets	18,760	7,763	2,884	3,234	3,103	35,747
Weighted average of incremental borrowing rate	1.0%	2.3%	4.8%	3.1%	3.7%	1.7%

For land, buildings and structures recorded as right-of-use assets, lease contracts have been entered into principally to use these assets as the head office, other offices, and manufacturing sites as well as warehouses. The Group estimates the lease terms by evaluating the reasonable certainty of exercising options to extend or terminate leases, making reference to its business plans and considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise such options. Other than those above, right-of-use assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position include balances transferred from property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and other non-current assets at ¥11,936 million, ¥18 million, and ¥2,306 million, respectively.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

During the process of preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, management is required to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions. These judgements, estimates, and assumptions may affect application of the Group's accounting policies and amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. However, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The effects of a change in accounting estimates are recognized prospectively from the period in which the estimate is revised.

The following are the judgements and estimates that management has made that have significant effects on the amounts in the consolidated financial statements:

・Estimates used for impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangibles, and goodwill (Notes 3. Significant accounting policies (10), 12. Property, plant and equipment, and 13. Goodwill and intangible assets)

・Measurement of post-employment obligations (Notes 3. Significant accounting policies (11) and 20. Post-employment benefit plants)

・Judgements and estimates made for the recognition and measurement of provisions (Notes 3. Significant accounting policies (12) and 21. Provisions)

・Judgements made for assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets (Notes 3. Significant accounting policies (15) and 15. Income tax expense)

・Judgements made in determining whether the Group controls another entity (Notes 3. Significant accounting policies (1) and 14. Investments accounted for using the equity method)

•Fair value of financial instruments (Notes 3. Significant accounting policies (4) and 32. Financial instruments (4))

•Estimates used for residual value and useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Notes 3. Significant accounting policies (7)(8), 12. Property, plant and equipment, and 13. Goodwill and intangible assets)

•Measurement of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination (Notes 3. Significant accounting policies (2) and 7. Acquisition and sale of businesses and purchase of non-controlling interests).

5. New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

There are no new accounting standards and interpretations, not yet adopted by the Group, which may have material impacts on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

6. Segment information

The reportable segments are components of the Group for which separate financial information is available and regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about the allocation of resources and to assess segment performance.

The Group manufactures and distributes soft drinks and foods, including mineral water, coffee drinks, tea drinks, carbonated drinks, sports drinks and food for specified health uses. The Company, together with its manufacturing and sales subsidiaries, operates in the domestic market, and its regional subsidiaries operate in overseas markets. Therefore, the Group comprises of five reportable segments: "Japan business," "Europe business," "Asia business," "Oceania business," and "Americas business." The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in "Note 3. Significant accounting policies." The intersegment transactions are considered on an arm's length basis.

The Group operates a single business, the manufacturing and distribution of soft drinks and foods; therefore, financial information by product and service is not prepared.

Due to the organizational changes, some of the entities in Africa and Middle East, which were previously reported in "Europe business," have been reclassified to "Asia business" from "Europe business," starting from the second quarter of the year ended December 31, 2019. Accordingly, the same reclassification has been made for the accompanying segment information for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Profit or loss for each reportable segment of the Group is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen							
	Reportable segments					Segment		
	Japan	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Americas	total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Revenue:								
External customers	708,725	238,934	207,385	54,185	85,025	1,294,256	-	1,294,256
Intersegment	5	1,211	1,052	9	-	2,279	(2,279)	-
Total revenue	708,730	240,146	208,437	54,195	85,025	1,296,535	(2,279)	1,294,256
Segment profit	52,681	29,127	29,170	6,371	8,488	125,839	(12,281)	113,557
Depreciation and amortization	34,970	9,873	10,426	1,899	3,111	60,282	3,037	63,319

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen							
	Reportable segments					Segment		
	Japan	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Americas	total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Revenue:								
External customers	704,254	222,457	231,694	53,228	87,750	1,299,385	-	1,299,385
Intersegment	4	942	1,044	5	-	1,996	(1,996)	-
Total revenue	704,259	223,400	232,738	53,233	87,750	1,301,382	(1,996)	1,299,385
Segment profit	53,464	33,020	25,173	6,137	8,239	126,036	(12,088)	113,948
Depreciation and amortization	37,375	11,864	12,126	2,760	3,579	67,706	3,328	71,035

"Reconciliations" to segment profit represents overhead costs incurred by the Company to manage the Group's operations and is not allocated to each reportable segment. Segment profit agrees with operating income presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Geographical areas are comprised of the following countries.

Japan business	Japan
Europe business	France, United Kingdom, Spain, and others
Asia business	Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and others
Oceania business	New Zealand, Australia, and others
Americas business	United States of America

Revenue from external customers by location is as follows:

	Millions of yen					
	Japan	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Americas	Total
Year ended December 31, 2018	708,725	245,276	197,966	57,262	85,025	1,294,256
Year ended December 31, 2019	704,254	228,637	225,540	53,202	87,750	1,299,385

Revenue is allocated to countries or areas based on the customers' location for the analysis above.

Non-current assets by location are as follows:

	Millions of yen					
	Japan	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Americas	Total
As at December 31, 2018	332,570	492,463	121,406	36,999	61,188	1,044,629
As at December 31, 2019	358,876	486,958	125,996	41,044	65,833	1,078,709

Non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, goodwill and intangible assets) are allocated based on their domiciles for the above analysis above.

There is no customer to which sales exceed 10% of the Group's total revenue.

7. Acquisition and sale of businesses and purchase of non-controlling interests

(Acquisition of beverage business in Thailand)

As at March 5, 2018, the Group acquired 51% of the shares of International Refreshment (Thailand) Co., Ltd., a soft drink operation in Thailand, from Pepsi-Cola (Thai) Trading Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of PepsiCo, Inc., aiming to expand the beverage business in Thailand. The company's name after the acquisition is Suntory PepsiCo Beverage (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

The consideration paid in cash for the acquisition was ¥33,551 million (US $315 million).

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the day of the business combination were as follows:

	Fair value
	Millions of yen
Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	6,832
Trade and other receivables	5,265
Other current assets	5,275
Total current assets	17,373
Property, plant and equipment	33,049
Intangible assets	19,537
Other non-current assets	359
Total non-current assets	52,945
Total assets	70,319
Liabilities:	
Trade and other payables	10,512
Other current liabilities	347
Total current liabilities	10,859
Total non-current liabilities	4,600
Total liabilities	15,459
Net assets	54,859

Intangible assets were recognized by assessing the fair value of "Exclusive Bottling Appointment," with PepsiCo, Inc. and others. Goodwill of ¥5,573 million was recorded in association with this transaction. The goodwill reflects the expected synergies to be created through future business expansion. Non-controlling interests of ¥26,881 million were recorded, with the amount measured as the ownership ratio of non-controlling shareholders of the fair value of identifiable net assets of the acquired business.

Cash flow analysis of the share acquisition

	Amount
	Millions of yen
Consideration paid in cash and cash equivalents	33,551
Cash and cash equivalents held by the acquired company	(6,832)
Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries	26,719

The transaction was translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

The acquisition-related costs for this business combination were ¥784 million, which were recorded in "Other expenses." Acquisition-related costs of ¥675 million and ¥108 million were recorded for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

(Disposal of the food and instant coffee business)

The Group completed the transfer of all of the shares of its three subsidiaries operating food and instant coffee businesses to The Kraft Heinz Company as at March 9, 2018. As a result, the balances of assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale as at December 31, 2017 were decreased.

The consideration received in cash for the transfer date was ¥26,285 million (AUD $313 million), and a gain on transfer of ¥12,038 million was recorded in "Other income."

Assets and liabilities over which control was lost, as well as the reconciliation of considerations received and proceeds from sales of shares were as follows:

	Amount
	Millions of yen
Assets:	
Current assets	9,044
Non-current assets	9,345
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities	4,275
Non-current liabilities	29

Cash flow analysis of the sales of shares

	Amount
	Millions of yen
Consideration received in cash	26,285
Cash and cash equivalents held in the subsidiary as at the transaction date	(2,068)
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries	24,216

The transaction was translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

There is no transaction to be disclosed for the year ended December 31, 2019.

8. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Trade receivables	166,159	172,198
Other receivables	16,634	16,445
Other	3,194	3,796
Loss allowance	(1,087)	(1,199)
Total	184,900	191,240

Trade receivables are contracted amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business.

9. Other financial assets

Other financial assets as at December 31, 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Guarantee deposits	5,716	5,133
Other	624	1,014
Loss allowance	(50)	(32)
Financial assets designated as hedging instruments:		
Derivative assets	6,730	6,052
Financial assets measured at FVTPL:		
Derivative assets	204	196
Other	1,121	1,286
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:		
Listed equity investments	4,925	6,351
Unlisted equity investments	2,657	3,353
Other	8	7
Total	21,939	23,362
Current assets	984	6,200
Non-current assets	20,955	17,162
Total	21,939	23,362

Equity investments are primarily listed and unlisted equity investments in Japan, held for the purpose of maintaining or strengthening business relations with customers. Such investments are designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Certain items designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income have been disposed of during the years as part of the Group's capital strategy. Fair value and cumulative gains (or losses) recognized in other comprehensive income in other components of equity at the time of disposal are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Fair value	254	124
Cumulative gains (losses)	196	(14)

The cumulative gains recognized in other comprehensive income in other components of equity are reclassified to retained earnings when the associated financial asset is sold, or significant deterioration in fair value is recognized. The cumulative gains or losses (net of tax) reclassified to retained earnings during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 are ¥131 million gains and ¥7 million losses, respectively.

10. Inventories

The breakdown of inventories is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Merchandise and finished goods	50,448	51,446
Work in progress	4,540	4,853
Raw materials	26,929	24,261
Consumables	3,848	4,355
Total	85,766	84,916

Inventories recognized as an expense and write-down of inventories to its net realizable value during the year are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Inventories recognized as an expense	694,283	695,921
Write-down of inventories to its net realizable value	1,549	1,152

11. Other assets

Other assets are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Other current assets:		
Prepaid expenses	12,975	11,441
Consumption tax receivables	7,336	4,508
Corporate tax receivables	3,315	2,933
Other	1,522	1,403
Total	25,149	20,287
Other non-current assets:		
Long-term prepaid expenses	10,071	7,965
Other	4,887	1,610
Total	14,959	9,575

12. Property, plant and equipment

The movement of carrying amount, cost, and accumulated depreciation and impairment losses for property, plant and equipment is as follows:

Carrying amount

	Millions of yen					
	Land, buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, fixtures and equipment	Assets under construction	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	111,478	142,581	82,494	9,587	8,073	354,216
Additions	2,619	8,639	19,994	25,093	1,541	57,887
Acquisitions through business combinations	13,594	15,016	113	454	3,870	33,049
Depreciation	(5,505)	(25,197)	(22,170)	-	(2,823)	(55,696)
Impairment losses	(62)	(212)	(1)	(0)	(146)	(423)
Reversal of impairment losses	156	6	-	-	1	164
Sales or disposals	(1,186)	(1,232)	(2,863)	(25)	(97)	(5,404)
Reclassified as assets held for sale	-	(27)	(0)	-	-	(27)
Reclassifications	3,080	13,389	1,558	(19,052)	1,198	174
Exchange differences	(2,228)	(4,779)	(314)	(610)	(366)	(8,299)
Other	(168)	97	(42)	(191)	46	(258)
Balance at December 31, 2018	121,778	148,282	78,769	15,255	11,296	375,382
Effect of change in accounting policy for initial application of IFRS 16	(2,251)	(5,647)	(4,036)	-	-	(11,936)
Balance at January 1, 2019	119,527	142,634	74,732	15,255	11,296	363,445
Additions	1,426	7,061	19,447	34,981	2,004	64,921
Depreciation	(5,679)	(22,328)	(17,976)	-	(2,927)	(48,911)
Impairment losses	(27)	(1,028)	-	(32)	(71)	(1,160)
Reversal of impairment losses	0	187	0	-	4	192
Sales or disposals	(362)	(1,287)	(2,911)	(5)	(200)	(4,767)
Reclassified as assets held for sale	-	-	(0)	-	-	(0)
Reclassifications	8,708	19,329	1,758	(30,420)	624	0
Exchange differences	175	(492)	(14)	(2,632)	34	(2,928)
Other	1,014	167	31	31	(0)	1,244
Balance at December 31, 2019	124,783	144,243	75,067	17,177	10,764	372,036

Depreciation expenses of property, plant and equipment are included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2018 and 2019 is deducted by government grants, and the amounts are ¥2,188 million and ¥2,277 million, respectively. These grants are primarily received for acquiring production facilities (buildings and machinery) in Japan.

Cost

	Millions of yen					
	Land, buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, fixtures and equipment	Assets under construction	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	172,739	352,617	215,621	9,587	18,976	769,542
Balance at December 31, 2018	188,814	376,707	214,846	15,255	20,120	815,744
Balance at December 31, 2019	195,010	380,269	202,668	17,180	24,074	819,203

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

	Millions of yen					
	Land, buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, fixtures and equipment	Assets under construction	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	(61,260)	(210,035)	(133,126)	-	(10,903)	(415,325)
Balance at December 31, 2018	(67,035)	(228,425)	(136,077)	-	(8,823)	(440,362)
Balance at December 31, 2019	(70,227)	(236,025)	(127,600)	(3)	(13,309)	(447,167)

Leased assets

Leased assets included in property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Millions of yen			
	Land, buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, fixtures and equipment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	2,066	7,309	6,869	16,245
Balance at December 31, 2018	2,251	5,647	4,036	11,936

Please refer to "Note 17. Leases" for the balance as at December 31, 2019.

Impairment

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Japan	(60)	(3)
Europe	(201)	(170)
Asia	(161)	(987)
Total	(423)	(1,160)

Impairment losses recognized for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 by decreasing the carrying amount of assets to their recoverable amounts are resulted from the decision to dispose of certain machinery and vehicles. The recoverable amount is primarily calculated as fair value less costs of disposal.

13. Goodwill and intangible assets

The movement of carrying amount, cost, and accumulated amortization and impairment losses for goodwill and intangible assets is as follows:

Carrying amount

	Millions of yen					
		Intangible assets				
	Goodwill	Trademarks	Franchises	Software	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	254,025	346,924	44,914	7,398	33,577	432,814
Additions	-	-	-	386	1,432	1,818
Acquisitions through business combinations	5,573	-	19,537	-	-	19,537
Amortization	-	(2,963)	-	(2,853)	(1,800)	(7,618)
Impairment losses	(962)	(2,062)	-	-	(891)	(2,954)
Sales or disposals	-	-	-	-	(100)	(100)
Exchange differences	(7,950)	(22,886)	(853)	(370)	(762)	(24,873)
Other	-	-	-	2,543	(2,605)	(62)
Balance at December 31, 2018	250,685	319,011	63,598	7,104	28,848	418,562
Effect of change in accounting policy for initial application of IFRS 16	-	-	-	(18)	-	(18)
Balance at January 1, 2019	250,685	319,011	63,598	7,086	28,848	418,544
Additions	-	-	-	1,449	2,739	4,189
Amortization	-	(2,759)	-	(3,191)	(1,768)	(7,719)
Impairment losses	-	(1,036)	-	(1)	-	(1,037)
Sales or disposals	(64)	-	-	(232)	(33)	(265)
Exchange differences	(2,769)	(2,974)	705	(251)	130	(2,389)
Other	-	-	-	1,062	(1,008)	54
Balance at December 31, 2019	247,851	312,240	64,304	5,921	28,908	411,374

Amortization expenses are included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. There are no significant internally generated intangible assets recorded at each reporting date.

