Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2024, and Independent Auditor's Report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

<Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements>

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Professional Ethics in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

A key audit matter is a matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Valuation of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives</th></tr>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matter Description</th><th>How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit</th></tr>
<tr><td>The Group's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024, included goodwill of ¥285,224 million and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives of ¥473,935 million, which accounted for approximately 37% of its total assets.

As described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, goodwill consists of the goodwill amount of ¥130,680 million allocated to Japan business resulting from the acquisition of Japan Beverage Holdings Inc. in 2015 and the amount of ¥110,110 million allocated to Orangina Schweppes Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries resulting from the acquisition of Orangina Schweppes Holding B.V. in 2009, and others. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives consist primarily of trademarks. As described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, these trademarks consist of the amount of ¥205,229 million recognized resulting from the acquisition of the business of Lucozade Ribena Suntory Limited in 2013, those recognized resulting from the acquisition of Orangina Schweppes Holding B.V. in 2009, Schweppes: ¥99,017 million, Orangina: ¥27,833 million, Oasis: ¥26,759 million, and La Casera: ¥12,408 million, and other trademarks. These trademarks represent brands with long histories in each region, and the businesses are expected to continue in the foreseeable future. Therefore, these trademarks are classified as intangible assets with indefinite useful lives because they are expected to exist as long as the business continues.

These goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are required to be tested for impairment at least once a year, and the Group compares the recoverable amount to the carrying amount of their related cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units.

The Group calculates these recoverable amounts utilizing the discounted present value of estimated future cash flows based on the business plan and the long-term growth rates for the periods beyond the term of the business plan.</td>
<td>For the key audit matter, we have performed the following audit procedures, among others. Regarding goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives of the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, we instructed and supervised the auditors of the overseas consolidated subsidiaries and performed the following audit procedures:

1. Evaluation of internal controls

• We understood and evaluated the internal controls over the impairment test of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. These internal controls include internal controls over the forecasts of future revenues and operating income as well as the selection of the long-term growth rates and the discount rates by management.

2. Evaluation of the reasonableness of management's estimate related to the recoverable amounts

• We evaluated the reasonableness of the allocation of goodwill to the cash-generating units.

• With regard to the forecasts of future revenues and operating income, which are key inputs to the business plan, we performed the following audit procedures:

—We assessed the reasonableness of the growth rates of the beverage markets, consumer trends, and estimates of the impact of higher raw material costs, which are used in the forecasts of future revenues and operating income, by comparing them to the growth rates of the beverage markets in each country and other external market information.

—With regard to estimates of the effects of the sales strategies such as focused activities for core brands, price revision, and portfolio expansions, and the effect of cost management, we held discussions with management and appropriate personnel in charge and evaluated the consistency with items discussed at various important meetings including the board of directors' meeting to assess its feasibility.</td></tr>
</table>

Key inputs to the business plan are forecasts of future revenues and operating income, which are affected by not only the growth rates of the beverage markets, consumer trends, and estimates of the impact from higher raw material costs, but also estimates of the effects of the sales strategies such as focused activities for core brands, price revision, and portfolio expansions, and the effect of cost management. In addition, the selection of the long-term growth rates for the periods beyond the term of the business plan and the inputs as the basis to calculate the weighted average cost of capital used as the discount rates is based on management's judgment, and these assumptions have a significant impact on the recoverable amount. As the estimates of future cash flows, including the long-term growth rates, and the discount rates used in the impairment test for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives require significant accounting estimates involving uncertainties and management's judgments, we determined the valuation of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives as a key audit matter.	—In order to evaluate the precision of management's forecasts of future revenues and operating income, we retrospectively compared the underlying business plan prepared in previous years with actual figures. • We compared the long-term growth rates with observable information such as the economic growth rates and inflation rates in each country to evaluate the reasonableness. • With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of the discount rates. • We performed sensitivity analyses to assess the possibility that the recoverable amounts of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives may fall below their carrying amounts due to reasonably possible changes in the long-term growth rates and the discount rates.

Other Information

Other information comprises the information included in the Group's disclosure documents accompanying the audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

We determined that no such information existed and therefore, we did not perform any work thereon.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit and Supervisory Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit and Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment. In addition, we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain, when performing risk assessment procedures, an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate whether the overall presentation and disclosures of the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit and Supervisory Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit and Supervisory Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with it all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit and Supervisory Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

<Fee-Related Information>

Fees for audit and other services for the year ended December 31, 2024, which were charged by us and our network firms to the Group were ¥958 million and ¥172 million, respectively.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC
March 24, 2025

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and subsidiaries
As at December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Notes	2023	2024
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		171,755	160,493
Trade and other receivables	8, 33	309,923	341,028
Other financial assets	9, 33	1,664	4,558
Inventories	10	115,967	118,412
Other current assets	11	28,175	34,206
Subtotal		627,486	658,699
Assets held for sale	12	11,421	1,842
Total current assets		638,907	660,541
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	13	416,600	481,950
Right-of-use assets	18	51,891	61,495
Goodwill	14	278,231	285,224
Intangible assets	14	495,339	530,886
Investments accounted for using the equity method	15	114	241
Other financial assets	9, 33	14,482	14,534
Deferred tax assets	16	8,969	15,589
Other non-current assets	11	7,878	7,566
Total non-current assets		1,273,507	1,397,490
Total assets		1,912,415	2,058,032

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and subsidiaries
As at December 31, 2024 (continued)

Millions of yen

	Notes	2023	2024
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Bonds and borrowings	17, 33	49,431	26,666
Trade and other payables	19, 33	430,812	460,147
Other financial liabilities	18, 20, 33	22,982	26,995
Accrued income taxes		19,926	22,054
Provisions	22	1,403	1,578
Other current liabilities		6,100	6,733
Subtotal		530,656	544,176
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	12	5,073	-
Total current liabilities		535,730	544,176
Non-current liabilities:			
Bonds and borrowings	17, 33	25,000	550
Other financial liabilities	18, 20, 33	45,472	55,484
Post-employment benefit liabilities	21	14,323	15,240
Provisions	22	6,068	7,361
Deferred tax liabilities	16	93,954	111,666
Other non-current liabilities		6,838	8,274
Total non-current liabilities		191,657	198,578
Total liabilities		727,388	742,754
Equity:			
Share capital	23	168,384	168,384
Share premium	23	182,229	185,311
Retained earnings	23	652,706	716,919
Treasury shares		(0)	(1)
Other components of equity	23	84,050	138,973
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		1,087,370	1,209,587
Non-controlling interests		97,656	105,690
Total equity		1,185,027	1,315,278
Total liabilities and equity		1,912,415	2,058,032