Cost

	Millions of yen					
		Intangible assets				
	Goodwill	Trademarks	Franchises	Software	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	388,700	397,408	44,914	24,215	39,287	505,825
Balance at December 31, 2018	379,069	371,871	63,598	24,438	36,748	496,655
Balance at December 31, 2019	372,705	367,200	64,304	24,596	37,632	494,733

Accumulated amortization and impairment losses

	Millions of yen					
		Intangible assets				
	Goodwill	Trademarks	Franchises	Software	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	(134,674)	(50,484)	-	(16,816)	(5,709)	(73,011)
Balance at December 31, 2018	(128,383)	(52,860)	-	(17,333)	(7,899)	(78,093)
Balance at December 31, 2019	(124,853)	(54,960)	-	(19,674)	(8,723)	(83,359)

The breakdown of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is as follows:

Goodwill

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Japan business	130,680	130,680
Orangina Schweppes Group	84,792	81,814
Other	35,212	35,355
Total	250,685	247,851

Goodwill for Japan business mainly consists of that recognized through the acquisition of Japan Beverage Holdings Inc., carried out on July 31, 2015. Goodwill for Orangina Schweppes Group was recognized through the acquisition of Orangina Schweppes Holding B.V. on November 12, 2009. Goodwill attributable to business combinations was allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units at the acquisition date.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

		Millions of yen	
		2018	2019
Trademarks:	Lucozade and Ribena	144,842	147,956
	Schweppes	76,250	73,573
	Orangina	21,433	20,681
	Oasis	20,607	19,883
	La Casera	9,555	9,219
	Other	16,314	14,722
Franchises:	North Carolina, U.S.A.	33,768	33,330
	Thailand	19,710	20,983
	Vietnam	10,119	9,990
Other		16	16
	Total	352,617	350,357

Trademarks of Lucozade and Ribena are related to the acquisition of the business of Lucozade Ribena Suntory Limited on December 31, 2013. Trademarks of Schweppes, Orangina, Oasis, and La Casera were acquired through the aforementioned acquisition of Orangina Schweppes Holding B.V. Franchises for some areas in the U.S.A., Thailand, and Vietnam are the assets recognized by evaluating Exclusive Bottling Appointments engaged in with PepsiCo, Inc. and others. These trademarks represent brands with long histories in each region, and the businesses are expected to continue in the foreseeable future. Franchises have long contract terms and the associated businesses are expected to continue in the foreseeable future. Since these trademarks and franchises are expected to contribute to the Group as long as the business continues, these are deemed to have indefinite useful lives for accounting purposes and are not amortized.

Impairment tests of goodwill and intangible assets are performed for the preceding units. The value in use is calculated as the discounted future cash flows, which are estimated based on the business plan for one to three years and have been approved by management, and discount rates which are determined with reference to the pre-tax weighted-average cost of capital ("WACC") (3.9%–23.4% and 4.5%–18.5% for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively) of the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units.

The business plans are made to reflect past business experiences and external information for five years or less. The growth rate has been determined with reference to long-term average growth rates in the markets or countries to which the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units belong.

The Group recorded impairment losses for intangible assets of ¥2,954 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, which is primarily for trademarks in the Europe business, such as "La Casera" and "Trina." The impairment losses were recognized due to deterioration in profitability of those trademarks in the most updated business plan, compared to the initial business plan. These expenses are included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Recoverable amounts were calculated to represent the value in use of these brands, applying discount rates of 3.9% and 6.8%, respectively.

As a result of annual impairment tests performed during the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group recorded impairment losses for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives of ¥1,036 million. This is for the following trademarks in the Europe business: "Sunny Delight" and "Trina." The impairment losses are recognized as the excess amount of the carrying amounts of trademarks over their recoverable amounts based on the most updated business plan. The value in use of "Sunny Delight" and "Trina" was calculated as the recoverable amount, applying discount rates of 7.6% (6.9% for the year ended December 31, 2018) and 7.6%, respectively.

The value in use of the remaining intangible assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position substantially exceeds the carrying amount of all of the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units except for the intangible assets on which the impairment losses are recorded for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Group assesses that the probability of significant impairment losses is low, supposing the discount rate and growth rate fluctuate at reasonably assumable levels.

14. Investments accounted for using the equity method

Total investments for associates after applying the equity method are as follows. There are no individually material associates.

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Carrying amount:		
Associates	1,216	1,107

Comprehensive income arising from investments in associates using the equity method is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Profit for the year:		
Associates	137	5
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Associates	(56)	(14)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year:		
Associates	81	(8)

15. Income tax expense

The balance and movement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by nature are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen				
	As at January 1, 2018	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Other	As at December 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets:					
Other payables	6,106	(553)	-	(39)	5,513
Unrealized gain	5,386	(177)	-	(35)	5,172
Post-employment benefit liabilities	3,867	(128)	61	(2)	3,797
Other	9,182	1,613	(210)	66	10,651
Total	24,542	753	(149)	(11)	25,135
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Intangible assets	(50,370)	4,904	-	(1,457)	(46,923)
Property, plant and equipment	(12,179)	549	-	(457)	(12,087)
Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries	(8,005)	(343)	-	139	(8,208)
Other	(7,287)	(148)	189	127	(7,119)
Total	(77,843)	4,962	189	(1,647)	(74,338)

"Other" in the table above primarily comprises of foreign exchange movements.

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen				
	As at January 1, 2019	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Other	As at December 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets:					
Other payables	5,513	390	-	110	6,014
Unrealized gain	5,172	91	-	(20)	5,243
Post-employment benefit liabilities	3,797	336	388	59	4,581
Other	10,651	(363)	72	(178)	10,182
Total	25,135	454	461	(28)	26,021
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Intangible assets	(46,923)	(2,219)	-	522	(48,620)
Property, plant and equipment	(12,087)	(414)	-	1	(12,500)
Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries	(8,208)	(656)	-	200	(8,664)
Other	(7,119)	(281)	(469)	227	(7,642)
Total	(74,338)	(3,571)	(469)	951	(77,428)

"Other" in the table above primarily comprises of foreign exchange movements and effect of change in accounting policy for initial application of IFRS 16.

Unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognized are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Unused tax losses	25,933	17,830
Unused tax credits	2,796	3,087
Deductible temporary differences	48,671	61,176

Expiration schedule of unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognized is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
Unused tax losses	2018	2019
Expires within 1 year	401	1,753
Expires between 1 and 2 years	2,806	2,763
Expires between 2 and 3 years	3,807	1,591
Expires between 3 and 4 years	3,936	1,122
Expires after 4 years	14,981	10,600
Total	25,933	17,830

Deferred tax credits	Millions of yen 2018	2019
Expires within 1 year	-	-
Expires between 1 and 2 years	-	-
Expires between 2 and 3 years	-	-
Expires between 3 and 4 years	-	-
Expires after 4 years	2,796	3,087
Total	2,796	3,087

Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities are not recognized as at December 31, 2018 and 2019 are ¥91,925 million and ¥94,380 million, respectively. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized since the Group is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Income tax expense is as follows:

	Millions of yen 2018	2019
Current tax expense	28,695	28,988
Deferred tax expense	(5,716)	3,117
Total	22,979	32,106

The effective statutory tax rate and the average actual effective tax rate are reconciled as follows:

	% 2018	2019
Effective statutory tax rate	30.84	30.62
Tax rate change	(4.63)	1.17
Differences in overseas tax rates	(4.11)	(4.65)
Permanent differences, such as non-taxable dividend income	(3.38)	(1.21)
Other	1.83	2.69
Average actual effective tax rate	20.55	28.62

Income tax, inhabitant tax, and business tax are the main components of income tax expense imposed on the Group, and the effective statutory tax rate based on those taxes was 30.84% for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 30.62% for the year ended December 31, 2019. Foreign subsidiaries are subject to income tax expense in the tax jurisdiction in which they are located.