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and subsidiaries
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Notes	2023	2024
Revenue	6, 25	1,591,722	1,696,765
Cost of sales	10, 13, 14, 21	(1,001,726)	(1,049,885)
Gross profit		589,996	646,879
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13, 14, 21, 26	(445,401)	(477,965)
Share of the profit or loss of investments accounted for using the equity method	15	(27)	139
Other income	27	3,273	5,108
Other expenses	13, 14, 28	(6,114)	(13,912)
Operating income	6	141,726	160,249
Finance income	29, 33	4,281	5,551
Finance costs	29, 33	(4,226)	(4,753)
Profit before tax		141,781	161,047
Income tax expense	16	(37,301)	(43,417)
Profit for the year		104,480	117,629
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		82,743	93,495
Non-controlling interests		21,736	24,134
Profit for the year		104,480	117,629

Yen

	Note	2023	2024
Earnings per share (Yen)	31	267.78	302.57

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and subsidiaries
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Notes	2023	2024
Profit for the year		104,480	117,629
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Changes in the fair value of financial assets	30, 33	(5)	181
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	21, 30	(1,098)	72
Total	30	(1,104)	253
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Translation adjustments of foreign operations	30	71,594	61,624
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	30, 33	(241)	1,845
Changes in comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	15, 30	117	90
Total	30	71,471	63,560
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	30	70,366	63,813
Comprehensive income for the year		174,847	181,443
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		147,178	148,490
Non-controlling interests		27,669	32,952
Comprehensive income for the year		174,847	181,443

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and subsidiaries
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Notes	Attributable to owners of the Company						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Other components of equity	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2023		168,384	182,229	594,773	(0)	19,834	965,220	94,883	1,060,104
Profit for the year				82,743			82,743	21,736	104,480
Other comprehensive income						64,434	64,434	5,932	70,366
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	82,743	-	64,434	147,178	27,669	174,847
Purchase of treasury shares					(0)		(0)		(0)
Dividends	24			(25,028)			(25,028)	(25,027)	(50,056)
Transactions with non-controlling interests							-	132	132
Reclassifications to retained earnings	9, 23			218		(218)	-		-
Total transactions with owners of the Company		-	-	(24,810)	(0)	(218)	(25,029)	(24,895)	(49,924)
Balance at December 31, 2023		168,384	182,229	652,706	(0)	84,050	1,087,370	97,656	1,185,027
Profit for the year				93,495			93,495	24,134	117,629
Other comprehensive income						54,995	54,995	8,818	63,813
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	93,495	-	54,995	148,490	32,952	181,443
Purchase of treasury shares					(0)		(0)		(0)
Dividends	24			(29,354)			(29,354)	(19,713)	(49,068)
Transactions with non-controlling interests			3,082				3,082	(5,205)	(2,123)
Reclassifications to retained earnings	9, 23			72		(72)	-		-
Total transactions with owners of the Company		-	3,082	(29,282)	(0)	(72)	(26,273)	(24,918)	(51,192)
Balance at December 31, 2024		168,384	185,311	716,919	(1)	138,973	1,209,587	105,690	1,315,278

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited and subsidiaries
For the year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Notes	2023	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		141,781	161,047
Depreciation and amortization		73,079	76,955
Impairment losses (reversal of impairment losses)		553	3,975
Interest and dividends income		(4,225)	(3,788)
Interest expense		2,936	4,529
Share of the profit or loss of investments accounted for using the equity method		27	(139)
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(4,683)	2,132
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables		(29,328)	(20,706)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		26,729	8,123
Other		(14,037)	1,780
Subtotal		192,833	233,908
Interest and dividends received		4,000	3,679
Interest paid		(2,058)	(4,531)
Income tax paid		(36,482)	(39,326)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities		158,292	193,730
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(79,236)	(108,307)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		173	1,790
Proceeds from sale of business		627	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries		-	4,707
Other		636	512
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		(77,798)	(101,297)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings and commercial paper	32	(4,799)	(7,874)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	32	(30,000)	(5,929)
Redemption of bonds	32	(15,000)	(35,000)
Payments of lease liabilities	32	(15,475)	(12,010)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	24	(25,028)	(29,354)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(25,100)	(19,713)
Payments for acquisition of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests		-	(2,152)
Other		(0)	(0)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(115,404)	(112,036)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(34,910)	(19,603)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Statement of financial position)		200,630	171,755
Reclassification of cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sales	12	-	1,301
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		200,630	173,057
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		7,337	7,039
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale	12	(1,301)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		171,755	160,493

Notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Suntory Beverage & Food Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated in Japan and listed in the Prime Market 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 and its ultimate parent company of the Parent is Kotobuki Realty Co., Ltd. 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. 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 consolidated 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

(1) Accordance with IFRS accounting standards

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRSs"). The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Strategy Officer, Chief Financial Officer on March 24, 2025.

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. Material accounting policy information."

(2) Changes in Presentation

In the previous fiscal year, "Loss (gain) on sale of shares of subsidiaries" was presented separately under "Cash flows from operating activities." However, due to its decreased materiality, it is included in "Other" in the current fiscal year. To reflect this change in presentation, the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified.

As a result, the amount of ¥(43) million previously presented as "Loss (gain) on sale of shares of subsidiaries" under "Cash flows from operating activities" in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the previous fiscal year has been reclassified to "Other."

3. Material accounting policy information

(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 64 subsidiaries (68 as at December 31, 2023), together with the Group's interest in 6 associates (7 as at December 31, 2023) and 2 joint ventures (2 as at December 31, 2023).

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 subsidiaries is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any difference between the amount of an adjustment to the 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 on the financial and operating policy of the entity, but does not have control or joint control. 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 in 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, "Non-current 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"). In principle, income and expense items of the Group's foreign operations 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 equity instruments 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, 2023 and 2024 are as follows:

		Yen
	2023	2024
U.S. Dollar:		
Average rates	140.7	151.7
Closing rates	141.8	158.2
Euro:		
Average rates	152.2	164.1
Closing rates	157.1	164.9
Pound Sterling:		
Average rates	175.1	193.9
Closing rates	180.7	199.0
Singapore Dollar:		
Average rates	104.8	113.5
Closing rates	107.5	116.5
Thai Baht:		
Average rates	4.0	4.3
Closing rates	4.1	4.6
Vietnam Dong:		
Average rates	0.0059	0.0061
Closing rates	0.0058	0.0062
New Zealand Dollar:		
Average rates	86.3	91.8
Closing rates	89.9	89.2
Australian Dollar:		
Average rates	93.4	100.1
Closing rates	96.9	98.5

(4) Financial instruments

a. Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group initially recognizes trade and other receivables on the day when they are incurred, and it initially recognizes other financial assets at the transaction date when the Group becomes a party to the contract for the financial assets. Financial assets are classified into the following specific categories; financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or FVTOCI and financial assets measured at amortized cost. The classification is determined at the time of initial recognition.