Due to the enactment of the Netherlands tax amendment in December 2018, the corporate income tax rate in the Netherlands was to be gradually decreased from 25% to 20.5%. According to this change in effective tax rate, the Group reversed certain deferred tax assets and liabilities, and credited deferred tax expense by ¥5,173 million for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In December 2019, due to the amendment of the Netherlands tax enacted in December 2018, the corporate income tax rate in the Netherlands will decrease from 25% in 2020 to 21.7% in 2021. According to this change in effective tax rate, the Group additionally recognized certain deferred tax assets and liabilities, and debited deferred tax expense by ¥1,313 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

16. Bonds and borrowings

The breakdown of bonds and borrowings is as follows:

	Millions of yen			
	2018	2019	Average interest rate (%)	Maturity period
Short-term borrowings	23,126	12,944	0.61	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings	27,320	61,708	1.42	-
Current portion of bonds	24,989	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	150,580	87,822	1.20	2021–2025
Bonds	44,855	44,893	0.26	2021–2024
Total	270,874	207,368		
Current liabilities	75,437	74,652		
Non-current liabilities	195,436	132,716		
Total	270,874	207,368		

Bonds and borrowings are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The average interest rate is calculated as the weighted-average interest rate as at the end of the reporting period.

Summary of terms of bonds is as follows:

			Millions of yen				
Issuer	Type	Issue date	2018	2019	Interest rate (%)	Collateral	Maturity date
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited	The 1st issue of unsecured corporate bonds	June 26, 2014	24,989	-	0.26	None	June 26, 2019
	The 2nd issue of unsecured corporate bonds	June 26, 2014	14,959	14,966	0.70	None	June 26, 2024
	The 3rd issue of unsecured corporate bonds	July 26, 2018	14,953	14,971	0.001	None	July 26, 2021
	The 4th issue of unsecured corporate bonds	July 26, 2018	14,942	14,955	0.07	None	July 26, 2023
	Total		69,845	44,893			

There is no asset pledged as collateral for bonds and borrowings.

17. Leases

The Group leases land, buildings, vending machines, vehicles, and other assets as a lessee. The information of the year ended December 31, 2018 is based on IAS 17.

Year ended December 31, 2018

(1) Finance leases

Minimum lease payments for finance leases and their present value are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	
	Total minimum lease payments	Total minimum lease payments, at present value
Within 1 year	5,444	5,260
Between 1 and 5 years	6,102	6,051
More than 5 years	977	832
Total	12,524	12,144
Future finance charge	(379)	
The present value of lease liabilities	12,144	

(2) Non-cancellable operating leases

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Millions of yen
	2018
Within 1 year	6,289
Between 1 and 5 years	17,389
More than 5 years	6,413
Total	30,092

Minimum lease payments associated with operating leases recognized as expenses are as follows:

	Millions of yen
	2018
Total minimum lease payments	7,140

Year ended December 31, 2019

Profit or loss of leases is as follows.

	Millions of yen
	2019
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	
Land, buildings and structures	8,463
Machinery and equipment	3,564
Others	2,372
Total	14,400
Others (Note)	10,073

(Note) "Others" includes lease payments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets are included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Please refer to "Note 28. Finance income and costs" as for finance costs of lease liabilities.

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets are as follows.

	Millions of yen
	2019
Land, buildings and structures	36,905
Machinery and equipment	4,964
Others	5,577
Total	47,446

The amount of increase in right-of-use assets for the year ended December 31, 2019 is ¥12,367 million. The total amount of lease cash outflow for the year ended December 31, 2019 is ¥25,704 million.

Please refer to "Note 32. Financial instruments (2) Risk management for financial instruments b. Liquidity risk management" as for the maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

Some of the property leases in which the Group is a lessee contain an extension option and a termination option. An extension option enables the Group to extend the lease term unless either of a lessor or the Group makes an objection. A termination option enables the Group to terminate a lease agreement by informing a lessor of the termination prior to the expiration date. These terms and conditions differ by lease agreement.

18. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Trade payables	135,005	132,524
Accrued expenses	145,690	163,057
Accrued employee benefits	23,088	26,874
Total	303,783	322,455

Accrued employee benefits is comprised of various employee-related accruals, such as salaries, bonuses, and paid vacation.

19. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities as at December 31, 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Lease liabilities	12,144	46,402
Deposits received	35,262	35,245
Other	584	493
Financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments:		
Derivative liabilities	2,864	1,660
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL:		
Derivative liabilities	31	395
Total	50,887	84,197
Current liabilities	30,736	38,444
Non-current liabilities	20,150	45,752
Total	50,887	84,197

20. Post-employment benefit plans

(1) Defined benefit plans

The Company and some of its subsidiaries established post-employment benefit plans, such as a defined benefit corporate pension plan and a lump-sum employment benefit plan. The Group also provides defined contribution pension plans. These plans are exposed to a variety of risks, such as general investment risk, interest rate risk, and inflation risk.

The defined benefit plans are administered by a separate fund that is legally isolated from the Group. The board of the pension fund and pension property management trust institutions are obliged by law to act in the interest of the members in the scheme and to manage the plan assets in accordance with designated management policies.

The Company divides the risk with the Parent as for company pension system, and contributes the amounts based on the standard regulated by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

The liability recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position and with defined benefit obligation and plan assets are reconciled as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	33,960	36,316
Fair value of plan assets	(32,670)	(34,460)
Subtotal	1,290	1,856
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	10,888	12,988
Net defined benefit liability	12,179	14,845
Balance in consolidated statement of financial position:		
Post-employment benefit liabilities	13,258	15,405
Post-employment benefit assets	(1,078)	(560)
Net of liabilities and assets	12,179	14,845

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Balance at beginning of the year	43,408	44,849
Current service cost	3,241	3,039
Interest expense	358	366
Remeasurements:		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(498)	230
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	79	1,975
Past service cost	(57)	7
Benefits paid	(1,318)	(1,389)
Other	(364)	226
Balance at end of the year	44,849	49,305

The weighted-average durations of the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2018 and 2019 are 15.3 years and 15.6 years, respectively.

Changes in the fair value of plan assets during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Balance at beginning of the year	32,764	32,670
Interest income	248	222
Remeasurements:		
Return on plan assets	(682)	665
Employer contributions	1,489	1,973
Benefits paid	(1,007)	(1,034)
Other	(142)	(37)
Balance at end of the year	32,670	34,460

The contribution by the Group to defined benefit plans after the reporting date is expected to be ¥1,940 million.

Fair values of plan assets are as follows:

	Millions of yen					
	2018			2019		
	Quoted market price	Unquoted market price	Total	Quoted market price	Unquoted market price	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	579	-	579	1,222	-	1,222
Equity instruments	-	5,074	5,074	-	6,719	6,719
Domestic	-	1,935	1,935	-	2,749	2,749
Overseas	-	3,138	3,138	-	3,970	3,970
Debt instruments	-	12,689	12,689	-	12,999	12,999
Domestic	-	4,721	4,721	-	4,729	4,729
Overseas	-	7,967	7,967	-	8,269	8,269
Life insurance—General accounts	-	5,442	5,442	-	7,153	7,153
Other	-	8,885	8,885	-	6,364	6,364
Total	579	32,090	32,670	1,222	33,237	34,460

Plan assets are invested primarily in joint investment trusts in trust banks and are deemed not to have a quoted market price in an active market except for cash and cash equivalents. Life insurance general accounts represent the pension assets managed by the general accounts of life insurance companies, which usually guarantee principal amounts and interest.

The Group's plan asset management policy aims to maintain sustainable earnings over the medium to long term in order to secure payment for future defined benefit liabilities, as prescribed by corporate rules. Assets are managed so as to maintain a predetermined return rate and asset composition, accepting a certain level of tolerable risk which is reviewed every year. Asset compositions are determined by category of investment assets. Investments in assets which have a higher degree of correlation with fluctuations in the value of the defined benefit obligation are considered when reviewing the asset compositions. The policy allows adjustment of the weight of risk assets by following corporate rules as a temporary solution when unexpected situations occur in the market environment.

Significant actuarial assumptions are as follows:

	%	
	2018	2019
Discount rate	0.5–0.8	0.4–0.6

The sensitivity analysis below illustrates the impact on defined benefit obligations when the key actuarial assumption change. This analysis holds all other assumptions constant; however, in practice, changes in some other assumptions may affect this analysis.

	Change in assumption	Millions of yen	
		2018	2019
Discount rate:	Increase by 0.5%	(3,149)	(3,604)
	Decrease by 0.5%	2,857	2,864

Defined benefit costs are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Current service cost	3,241	3,039
Interest expense	358	366
Interest income	(248)	(222)
Past service cost	(57)	7
Total	3,293	3,190

The Group's contribution to the defined contribution pension plans for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 are ¥11,596 million and ¥8,877 million, respectively, and those are not included in the defined benefit costs analyzed above.

(2) Employee benefit expenses

Employee benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 are ¥170,619 million and ¥166,944 million, respectively. Employee benefit expenses are primarily composed of salaries, bonuses, legal welfare costs, welfare expense, and post-employment costs. They are included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

21. Provisions

Changes in provisions are as follows:

	Millions of yen			
	Asset retirement obligations	Provision for restructuring	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	1,872	1,916	510	4,299
Additional provisions recognized	56	733	1,218	2,008
Interest expense	23	-	-	23
Utilized during the period	-	(955)	(17)	(972)
Reversed during the period	(50)	(257)	(73)	(381)
Reclassifications	-	427	(427)	-
Other	(45)	(110)	(43)	(199)
Balance at December 31, 2018	1,855	1,754	1,167	4,777
Additional provisions recognized	124	882	446	1,453
Interest expense	125	-	-	125
Utilized during the period	(4)	(883)	(766)	(1,604)
Reversed during the period	(57)	(167)	(418)	(642)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Other	-	(62)	22	(39)
Balance at December 31, 2019	2,044	1,573	450	4,068

Asset retirement obligations are provided for the obligation to restore a site to its original condition. Asset retirement obligations are measured as the estimated cost to be incurred in the future period based on historical transactions. These costs are generally expected to be disbursed after more than one year; however, such disbursement affected by the execution of the Group's business plan in the future.

The restructuring provision primarily relates to business integration and rationalization measures in overseas businesses. Disbursement of such expense will be affected by the execution of the Group's business plan in the future as well.

Provisions included in the consolidated statement of financial position are classified as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Current liabilities	2,074	1,511
Non-current liabilities	2,702	2,557
Total	4,777	4,068

22. Equity

Share premium is the remaining of the proceeds from issuance of equity instruments less the amount recognized as share capital. The Companies Act of Japan requires the Company to recognize one-half or more of the proceeds from issuance of equity instruments as share capital, and the remaining amount as share premium. Equity transactions designated by IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements," as to charge to equity are recorded in share premium as well.

Retained earnings are the accumulated amount of profit attributable to owners of the Company up to the reporting period less dividends paid. The Group also reclassifies the cumulative gains or losses associated with equity financial instruments designated as measured at FVTOCI to retained earnings from other comprehensive income when equity instruments are derecognized or when there is a significant decline in fair value.

The number of shares authorized and shares issued is as follows. The Company only issues ordinary shares, and the issued shares are fully paid in.

	Shares	
	Shares authorized	Shares issued
Balance at January 1, 2018	480,000,000	309,000,000
Increase (decrease)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	480,000,000	309,000,000
Increase (decrease)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	480,000,000	309,000,000

Other components of equity are as follows:

	Millions of yen				
	Other components of equity				
	Translation adjustments of foreign operations	Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	Changes in the fair value of financial assets	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	(22,252)	(735)	3,002	(4,638)	(24,625)
Other comprehensive income	(31,783)	808	(612)	(205)	(31,791)
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	(131)	-	(131)
Balance at December 31, 2018	(54,036)	72	2,258	(4,843)	(56,548)
Other comprehensive income	(1,981)	(262)	942	(1,028)	(2,329)
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	7	-	7
Balance at December 31, 2019	(56,017)	(189)	3,209	(5,872)	(58,870)

23. Dividends

Dividends paid are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen	Yen		
Resolution	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 29, 2018	11,742	38.00	December 31, 2017	March 30, 2018
Board of Directors meeting held on August 6, 2018	12,051	39.00	June 30, 2018	September 3, 2018

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen	Yen		
Resolution	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 28, 2019	12,051	39.00	December 31, 2018	March 29, 2019
Board of Directors meeting held on August 5, 2019	12,050	39.00	June 30, 2019	September 2, 2019

Dividends which were proposed before the reporting date and will be effective in the year following that of the record date are as follows;

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen	Yen		
Resolution	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 28, 2019	12,051	39.00	December 31, 2018	March 29, 2019

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen	Yen		
Resolution	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 27, 2020	12,050	39.00	December 31, 2019	March 30, 2020

24. Revenue

The Group primarily manufactures and distributes soft drinks and foods. The Group's business in Japan is operated by the Company and its domestic subsidiaries, and the businesses outside of Japan are operated by local subsidiaries in each region. Products of the Group comprise of mineral water, coffee, tea, carbonated drinks, sports drinks, and food for specified health uses (hereinafter, "Beverages" in aggregate) and health supplements. These products are sold to customers through a variety of local brands in each region. Customers for the Group are local wholesalers or consumers, and the Group carries out its sales activities in conformity with the nature of local markets or consumers. In order to assess nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows of the Group under such business environment, it is most appropriate to review revenue segregated by product (Beverages and Health supplements) and by areas of business activity. Revenue information by area is reviewed by the Board of Directors on a periodic basis to determine allocation of resources and to review performance of the Group. Disaggregated revenues by reportable segment and product are as follow:

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen					
	Reportable segment					
	Japan	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Americas	Segment total
Beverages	708,725	245,175	142,825	54,185	85,025	1,235,938
Health supplements	-	-	55,207	-	-	55,207
Other	-	-	3,110	-	-	3,110
Total	708,725	245,175	201,143	54,185	85,025	1,294,256

"Other" includes revenue recorded before the disposal of the food and instant coffee business in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen					
	Reportable segment					
	Japan	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Americas	Segment total
Beverages	704,254	222,457	177,296	53,228	87,750	1,244,987
Health supplements	-	-	54,397	-	-	54,397
Total	704,254	222,457	231,694	53,228	87,750	1,299,385

There are no significant contract assets or liabilities. The liabilities incurred from contracts with customers, such as sales incentives, which the Group expects to pay in relation to the sales transactions recorded for the reporting period, are recognized as refund liabilities and presented in accrued expenses.

The Group adopted the practical expedient of not disclosing its remaining performance obligations, as performance obligations are parts of contracts that have original expected durations of one year or less. In addition, there is no material consideration which is not included in the transaction prices based on the contracts with customers. Promised considerations include no significant financing component as the Group receives considerations within one year after the delivery of goods to the customers.

There has been no significant cost incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019. The Group recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have recognized is one year or less, as allowed as practical expedients.

25. Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Advertising and sales promotions	157,620	150,654
Brand royalties	21,787	21,778
Employee benefits expenses	135,026	137,172
Rental expenses	13,212	6,629
Depreciation and amortization	33,757	39,157
Other	63,493	59,401
Total	424,897	414,794

Expenditures for research and development activities recognized as expenses are ¥8,715 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 (¥9,012 million for the year ended December 31, 2018).

26. Other income

Other income is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Gain on sales of associated companies	12,038	-
Reversals of impairment losses	164	192
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	378	97
Other	2,009	1,392
Total	14,591	1,681

Gain on sales of associated companies for the year ended December 31, 2018 is related to the disposal of the food and instant coffee business.

27. Other expenses

Other expenses are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,286	3,999
Restructuring charges	2,339	1,419
Impairment losses	4,341	2,200
Other	1,839	1,418
Total	11,806	9,039

Restructuring charges recognized during the year ended December 31, 2018 are primarily for expenses related to renewal and enforcement of management in the Europe business and restructuring costs in the African business. Restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2019 are primarily for expenses related to renewal and enforcement of management in the Europe business.

Impairment losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2018 are for plant, property and equipment, goodwill, brands, and other intangible assets at ¥423 million, ¥962 million, ¥2,062 million, and ¥891 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2019, impairment losses primarily include plant, property and equipment and brands at ¥1,160 million and ¥1,036 million, respectively.