All financial assets are measured at fair value, however, the financial assets that are not classified as measured at FVTPL are measured at the sum of the fair value and 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. There is no debt instrument measured at FVTOCI.

(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 and 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 whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition.

If the credit risk on financial assets has not increased significantly since initial recognition, a loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-months of expected credit losses. In contrast, if the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly since 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, gain on reversal of impairment is recognized through profit or loss.

(iv) Derecognition

The Group derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Group substantially transfers all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to another party. In cases where the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but continues to control the transferred assets, the Group continues to recognize the financial assets to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial assets.

b. Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified into either subsequently measured at FVTPL or at amortized cost. The classifications are determined at the time of 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. There are no financial liabilities measured at FVTPL, except for derivative liabilities.

(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 forward 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 very effective in offsetting fair value or cash flow changes. Further, continuing assessments are made as to whether the hedges are very effective over all the reporting periods of such designation.

If the hedging relationship no longer meets 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 that the risk management objective remains unchanged, the hedge ratio is adjusted to meet the hedge effectiveness requirements again. 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" 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 hedged future cash flows are 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 or 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 2 to 50 years
- Machinery and vehicles 2 to 25 years
- Tools, fixtures and equipment 2 to 20 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 5 to 20 years
- 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 over either shorter of their useful lives or 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 option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise and a termination option that the Group is reasonably certain not 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 unit, and then, to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset.

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. Net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined as the present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets (including adjustments for the asset ceiling for defined benefit plans and minimum funding requirements, if necessary). 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 to wholesalers etc., who are customers, the Group recognizes revenue at the time of delivery of goods. Revenue is measured 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 are 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 transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition, and affects 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 the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that 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 using 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.

In accordance with IAS 12 (Revised), since the current fiscal year, the Group has adopted a temporary exception to the recognition and information disclosure requirements about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules. The application of IAS 12 (Revised) has no significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(16) Earnings per share

Basic 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.

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 ("Note 3. Material accounting policy information (10)," "Note 13. Property, plant and equipment," and "Note 14. Goodwill and intangible assets").
- Measurement of post-employment obligations ("Note 3. Material accounting policy information (11)" and "Note 21. Post-employment benefit plants").
- Judgements and estimates made for the recognition and measurement of provisions ("Note 3. Material accounting policy information (12)" and "Note 22. Provisions").
- Judgements made for assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets ("Note 3. Material accounting policy information (15)" and "Note 16. Income tax expense").
- Judgements made in determining whether the Group controls another entity ("Note 3. Material accounting policy information (1)" and "Note 15. Investments accounted for using the equity method").
- Fair value measurement of financial instruments ("Note 3. Material accounting policy information (4)" and "Note 33. Financial instruments (4)").
- Estimates used for residual value and useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ("Note 3. Material accounting policy information (7) (8)," "Note 13. Property, plant and equipment," and "Note 14. Goodwill and intangible assets").
- Measurement of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination ("Note 3. Material accounting policy information (2)").

5. New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following new accounting standard was issued as of the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements but has not yet been applied by the Group.

IFRS Accounting Standard		Date of mandatory application (from the fiscal year beginning on or after)	Reporting periods of application by the Group (The reporting period ending)	Description of new and revised standards
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027	December 31, 2027	Replacement of the current accounting standard for Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, IAS 1

The Group is currently evaluating the potential impact from the application of the standard above on the 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 four reportable segments: "Japan business," "Asia Pacific business," "Europe business," and "Americas business." The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in "Note 3. Material accounting policy information." 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 presented.

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

Year ended December 31, 2023

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments				Segment total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	Japan	Asia Pacific	Europe	Americas			
Revenue:							
External customers	708,141	371,435	339,274	172,871	1,591,722	-	1,591,722
Intersegment	93	5	1,026	-	1,125	(1,125)	-
Total revenue	708,234	371,440	340,301	172,871	1,592,847	(1,125)	1,591,722
Segment profit	40,455	43,075	51,725	20,982	156,239	(14,512)	141,726
Depreciation and amortization	32,621	17,286	13,942	5,825	69,675	3,404	73,079
Capital expenditures	30,575	43,580	13,801	10,687	98,644	-	98,644

Year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments				Segment total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	Japan	Asia Pacific	Europe	Americas			
Revenue:							
External customers	731,814	402,049	368,081	194,819	1,696,765	-	1,696,765
Intersegment	112	0	1,225	-	1,338	(1,338)	-
Total revenue	731,926	402,050	369,306	194,819	1,698,103	(1,338)	1,696,765
Segment profit	49,083	45,404	60,356	23,684	178,529	(18,279)	160,249
Depreciation and amortization	32,801	18,925	14,316	7,109	73,154	3,801	76,955
Capital expenditures	44,350	49,367	19,331	13,051	126,101	2,254	128,355

"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
Asia Pacific business	Vietnam, Thailand, New Zealand, Australia, and others
Europe business	France, United Kingdom, Spain, and others
Americas business	United States of America

Revenue from external customers by location is as follows:

Millions of yen

	Japan	Asia Pacific	Europe	Americas	Total
Year ended December 31, 2023	708,141	371,409	339,300	172,871	1,591,722
Year ended December 31, 2024	731,814	401,918	368,212	194,819	1,696,765

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	Asia Pacific	Europe	Americas	Total
As at December 31, 2023	352,081	208,937	586,151	94,891	1,242,062
As at December 31, 2024	365,036	254,815	627,885	111,821	1,359,558

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

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

7. Business combinations

Year ended December 31, 2023

This note is omitted because it is not material either individually or in the aggregate.

Year ended December 31, 2024

Transfer of production and sales of non-alcoholic beverages business in Indonesia

On March 31 and June 25, 2024, Greatwall Capital Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company completed the sale of all shares of PT SUNTORY GARUDA BEVERAGE, which operates production and sales of non-alcoholic beverages in Indonesia, including its subsidiary and associate to PT Garuda food Putra Putri Jaya Tbk.