28. Finance income and costs

Finance income and costs are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
Finance income	2018	2019
Interest received:		
From financial assets measured at amortized cost	778	1,318
Fair value gains:		
From financial assets measured at FVTPL	139	-
Dividends received:		
From financial assets measured at FVTOCI:		
From financial assets derecognized during the year	1	-
From financial assets held at the end of the year	113	103
Other	-	5
Total	1,032	1,427

	Millions of yen	
Finance costs	2018	2019
Interest paid:		
From financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	2,365	2,824
Net foreign exchange losses	311	288
Other	100	75
Total	2,777	3,188

Finance costs of lease liabilities amount to ¥787 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 and are included in the interest paid from financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the table above.

29. Other comprehensive income

Details on amounts arising during the year, reclassifications, and tax effects for other comprehensive income are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen				
	Amount arising during the year	Reclassifi-cations	Before tax	Tax effects	After tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Changes in the fair value of financial assets	(900)	-	(900)	285	(614)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit plans	(266)	-	(266)	61	(205)
Subtotal	(1,166)	-	(1,166)	346	(820)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Translation adjustments of foreign operations	(31,795)	(840)	(32,635)	-	(32,635)
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	2,198	(1,084)	1,113	(306)	806
Changes in comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	(56)	-	(56)	-	(56)
Subtotal	(29,653)	(1,924)	(31,578)	(306)	(31,885)
Total	(30,820)	(1,924)	(32,745)	39	(32,705)

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen				
	Amount arising during the year	Reclassifi-cations	Before tax	Tax effects	After tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Changes in the fair value of financial assets	1,419	-	1,419	(473)	945
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit plans	(1,539)	-	(1,539)	388	(1,151)
Subtotal	(120)	-	(120)	(85)	(205)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Translation adjustments of foreign operations	(1,016)	20	(996)	-	(996)
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	609	(950)	(341)	77	(263)
Changes in comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	(14)	-	(14)	-	(14)
Subtotal	(422)	(929)	(1,352)	77	(1,274)
Total	(542)	(929)	(1,472)	(8)	(1,480)

30. Earnings per share

The basis for calculating earnings per share is as follows. There is no diluted share issued.

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	80,024	68,888
Profit for the year not attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	-	-
Profit for the year used in the calculation of earnings per share	80,024	68,888
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (Shares)	309,000,000	308,999,998
Earnings per share (Yen)	258.98	222.94

31. Cash flow information

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash on hand and cash in banks.

(1) Liabilities for financing activities

Liabilities for financing activities are as follows:

	Millions of yen							
			Non-cash movements					
	January 1, 2018	Cash flows	Foreign exchange adjustments	Changes in fair value	New leases	Other	Other movements	December 31, 2018
Bonds and borrowings	307,029	(26,138)	(10,058)	-	-	41	-	270,874
Derivatives	(10,130)	6,568	-	(1,334)	-	-	1,342	(3,554)
Lease liabilities	16,550	(6,998)	(4)	-	3,576	(979)	-	12,144

Cash flows associated with the bonds and borrowings and derivatives presented above reconcile to the net amount of increases (decreases) in short-term borrowings, proceeds from long-term borrowings, and repayment of long-term borrowings presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows. "Other" in the table above includes the receipt and payment of interests. Derivatives are utilized to hedge bonds and borrowings.

	Millions of yen									
					Non-cash movements					
	December 31, 2018	Effect of change in accounting policy for initial application of IFRS 16	January 1, 2019	Cash flows	Foreign exchange adjustments	Changes in fair value	New leases	Other	Other movements	December 31, 2019
Bonds and borrowings	270,874	-	270,874	(62,437)	(1,116)	-	-	49	-	207,368
Derivatives	(3,554)	-	(3,554)	0	-	(1,741)	-	-	1,284	(4,011)
Lease liabilities	12,144	36,708	48,852	(14,842)	623	-	12,278	(509)	-	46,402

Cash flows associated with the bonds and borrowings and derivatives presented above reconcile to the net amount of increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings, repayments of long-term borrowings and redemption of bonds presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows. "Other" in the table above includes the receipt and payment of interests. Derivatives are utilized to hedge bonds and borrowings.

(2) Non-cash transactions

Non-cash transactions are primarily as follows:

	Millions of yen
	2018
Assets acquired through finance leases	4,274

Please refer to "Note 17. Leases" as for lease transactions for the year ended December 31, 2019.

32. Financial instruments

(1) Capital management

The Group manages its capital with the goal of maximizing its corporate value through sustainable growth.

The key index the Company uses for its capital management is net debt-to-equity ratio. The net debt-to-equity ratio is determined as net interest-bearing liabilities, i.e., interest-bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents, divided by total equity.

The net interest-bearing liabilities are determined considering the net valuation gain (loss) arising from derivative transactions under hedge accounting. The computation of net debt-to-equity ratio for the Group is shown below.

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Bonds and borrowings	270,874	207,368
Net valuation loss arising from derivative transactions	(3,743)	(4,153)
Bonds and borrowings (adjusted)	267,130	203,215
Cash and cash equivalents	(146,535)	(143,564)
Lease liabilities	-	46,402
Net interest-bearing liabilities	120,594	106,052
Total equity	798,877	837,565
Net debt-to-equity ratio (Times)	0.2	0.1

As described in "Note 3. Significant accounting policies (18)", the Group has applied IFRS 16 since the beginning of the year ended December 31, 2019. Accordingly, lease liabilities are included in the net interest-bearing liabilities used for the calculation of net debt-to-equity ratio.

The Board of Directors of the Company monitors the Group's financial indices. There have been no significant restrictions on the Group's capital imposed by regulation authorities.

(2) Risk management for financial instruments

The Group is exposed to financial risks, e.g., risks of changes in credit, liquidity, foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and market prices in the course of its business activities. The Group performs risk management activities to mitigate such financial risks. The Group utilizes derivative transactions to avoid foreign exchange or interest rate fluctuation risks, and has a policy in place not to engage in speculative transactions. The finance department monitors performance and balances of derivative transactions based on the Group's risk management policies and reports derivative transaction records as necessary to the head of the finance function.

a. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to financial assets held by the Group is unable to fulfil its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss for the Group. The Group is also exposed to credit risks from financial institutions. Financial institutions are counterparties with which the Group enters into derivative transactions to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuation risks and with which it deposits surplus capital. However, since the Group controls the impact from credit risks of such financial institutions by entering into transactions only with highly credible financial institutions, the impact on credit risks is immaterial. The Group sets credit lines for each business counterparty based on internal guidelines for credit management by business and country or region, focusing on management of overdue debtors and outstanding balances. The Group's receivables are due from many business counterparties which reside in a wide range of countries and regions. The Group does not have any excessively concentrated credit risk for a single counterparty or group to which such a counterparty belongs. A loss allowance is determined by classifying receivables based on credit risk characteristics. A loss allowance for trade receivables is always measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. A loss allowance for other than trade receivables is principally measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If, however, other receivables become overdue, a loss allowance for such receivables is recognized at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses on the basis that the credit risk on such receivables has increased significantly since initial recognition. All receivables other than trade receivables, for which a loss allowance is measured at 12-month expected credit losses, are measured collectively. The amount of expected credit losses is calculated as follows.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are classified by credit risk characteristics of customers based on the simplified approach. The lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables are determined by multiplying their carrying amounts by an allowance percentage that is based on historical credit loss experience determined for each classification and adjusted for projected future economic conditions and other factors.

Receivables other than trade receivables

Unless the credit risk assessed on other receivables has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the 12-month expected credit losses for other receivables are determined based on the principle approach by multiplying carrying amount by an allowance percentage that is based on historical credit loss experience adjusted for projected future economic conditions and other factors.

For an asset or credit-impaired financial asset that is assessed to have increased its credit risks significantly since initial recognition, the lifetime expected credit losses for such an asset are determined as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of its estimated future cash flows discounted using its original effective interest rate.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables subject to establishing loss allowances are as follows:

Trade and other receivables

	Millions of yen		
Carrying amount	Financial assets measured at 12-month expected credit losses	Financial assets measured at lifetime expected credit losses	Financial assets applying the simplified approach
Balance at January 1, 2018	24,845	532	159,141
Balance at December 31, 2018	26,101	37	166,159
Balance at December 31, 2019	26,332	25	172,198

Financial assets measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses are principally credit-impaired financial assets.

Credit risk ratings

The credit risk ratings of financial assets measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses are relatively low, compared with those of financial assets measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses. The credit risk ratings for financial assets to which the simplified approach is applied are equivalent to credit risk ratings of financial assets principally measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. The credit risk ratings of financial assets classified in the same categories are relatively similar. The collectability of trade and other receivables is determined based on the credit status of each business counterparty, and a loss allowance is recognized as needed. The following table shows increases (decreases) in loss allowances:

Loss allowance

	Millions of yen		
	Allowance measured at 12-month expected credit losses	Allowance measured at lifetime expected credit losses	Allowance for financial assets applying the simplified approach
Balance at January 1, 2018	15	460	885
Decreased (increased) due to financial assets incurred or collected	(2)	(64)	280
Direct amortization	-	(359)	(21)
Exchange differences	-	-	(56)
Balance at December 31, 2018	12	37	1,087
Decreased (increased) due to financial assets incurred or collected	(4)	(12)	153
Direct amortization	(1)	-	(32)
Exchange differences	0	-	(8)
Balance at December 31, 2019	7	25	1,199

There is no significant change in the carrying amount of financial instruments in total during the years ended at December 31, 2018 and 2019 that may affect changes in loss allowances.

b. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity is unable to make a payment by its due date in performing its repayment obligations for financial liabilities that become due.

The Group diversifies its means of financing to prevent or mitigate its liquidity risks, considering the market environment and balancing short-term and long-term financing, such as utilizing indirect financing through bank borrowings and direct financing through issuance of bonds and commercial papers. Temporary excess funds are invested in highly secure financial assets, such as short-term deposits.

The Group develops its financing plans based on its annual business plan, and manages its liquidity risks by continuous monitoring of the actual performance of financing against the plan. Further, these credit lines are secured and are available at any time with credible financial institutions. Liquidity on hand, including these credit lines and interest-bearing liabilities, are periodically reviewed and reported to the President & Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Directors of the Company.

The balances of financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) by payment due date are as follows:

Net receivables or payables from derivative transactions are presented at their net amount.

As at December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen							
	Carrying amount	Contractual amount	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:								
Trade and other payables	303,783	303,783	303,783	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	201,028	207,240	53,172	63,967	28,286	36,423	130	25,259
Bonds	69,845	70,663	25,148	115	15,115	115	15,115	15,052
Lease liabilities	12,144	12,524	5,444	2,829	1,671	1,032	569	977
Derivative financial liabilities:								
Currency derivatives	(519)	(409)	(399)	(9)	-	-	-	-
Interest rate derivatives	(3,524)	(7,181)	(1,103)	(5,543)	(1,127)	592	-	-
Commodity derivatives	5	5	4	0	-	-	-	-
Total	582,763	586,626	386,050	61,359	43,946	38,164	15,815	41,290

As at December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen							
	Carrying amount	Contractual amount	1 year or less	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:								
Trade and other payables	322,455	322,455	322,455	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	162,474	165,488	76,134	27,707	36,255	130	130	25,129
Bonds	44,893	45,515	115	15,115	115	15,115	15,052	-
Lease liabilities	46,402	49,644	12,681	8,677	6,003	4,699	3,484	14,097
Derivative financial liabilities:								
Currency derivatives	(188)	(52)	(52)	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate derivatives	(4,011)	(5,621)	(4,959)	(1,006)	345	-	-	-
Commodity derivatives	8	8	2	6	-	-	-	-
Total	572,034	577,437	406,376	50,499	42,719	19,945	18,667	39,227

c. Foreign currency risk management

The Group engages in business activities globally and is exposed to risks of changes in foreign exchange rates related to business activities contracted in foreign currencies, such as the purchase of raw materials and packing materials, trading transactions including import and export of goods, financing, and investments.

The Group avoids or limits risks of changes in foreign exchange markets for cash flows denominated in non-functional currencies by utilizing foreign exchange contracts, currency options, and other instruments after considering netting effects of assets denominated in foreign currencies with liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments, as well as future forecasted transactions that can be determined reasonably. Accordingly, the Group assesses exposures to risks of changes in foreign exchange rates as immaterial to the Group.

d. Interest rate risk management

The Group finances its operating and investing activities through bonds and borrowings. Floating-rate borrowings are exposed to risks of changes in future cash flows, while fixed rate borrowings are exposed to risks of changes in their fair values. To mitigate the risk of changes in future interest rates, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and changes in fair value, the Group uses interest rate swaps, interest rate currency swaps, and interest rate option contracts (i.e., interest rate caps and swaptions) as its hedging instruments.

The Group's exposures to interest rate risk are limited, and the amount of interest rate risk affects on profit for the year is minor.

e. Management of market price fluctuation risks

The Group limits risks of changes in market prices by utilizing commodity swap transactions.

The Group is exposed to risks of changes in market prices of equity financial instruments (shares). For investment securities, the Group manages such risks by periodically monitoring market quotes and financial conditions of issuers (i.e., business counterparties). The effect of one percent increase or decrease in the market value of equity instruments on the Group's other comprehensive income (before tax effects) is as follows. This analysis, however, is based on the assumption that all other variable factors remain the same.

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Other comprehensive income (before tax effects)	75	97

(3) Hedge accounting

Please refer to "(2) Risk management for financial instruments" for the Group's risk management policy over hedge accounting, determined for each class of risk exposure. Foreign currency exchange risks are managed by focusing on controlling risk exposures according to foreign currency risk management policy and hedge policy. Exposure to interest rate risk is managed considering financial market trends, asset-liability composition, interest rate fluctuation risks, and other factors.

The effect of hedge accounting on the consolidated statements of financial position and comprehensive income

Details of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges

	Millions of yen			
			Carrying amount	
2018	Contractual amounts	Receivable/ payable after 1 year	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange risks:				
Foreign exchange contracts:				
Long—U.S. dollars	11,361	-	125	58
Short—Australian dollars	3,881	-	157	-
Currency swap contracts:				
Payment in yen	4,990	-	103	27
Receipt in New Zealand dollars (hedged item)				
Payment in yen	2,970	-	52	-
Receipt in Australian dollars (hedged item)				
Interest rate risks:				
Interest rate swap contracts:				
Receiving on a floating interest and paying on a fixed interest	16,855	-	-	29
Currency and interest swap contracts:				
Receiving on a floating rate and paying on a fixed rate	25,419	25,419	6,231	223
Payment in U.S. dollars (hedged item)				
Receipt in pounds sterling				
Receiving on a floating rate and paying on a fixed rate	50,473	42,853	80	2,535
Payment in U.S. dollars (hedged item)				
Receipt in euros				

	Millions of yen			
			Carrying amount	
2019	Contractual amounts	Receivable/ payable after 1 year	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange risks:				
Foreign exchange contracts:				
Long—U.S. dollars	4,058	-	80	27
Short—Australian dollars	4,714	-	103	-
Currency swap contracts:				
Payment in yen	1,984	-	-	109
Receipt in New Zealand dollars (hedged item)				
Payment in yen	2,907	-	-	83
Receipt in Australian dollars (hedged item)				
Payment in yen	17,217	-	266	15
Receipt in pounds sterling (hedged item)				
Payment in yen	9,190	-	184	8
Receipt in euros (hedged item)				
Interest rate risks:				
Currency and interest swap contracts:				
Receiving on a floating rate and paying on a fixed rate	25,966	8,748	5,263	72
Payment in U.S. dollars (hedged item)				
Receipt in pounds sterling				
Receiving on a floating rate and paying on a fixed rate	41,348	25,973	102	1,282
Payment in U.S. dollars (hedged item)				
Receipt in euros				

The carrying amounts of derivatives are presented in other financial assets or other financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Increases (decreases) in net valuation gain (loss) on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges

	Millions of yen			
	Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges			
	Foreign exchange risks	Interest rate risks	Market price fluctuation risks	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	(28)	(708)	-	(736)
Other comprehensive income:				
Incurred for the period	231	1,972	(5)	2,198
Reclassified	188	(1,273)	-	(1,084)
Tax effect	(137)	(171)	2	(306)
Balance at December 31, 2018	254	(181)	(2)	70
Other comprehensive income:				
Incurred for the period	(576)	1,185	0	609
Reclassified	333	(1,284)	-	(950)
Tax effect	102	(24)	(0)	77
Balance at December 31, 2019	113	(304)	(2)	(193)

Changes in the value of hedged items used as a basis for recognizing the ineffective hedge portion approximate the changes in the fair values of the hedging instruments. "Reclassified" in the preceding schedule represents the amounts reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged items affected net profit or loss, which are recognized as finance income or finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The amount of the ineffective hedge portions is insignificant.