The amount of cash consideration received in this transfer of shares, net of the expenses related to this share transfer, was recorded in "other income" in the current fiscal year.

The assets and liabilities at the time of the loss of control of the subsidiaries and influence of an associate by the sale of shares were as follows:

Assets and liabilities at time of loss of control and influence	Amount
	Millions of yen
Assets	
Current assets	3,300
Non-current assets	5,635
Total assets	8,936
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	3,650
Non-current liabilities	839
Total liabilities	4,489

8. Trade and other receivables

The breakdown of trade and other receivables is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Trade receivables	281,284	308,220
Other receivables	28,525	32,839
Other	1,029	1,111
Loss allowance	(917)	(1,143)
Total	309,923	341,028

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

9. Other financial assets

The breakdown of other financial assets is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Guarantee deposits	4,092	4,011
Other	2,015	1,669
Loss allowance	(50)	(78)
Financial assets designated as hedging instruments:		
Derivative assets	104	3,593
Financial assets measured at FVTPL:		
Derivative assets	80	25
Other	2,087	2,580
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:		
Listed equity investments	5,436	5,414
Unlisted equity investments	2,377	1,876
Other	3	0
Total	16,147	19,093
Current assets	1,664	4,558
Non-current assets	14,482	14,534
Total	16,147	19,093

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

	2023	2024
Fair value	45	75
Cumulative gains (losses)	19	64

The cumulative gains or losses 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, 2023 and 2024 are ¥104 million losses and ¥84 million profits, respectively.

10. Inventories

The breakdown of inventories is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Merchandise and finished goods	62,565	63,691
Work in progress	5,849	5,936
Raw materials	38,983	35,811
Consumables	8,568	12,973
Total	115,967	118,412

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

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Inventories recognized as an expense	915,575	962,590
Write-down of inventories to its net realizable value	547	1,509

11. Other assets

The breakdown of other assets is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Other current assets:		
Prepaid expenses	11,247	12,259
Consumption tax receivables	9,874	8,830
Corporate tax receivables	3,767	5,088
Other	3,286	8,027
Total	28,175	34,206
Other non-current assets:		
Long-term prepaid expenses	6,759	6,549
Other	1,119	1,016
Total	7,878	7,566

12. Assets held for sale

The breakdown of assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale is as follows:

		Millions of yen
	2023	2024
Assets held for sale		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,301	-
Trade and other receivables	1,842	-
Inventories	670	-
Property, plant and equipment	5,235	1,842
Right-of-use assets	446	-
Intangible assets	130	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method	1,398	-
Others	396	-
Total	11,421	1,842
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale		
Trade and other payables	3,183	-
Other current liabilities	850	-
Post-employment benefit liabilities	481	-
Others	556	-
Total	5,073	-

The assets and liabilities classified as held for sale at the end of December 2023 mainly refers to the signing of share purchase agreements to transfer shares of subsidiaries and associates which operate non-alcoholic beverages in Indonesia for the Asia Pacific business.

The accumulated other comprehensive income related to "assets held for sale" amounted to ¥1,055 million (Debit) and was included in "other components of equity" in the consolidated statement of financial position for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The sales of the shares of subsidiaries were completed by the end of March 2024, and the sale of the shares of an associate was completed on June 25, 2024.

The assets classified as held for sale at the end of December 2024 are mainly property, plant and equipment expected to be sold for the Asia Pacific business and Europe business.

13. 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, 2023	136,793	144,056	69,804	22,037	8,819	381,511
Additions	1,050	3,856	4,951	67,573	1,209	78,642
Acquisition through business combination	68	-	-	-	-	68
Depreciation	(7,027)	(24,392)	(17,522)	-	(2,476)	(51,419)
Impairment losses	(84)	(588)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(692)
Reversal of impairment losses	-	86	-	-	53	139
Sales or disposals	(196)	(668)	(1,175)	(39)	(191)	(2,271)
Reclassifications to assets held for sale	(3,559)	(1,597)	(76)	(2)	-	(5,235)
Reclassifications	2,978	15,963	15,182	(36,769)	2,645	(0)
Exchange differences	5,089	8,429	387	2,329	717	16,953
Other	(980)	22	(46)	(108)	17	(1,096)
Balance at December 31, 2023	134,131	145,168	71,501	55,016	10,782	416,600
Additions	1,980	2,700	4,940	93,175	927	103,725
Depreciation	(7,449)	(25,522)	(17,481)	-	(2,966)	(53,420)
Impairment losses	(64)	(339)	(18)	(91)	-	(514)
Reversal of impairment losses	0	3	-	12	0	17
Sales or disposals	(419)	(1,090)	(451)	(26)	(185)	(2,173)
Reclassifications	28,968	53,004	16,714	(103,164)	4,476	0
Exchange differences	5,109	7,783	613	2,804	844	17,154
Other	1,353	294	18	(757)	(348)	561
Balance at December 31, 2024	163,610	182,002	75,837	46,969	13,531	481,950

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, 2023 and 2024 is deducted by government grants, and the amounts are ¥3,080 million and ¥3,269 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, 2023	228,241	444,483	207,665	22,109	27,350	929,851
Balance at December 31, 2023	231,977	465,740	214,637	55,063	31,329	998,748
Balance at December 31, 2024	273,232	537,458	227,855	47,075	36,597	1,122,218

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, 2023	(91,448)	(300,426)	(137,860)	(72)	(18,531)	(548,339)
Balance at December 31, 2023	(97,845)	(320,572)	(143,135)	(47)	(20,547)	(582,148)
Balance at December 31, 2024	(109,621)	(355,456)	(152,017)	(106)	(23,065)	(640,267)

Impairment

The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Japan	(1)	(90)
Asia Pacific	(691)	(423)
Total	(692)	(514)

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.

Due to the Group's decision to dispose of certain property, plant and equipment, and significant deterioration of net cash flow from the assets in use or operating profit, impairment losses were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024, reflecting the reduction of carrying amounts of assets to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amounts are primarily calculated as fair value less costs of disposal. Fair value less costs of disposal is based on disposal prices or nil if sale is not possible. This fair value hierarchy is classified as Level 3.