(4) Fair value of financial instruments

a. Classification by the fair value hierarchy

For financial instruments measured at fair value, their fair values are classified into Levels 1 through 3 based on the observability of inputs used for measurement and their materiality.

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Fair value determined using directly or indirectly observable prices other than Level 1 for the asset or liability

Level 3: Fair value determined using the valuation technique including unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

b. Financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value measurement methods for major financial instruments are as follows.

Derivative assets and liabilities

The fair values of derivative instruments — e.g., foreign exchange contracts, currency options, interest rate swaps, interest rate currency swaps, interest rate options — are determined based on the prices presented by financial institutions that are counterparties. For example, the fair value of a foreign exchange contract is measured at fair value based on quoted prices of forward foreign exchange markets. The fair value of an interest rate swap is measured at fair value as the present value of future cash flows, discounted using an interest rate swap rate as of the reporting date over a period to its maturity.

Equity instruments

The fair values of listed shares are measured based on the quoted prices available at the reporting date. Unlisted shares are principally measured at fair value using the valuation model primarily based on the net assets approach (i.e., a method to determine corporate values based on the net assets of issuing companies).

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value at each reporting date is as follows:

As at December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Financial assets designated as hedging instruments:				
Derivative assets	-	6,730	-	6,730
Financial assets measured at FVTPL:				
Derivative assets	-	204	-	204
Other	964	154	2	1,121
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:				
Equity instruments	4,925	-	2,657	7,583
Other	-	-	8	8
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments:				
Derivative liabilities	-	2,864	-	2,864
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL:				
Derivative liabilities	-	31	-	31

As at December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Financial assets designated as hedging instruments:				
Derivative assets	-	6,052	-	6,052
Financial assets measured at FVTPL:				
Derivative assets	-	196	-	196
Other	1,134	150	2	1,286
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:				
Equity instruments	6,351	-	3,353	9,705
Other	-	-	7	7
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments:				
Derivative liabilities	-	1,660	-	1,660
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL:				
Derivative liabilities	-	395	-	395

There were no transfers among Levels 1, 2, and 3 during the years ended at December 31, 2018 and 2019.

c. Changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 during the period

Changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 during the period are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen	
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI
Balance at January 1, 2018	2	3,167
Total gains and losses	-	(499)
Other comprehensive income	-	(499)
Sales	(0)	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2018	2	2,666
Total gains and losses	-	(65)
Other comprehensive income	-	(65)
Purchase	-	900
Sales	-	(138)
Other	-	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2019	2	3,361

Gains and losses included in profit or loss relate to financial assets measured at FVTPL at the reporting date, which are included in finance income or finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Gains and losses included in other comprehensive income relate to financial assets measured at FVTOCI at the reporting date, which are included in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments classified as Level 3 are measured at fair value based on related internal policies. In performing the fair value measurement, the Group applies the valuation techniques and inputs that best reflect the nature, characteristics, and risks of financial instruments subject to fair value measurement. The result of fair value measurements is reviewed by supervising managers.

d. Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The fair value measurement methods for major financial instruments measured at amortized cost are described below. Financial instruments whose fair values reasonably approximate their carrying amounts and immaterial financial instruments are excluded from the following table.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables approximate their fair value due to their short-term maturities.

Trade and other receivables are classified into financial assets measured at amortized cost, while trade and other payables are classified into financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Bonds and borrowings

Fair values of bonds are determined as the present value of the obligations, discounted by credit-risk adjusted interest rates over periods to their maturity.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and the fair value hierarchy of major financial instruments measured at amortized cost at each reporting date.

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Millions of yen				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:					
Bonds	69,845	-	70,479	-	70,479
Borrowings	201,028	-	202,311	-	202,311

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Millions of yen				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:					
Bonds	44,893	-	45,387	-	45,387
Borrowings	162,474	-	163,462	-	163,462

33. Principal subsidiaries

The Group's principal subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and operation	Reportable segment	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group	
			2018 (%)	2019 (%)
Suntory Foods Limited	Japan	Japan	100.0	100.0
Suntory Beverage Solution Limited	Japan	Japan	100.0	100.0
Suntory Beverage Service Limited	Japan	Japan	99.0	99.0
Japan Beverage Holdings Inc.	Japan	Japan	82.7	82.7
Suntory Foods Okinawa Limited	Japan	Japan	100.0	100.0
Suntory Products Limited	Japan	Japan	100.0	100.0
Orangina Schweppes Holding B.V.	Netherlands	Europe	100.0	100.0
Lucozade Ribena Suntory Limited	United Kingdom	Europe	100.0	100.0
Suntory Beverage & Food Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Asia	100.0	100.0
BRAND'S SUNTORY INTERNATIONAL Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Asia	100.0	100.0
PT SUNTORY GARUDA BEVERAGE	Indonesia	Asia	75.0	75.0
Suntory PepsiCo Vietnam Beverage Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Asia	100.0	100.0
Suntory PepsiCo Beverage (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Asia	51.0	51.0
FRUCOR SUNTORY NEW ZEALAND LIMITED	New Zealand	Oceania	100.0	100.0
FRUCOR SUNTORY AUSTRALIA PTY. LIMITED	Australia	Oceania	100.0	100.0
Pepsi Bottling Ventures LLC	United States of America	Americas	65.0	65.0
77 other companies				

34. Related-party transactions

Related-party transactions and balances are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2018

Nature of relationship	Name	Nature of the related-party transaction	Amount of transaction (Millions of yen)	Balance at period end (Millions of yen)
Parent company	Suntory Holdings Limited	Payment of brand royalty	21,787	1,849
Company owned by the same parent company	Suntory MONOZUKURI Expert Limited	Advance payment of raw materials and others	-	66,654

Year ended December 31, 2019

Nature of relationship	Name	Nature of the related-party transaction	Amount of transaction (Millions of yen)	Balance at period end (Millions of yen)
Parent company	Suntory Holdings Limited	Payment of brand royalty	21,778	1,894
Company owned by the same parent company	Suntory MONOZUKURI Expert Limited	Advance payment of raw materials and others	-	61,894

Brand royalty rate is negotiated considering brand values and determined to be reasonable as consideration for usage. Suntory MONOZUKURI Expert Limited makes advance payments on behalf of the Group to third-party suppliers, which does not represent substantive transactions with the Group. The balance at the end of each period in the tables above includes consumption tax.

Remuneration for principal executives is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Basic remuneration and bonuses	416	466

35. Commitments

Commitments related to expenditures in subsequent periods are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	12,167	16,584

Commitments for the year ended December 31, 2019 are for the installation of new production lines in Haruna Plant in Japan, as well as the construction of Kita-Alps Shinano-no-mori Water Plant.

36. Contingent liabilities

The Group provides a guarantee for bank loans of a third party.

	Millions of yen	
	2018	2019
Oulmès Drink Developpement SA	317	306

37. Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events.