14. 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

	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Trademarks	Franchises	Software	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	264,573	342,237	76,438	9,916	23,852	452,444
Additions	-	-	-	1,185	3,447	4,632
Amortization	-	(4,129)	-	(3,357)	(1,745)	(9,231)
Sales or disposals	-	-	-	(350)	(10)	(360)
Reclassifications to assets held for sale	-	(70)	-	(59)	-	(130)
Exchange differences	13,658	40,757	5,250	925	936	47,871
Other	-	-	-	3,418	(3,304)	114
Balance at December 31, 2023	278,231	378,795	81,689	11,678	23,176	495,339
Additions	-	-	-	1,302	4,853	6,156
Amortization	-	(4,290)	-	(3,822)	(1,862)	(9,976)
Impairment losses	-	-	-	(71)	-	(71)
Sales or disposals	-	-	-	(128)	0	(128)
Exchange differences	6,993	28,428	8,973	557	811	38,770
Other	-	-	-	3,853	(3,058)	794
Balance at December 31, 2024	285,224	402,933	90,663	13,370	23,920	530,886

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

	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Trademarks	Franchises	Software	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	407,617	416,887	76,438	31,571	38,244	563,141
Balance at December 31, 2023	435,372	463,582	81,689	37,021	39,836	622,129
Balance at December 31, 2024	439,911	493,223	90,663	43,373	43,008	670,268

Accumulated amortization and impairment losses

Millions of yen

	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Trademarks	Franchises	Software	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	(143,043)	(74,649)	-	(21,655)	(14,392)	(110,697)
Balance at December 31, 2023	(157,141)	(84,786)	-	(25,343)	(16,659)	(126,789)
Balance at December 31, 2024	(154,687)	(90,289)	-	(30,003)	(19,088)	(139,381)

Impairment

The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Asia Pacific	-	(71)
Total	-	(71)

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.

Due to the Group's decision to dispose of certain goodwill and intangible assets, impairment losses were recognized for the year ended December 31, 2024, reflecting the reduction of carrying amounts of assets to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amounts are primarily calculated as fair value less costs of disposal. Fair value less costs of disposal is based on disposal prices or nil if sale is not possible. This fair value hierarchy is classified as Level 3.

The breakdown of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, the pre-tax weighted-average cost of capital ("WACC") and growth rate used to calculate the recoverable amount of the primary cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units are as follows. For the WACC and growth rates of cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units belonging to multiple markets or countries, the single WACC and growth rate for the primary market or country are stated.

Goodwill

Millions of yen

	2023			2024		
	Carrying amount	WACC (%)	Growth rate (%)	Carrying amount	WACC (%)	Growth rate (%)
Japan business	130,680	5.9	1.5	130,680	6.3	0.7
Orangina Schweppes Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries	104,902	9.3	2.1	110,110	8.3	2.2
Other	42,648			44,433		
Total	278,231			285,224		

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 Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries 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

		2023			2024		
		Carrying amount	WACC (%)	Growth rate (%)	Carrying amount	WACC (%)	Growth rate (%)
Trademarks:	Lucozade and Ribena	186,317	9.1	2.3	205,229	8.3	2.3
	Schweppes	94,334	8.7	1.8	99,017	7.5	1.8
	Orangina	26,517	8.1	2.1	27,833	7.2	2.2
	Oasis	25,494	8.9	2.1	26,759	8.1	2.2
	La Casera	11,821	9.2	1.8	12,408	7.9	1.8
	Other	11,428			11,994		
Franchises:	North Carolina, U.S.A.	45,459	14.8	2.5	50,700	13.3	2.5
	Thailand	23,874	14.2	3.2	26,815	14.8	2.5
	Vietnam	12,355	17.8	3.0	13,146	16.9	2.7
Other		25			27		
	Total	437,629			473,935		

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 with indefinite useful lives are performed for the preceding units. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is calculated as the discounted future cash flows, which are estimated based on the business plan for one to three years and the long-term growth rate for subsequent years approved by management, and discount rates which are determined with reference to the pre-tax weighted-average cost of capital ("WACC") of the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units.

The business plans are made to reflect forecasts of future revenues and operating income for five years or less, including not only the growth rate of the beverage market, consumer trends and estimates of the impact from higher raw material costs, but also estimates of the effects of sales strategies, such as focused activities for core brands, price revisions, and portfolio expansions, and estimates of the effects of cost management. 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 annually performs impairment testing on a regular basis, and no impairment losses for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives were recorded for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024.

The value in use of significant goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives such as goodwill for Japan business and Orangina Schweppes Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries, trademark of Lucozade and Ribena, Schweppes, Orangina, and Oasis, and franchises substantially exceeds the carrying amount of the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units. Therefore, the Group assessed it unlikely that the Group would recognize any significant impairment losses, supposing the discount rate and growth rate fluctuate at reasonably assumable levels.

15. Investments accounted for using the equity method

Total amount of investments for associates and joint ventures are as follows. There are no individually material associates nor joint ventures.

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Carrying amount:		
Joint ventures	114	241
Total	114	241

Comprehensive income arising from investments in associates and joint ventures are as follows. There are no individually material associates nor joint ventures.

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Profit (loss) for the year:		
Associates	(59)	-
Joint ventures	32	139
Total	(27)	139
Other comprehensive income:		
Associates	114	-
Joint ventures	2	90
Total	117	90
Total comprehensive income for the year:		
Associates	54	-
Joint ventures	35	230
Total	90	230

16. Income tax expense

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

Year ended December 31, 2023

Millions of yen

	As at January 1, 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Other (Note)	As at December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets:					
Other payables	7,472	313	-	39	7,826
Lease liabilities	6,935	(643)	-	186	6,478
Unrealized gain	4,592	497	-	92	5,183
Post-employment benefit liabilities	3,420	233	409	175	4,238
Other	8,461	330	(251)	454	8,993
Total	30,882	731	158	948	32,720
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Intangible assets	(68,099)	(2,023)	-	(7,048)	(77,171)
Property, plant and equipment	(13,087)	314	-	(348)	(13,120)
Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries	(10,470)	(322)	0	(722)	(11,515)
Right-of-use assets	(6,912)	683	-	(189)	(6,418)
Other	(10,838)	1,161	390	(193)	(9,479)
Total	(109,406)	(186)	391	(8,503)	(117,705)

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

Year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	As at January 1, 2024	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Other (Note)	As at December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:					
Other payables	7,826	1,015	-	131	8,972
Lease liabilities	6,478	2,415	-	(483)	8,410
Unrealized gain	5,183	(911)	-	42	4,313
Post-employment benefit liabilities	4,238	385	(78)	247	4,793
Other	8,993	(326)	(207)	929	9,389
Total	32,720	2,578	(286)	867	35,879
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Intangible assets	(77,171)	(2,170)	-	(5,040)	(84,382)
Property, plant and equipment	(13,120)	250	-	(253)	(13,124)
Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries	(11,515)	(784)	-	(1,350)	(13,650)
Right-of-use assets	(6,418)	(2,252)	-	430	(8,239)
Other	(9,479)	(1,808)	(979)	(290)	(12,558)
Total	(117,705)	(6,766)	(979)	(6,503)	(131,956)

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

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

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Unused tax losses	11,130	12,216
Unused tax credits	5,080	5,574
Deductible temporary differences	53,153	59,759

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	2023	2024
Expires within 1 year	920	104
Expires between 1 and 2 years	295	105
Expires between 2 and 3 years	1,017	1
Expires between 3 and 4 years	952	18
Expires after 4 years	7,944	11,987
Total	11,130	12,216

Millions of yen

Deferred tax credits	2023	2024
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	5,080	5,574
Total	5,080	5,574

Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities are not recognized as at December 31, 2023 and 2024 are ¥192,406 million and ¥236,836 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

	2023	2024
Current tax expense	37,845	39,229
Deferred tax expense	(544)	4,188
Total	37,301	43,417

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

%

	2023	2024
Effective statutory tax rate	30.6	30.6
Permanent differences, such as non-deductible entertainment expenses	1.5	0.1
Tax effect on retained earnings	(0.4)	0.7
Retainage tax	0.0	0.5
Differences in tax rates applied to foreign subsidiaries	(5.6)	(5.6)
Other	0.1	0.7
Average actual effective tax rate	26.3	27.0

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 30.61% for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 30.61% for the year ended December 31, 2024. Foreign subsidiaries are subject to income tax expense in the tax jurisdiction in which they are located.

(Changes in presentation)

"Tax effect on retained earnings" and "Retainage tax" which were included in "Other" for the year ended December 31, 2023, have been separately presented for the year ended December 31, 2024, due to their increased materiality. "Tax rate change," which was separately presented for the year ended December 31, 2023, has become immaterial. Therefore, this account balance is included in "Other" for the year ended December 31, 2024. In order to reflect these changes in presentation, notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been reclassified.

As a result of these changes in presentation, "Other" and "Tax rate change" which were (0.2)% and (0.0)% respectively in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been reclassified to and presented as (0.4)% in "Tax effect on retained earnings", 0.0% in "Retainage tax", and 0.1% in "Other" in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

17. Bonds and borrowings

The breakdown of bonds and borrowings is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024	Average interest rate (%)	Maturity period
Short-term borrowings	9,027	1,590	2.48	-
Current portion of bonds	34,983	-	-	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings	5,420	25,076	0.52	-
Long-term borrowings	25,000	550	0.69	2026 - 2041
Total	74,431	27,217		
Current liabilities	49,431	26,666		
Non-current liabilities	25,000	550		
Total	74,431	27,217		

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	2023	2024	Interest rate (%)	Collateral	Maturity date
Suntory Beverage & Food Limited	The 2nd issue of unsecured corporate bonds	June 26, 2014	14,996	-	0.700	None	June 26, 2024
	The 5th issue of unsecured corporate bonds	July 8, 2021	19,987	-	0.001	None	July 8, 2024
	Total		34,983	-			

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

18. Leases

The Group leases land, buildings, vending machines, vehicles, and other assets as a lessee. Expenses attributable to leases are as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Land, buildings and structures	8,780	9,494
Machinery and equipment	1,301	1,237
Others	2,346	2,826
Total	12,428	13,558
Others (Note)	14,049	15,332

(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 29. Finance income and costs" as for finance costs of lease liabilities.

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

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Land, buildings and structures	44,167	51,962
Machinery and equipment	2,999	3,195
Others	4,723	6,337
Total	51,891	61,495

The amounts of increase in right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 are ¥15,369 million and ¥18,474 million, respectively. The total amounts of lease cash outflow for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 are ¥30,420 million and ¥43,790 million, respectively.

Please refer to "Note 33. 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 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.

19. Trade and other payables

The breakdown of trade and other payables is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Trade payables	182,026	181,647
Accrued expenses	213,586	239,943
Accrued employee benefits	35,199	38,556
Total	430,812	460,147

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

20. Other financial liabilities

The breakdown of other financial liabilities is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Lease liabilities	45,494	58,055
Deposits received	20,492	20,573
Other	311	297
Financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments:		
Derivative liabilities	2,149	3,442
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL:		
Derivative liabilities	6	110
Total	68,454	82,479
Current liabilities	22,982	26,995
Non-current liabilities	45,472	55,484
Total	68,454	82,479

21. 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, and 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 the company pension system, and contributes to the company pension system based on the standard regulated by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

In April 2023, Suntory Beverage Solution Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, transferred part of the defined benefit corporate pension plans to the defined contribution pension plans due to the integration of defined benefit plans. As a result of the amendment of the plan, defined benefit liabilities and plan assets were decreased by ¥2,935 million and ¥3,147 million, respectively, in the year ended December 31, 2023, and the difference was recognized for the year as loss on the plan amendment. Loss on the plan amendment recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2023, was ¥212 million, which was included in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

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

	2023	2024
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	30,547	28,421
Fair value of plan assets	(34,638)	(34,935)
Subtotal	(4,090)	(6,513)
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	14,321	15,216
Effect of the asset ceiling	3,602	6,538
Net defined benefit liability	13,833	15,240
Balance in consolidated statement of financial position:		
Post-employment benefit liabilities	14,323	15,240
Post-employment benefit assets	(490)	-
Net of liabilities and assets	13,833	15,240

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 are as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	47,333	44,868
Current service cost	3,122	2,600
Interest expense	666	820
Remeasurements:		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(733)	(336)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(373)	(2,611)
Past service cost	(6)	176
Benefits paid	(2,027)	(2,336)
Plan amendment	(2,935)	-
Other	(177)	455
Balance at end of the year	44,868	43,638

Remeasurements include adjustments due to actual results.

The weighted-average durations of the defined benefit obligation as at December 31, 2023 and 2024 are both 14.4 years.

Changes in the fair value of plan assets during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 are as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	37,362	34,638
Interest income	566	579
Remeasurements:		
Return on plan assets	(724)	138
Employer contributions	1,811	906
Benefits paid	(1,312)	(1,392)
Plan amendment	(3,147)	-
Other	81	64
Balance at end of the year	34,638	34,935

The contribution by the Group to defined benefit plans in the next fiscal year is expected to be ¥924 million.

Fair values of plan assets are as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023			2024		
	Quoted market price	Unquoted market price	Total	Quoted market price	Unquoted market price	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	642	-	642	488	-	488
Equity instruments	-	5,035	5,035	-	5,771	5,771
Domestic	-	2,112	2,112	-	2,211	2,211
Overseas	-	2,923	2,923	-	3,559	3,559
Debt instruments	-	11,474	11,474	-	11,599	11,599
Domestic	-	4,230	4,230	-	4,732	4,732
Overseas	-	7,244	7,244	-	6,866	6,866
Life insurance-General accounts	-	5,874	5,874	-	5,806	5,806
Other	-	11,610	11,610	-	11,269	11,269
Total	642	33,995	34,638	488	34,446	34,935

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. "Other" includes alternative assets with risk or return characteristics that differ from traditional investments such as stocks and bonds.

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.

Changes in effect of the asset ceiling are as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	1,711	3,602
Remeasurements:		
Changes in effect of the asset ceiling	1,890	2,935
Balance at end of the year	3,602	6,538

Major actuarial assumptions are as follows:

%

	2023	2024
Discount rate	1.4～1.7	1.8～2.4

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 2023	Millions of yen 2024
Discount rate:	Increase by 0.5%	(2,183)	(2,135)
	Decrease by 0.5%	2,432	2,384

Defined benefit costs are as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Current service cost	3,122	2,600
Interest expense	666	820
Interest income	(566)	(579)
Past service cost	(6)	176
Loss on plan amendment	212	-
Total	3,428	3,018

The Group's contribution to the defined contribution pension plans for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 are ¥10,552 million and ¥11,660 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, 2023 and 2024 are ¥196,796 million and ¥219,004 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.

22. Provisions

Breakdown and changes in provisions are as follows:

Millions of yen

	Asset retirement obligations	Provision for restructuring	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	3,111	3,293	735	7,140
Additional provisions recognized	54	1,033	304	1,392
Interest expense	25	-	-	25
Utilized during the period	(169)	(1,097)	(46)	(1,313)
Reversed during the period	(8)	(141)	(147)	(297)
Other	144	554	(173)	525
Balance at December 31, 2023	3,156	3,642	672	7,472
Additional provisions recognized	173	1,212	507	1,893
Interest expense	21	-	-	21
Utilized during the period	(50)	(736)	(297)	(1,085)
Reversed during the period	(6)	(130)	(249)	(387)
Other	781	204	38	1,025
Balance at December 31, 2024	4,076	4,192	671	8,940

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 would be affected by the execution of the Group's business plan in the future.

The restructuring provision of ¥1,141 million in current liabilities and ¥3,051 million in non-current liabilities primarily relates to business integration and rationalization measures for the business in Europe.

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

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Current liabilities	1,403	1,578
Non-current liabilities	6,068	7,361
Total	7,472	8,940

23. 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, 2023	480,000,000	309,000,000
Increase (decrease)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	480,000,000	309,000,000
Increase (decrease)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	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 plans	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	19,458	22	2,487	(2,134)	19,834
Other comprehensive income	65,714	(241)	(14)	(1,023)	64,434
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	(104)	(114)	(218)
Balance at December 31, 2023	85,172	(219)	2,369	(3,272)	84,050
Other comprehensive income	52,877	1,878	139	100	54,995
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	(84)	11	(72)
Balance at December 31, 2024	138,050	1,658	2,424	(3,160)	138,973

24. Dividends

Dividends paid are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2023

	Millions of yen	Yen		
Resolution	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 24, 2023	12,668	41.00	December 31, 2022	March 27, 2023
Board of Directors meeting held on August 9, 2023	12,359	40.00	June 30, 2023	September 6, 2023

Year ended December 31, 2024

	Millions of yen	Yen		
Resolution	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 27, 2024	12,359	40.00	December 31, 2023	March 28, 2024
Board of Directors meeting held on August 8, 2024	16,994	55.00	June 30, 2024	September 5, 2024

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, 2023

	Millions of yen	Yen		
Resolution	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 27, 2024	12,359	40.00	December 31, 2023	March 28, 2024

Year ended December 31, 2024

	Millions of yen	Yen		
Resolution	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual general meeting of shareholders held on March 26, 2025	20,084	65.00	December 31, 2024	March 27, 2025

25. 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 resource allocation and to review the Group's performance.

Disaggregated revenues by reportable segment and product are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2023

Millions of yen

	Reportable segment				
	Japan	Asia Pacific	Europe	Americas	Segment total
Beverages	708,141	336,370	339,274	172,871	1,556,658
Health supplements	-	35,064	-	-	35,064
Total	708,141	371,435	339,274	172,871	1,591,722

Year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Reportable segment				
	Japan	Asia Pacific	Europe	Americas	Segment total
Beverages	731,814	360,883	368,081	194,819	1,655,598
Health supplements	-	41,166	-	-	41,166
Total	731,814	402,049	368,081	194,819	1,696,765

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, 2023 and 2024. 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.

26. Selling, general and administrative expenses

The breakdown of selling, general and administrative expenses is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Advertising and sales promotions	150,701	162,519
Brand royalties	24,129	24,349
Employee benefits expenses	156,208	167,072
Rental expenses	6,734	7,160
Depreciation and amortization	38,023	38,774
Other	69,604	78,089
Total	445,401	477,965

Expenditures for research and development activities recognized as expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024 are ¥9,785 million and ¥11,328 million, respectively.

27. Other income

The breakdown of other income is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	187	760
Reversals of impairment losses	139	17
Insurance claim income	122	1,235
Gain on sale of shares of subsidiaries	43	74
Other	2,779	3,020
Total	3,273	5,108

28. Other expenses

The breakdown of other expenses is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,932	2,096
Restructuring charges	1,815	4,588
Impairment losses	692	3,992
Loss on sale of shares of subsidiaries and associates	-	1,275
Other	1,673	1,959
Total	6,114	13,912

Restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2023 are primarily for expenses related to restructuring activities of rationalization measures in the Europe business. Restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2024 are primarily for expenses related to restructuring activities of rationalization measures in the Europe and Asia Pacific businesses.

Impairment losses for the year ended December 31, 2023 are ¥692 million for property, plant and equipment. Impairment losses for the year ended December 31, 2024 are ¥3,407 million primarily for right-of-use assets and investment property.

29. Finance income and costs

The breakdown of finance income and costs is as follows:

Millions of yen

Finance income	2023	2024
Interest received:		
From financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,975	3,650
Gain on fair value measurement:		
From financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL	0	0
Exchange gain	-	1,684
Dividends received:		
From financial assets measured at FVTOCI:		
From financial assets derecognized during the year	0	-
From financial assets held at the end of the year	250	137
Other	55	77
Total	4,281	5,551

Millions of yen

Finance costs	2023	2024
Interest paid:		
From financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	2,936	4,529
Loss on fair value measurement:		
From financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL	1	87
Exchange loss	1,206	-
Other	82	137
Total	4,226	4,753

Finance costs of lease liabilities amount to ¥895 million and ¥1,397 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024, respectively, are included in the interest paid from financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the table above.

30. 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, 2023

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	(49)	-	(49)	44	(5)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(1,508)	-	(1,508)	409	(1,098)
Subtotal	(1,558)	-	(1,558)	454	(1,104)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Translation adjustments of foreign operations	71,594	-	71,594	-	71,594
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	(1,841)	1,505	(336)	95	(241)
Changes in comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	117	-	117	-	117
Subtotal	69,870	1,505	71,375	95	71,471
Total	68,312	1,505	69,817	549	70,366

Year ended December 31, 2024

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	530	-	530	(349)	181
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	151	-	151	(78)	72
Subtotal	682	-	682	(428)	253
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Translation adjustments of foreign operations	61,499	125	61,624	-	61,624
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	341	2,340	2,682	(837)	1,845
Changes in comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	90	-	90	-	90
Subtotal	61,931	2,465	64,397	(837)	63,560
Total	62,614	2,465	65,080	(1,266)	63,813

31. Earnings per share

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

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	82,743	93,495
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	82,743	93,495
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (Shares)	308,999,870	308,999,786
Earnings per share (Yen)	267.78	302.57

32. Cash flow information

"Cash and cash equivalents" are comprised of cash on hand and cash in banks.

(1) Liabilities for financing activities

Changes in liabilities for financing activities are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2023

Millions of yen

			Non-cash movements					
	January 1, 2023	Cash flows	Foreign exchange adjustments	Changes in fair value	New leases	Other	Other movements	December 31, 2023
Bonds and borrowings	122,748	(49,799)	1,443	-	-	38	-	74,431
Lease liabilities	46,175	(15,475)	307	-	14,521	(35)	-	45,494

Cash flows associated with the bonds and borrowings presented above reconcile to the net amount of "increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings and commercial paper," "repayments of long-term borrowings" and "redemption of bonds" presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

			Non-cash movements					
	January 1, 2024	Cash flows	Foreign exchange adjustments	Changes in fair value	New leases	Other	Other movements	December 31, 2024
Bonds and borrowings	74,431	(48,803)	597	-	-	992	-	27,217
Lease liabilities	45,494	(12,010)	1,846	-	22,797	(73)	-	58,055

Cash flows associated with the bonds and borrowings presented above reconcile to the net amount of "increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings and commercial paper," "repayments of long-term borrowings" and "redemption of bonds" presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(2) Non-cash transactions

Please refer to "Note 18. Leases" as for lease transactions.

33. 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 as the balance of bonds and borrowings, adjusted for the net valuation gain (loss) arising from derivative transactions under hedge accounting, subtracted the cash and cash equivalents, and added lease liabilities. The computation of net debt-to-equity ratio for the Group is shown below.

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Bonds and borrowings	74,431	27,217
Bonds and borrowings (adjusted)	74,431	27,217
Cash and cash equivalents	(171,755)	(160,493)
Lease liabilities	45,494	58,055
Net interest-bearing liabilities	(51,829)	(75,220)
Total equity	1,185,027	1,315,278
Net debt-to-equity ratio (Times)	(0.04)	(0.06)

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, 2023	31,319	18	246,885
Balance at December 31, 2023	35,638	19	281,284
Balance at December 31, 2024	39,587	40	308,220

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, 2023	3	18	963
Decrease (increase) due to financial assets acquired or collected	27	1	170
Write-off	-	-	(141)
Exchange differences	-	-	(75)
Balance at December 31, 2023	30	19	917
Decrease (increase) due to financial assets acquired or collected	7	20	350
Write-off	-	-	(66)
Exchange differences	-	-	(57)
Balance at December 31, 2024	38	40	1,143

There is no significant change in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments in total during the years ended at December 31, 2023 and 2024 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, 2023

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	430,812	430,812	430,812	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	39,447	39,731	14,601	25,129	-	-	-	-
Bonds	34,983	35,052	35,052	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	45,494	48,718	11,959	8,999	5,974	4,524	3,422	13,838
Derivative financial liabilities:								
Currency derivatives	1,962	4,542	2,555	1,612	373	-	-	-
Commodity derivatives	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	552,704	558,859	494,984	35,742	6,348	4,524	3,422	13,838

As at December 31, 2024

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	460,147	460,147	460,147	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	27,217	27,410	26,801	10	3	3	3	587
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	58,055	65,246	13,316	9,903	7,512	6,653	5,770	22,089
Derivative financial liabilities:								
Currency derivatives	(29)	1,102	996	105	-	-	-	-
Commodity derivatives	(10)	(10)	(10)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	545,380	553,896	501,251	10,019	7,516	6,657	5,774	22,676

c. Foreign exchange risk management

The Group operates in business activities globally and is exposed to foreign exchange risks due to fluctuations in market rates associated with purchase of raw materials, packing materials and others, trading such as import and export of merchandise, finance and investments contracted in foreign currencies in the course of business activities.

The Group avoids or mitigates risks due to foreign exchange fluctuations on cash flows in non-functional currencies using forward exchange contracts, currency options, and means, after taking into account offset of foreign currency assets and liabilities and unrecognized firm commitments, and future forecasted transactions that can be predicted reasonably. Therefore, the exposure to foreign exchange risk is limited, and the impact on the Group is limited.

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 future interest rate risk, fix interest expenses and reduce changes in fair value, the Group positions interest-rate swaps, interest-rate currency swaps, and interest rate options (interest-rate caps and swaptions) as hedging instruments.

As a result, the Group's exposure to interest rate risk is limited, and the impact of interest rate risk on profit before tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is limited.

e. Market price fluctuation risk management

The Group uses commodity swap transactions in order to mitigate fluctuation risks of raw material prices.

The Group is exposed to risks of changes in market prices arising on equity financial instruments (shares), and the Group manages such risks by periodically monitoring market quotes and financial conditions of issuers (business counterparties). The impact of one percent increase or decrease in the market quotes of equity instruments in the current fiscal year 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

	2023	2024
Other comprehensive income (before tax effects)	78	72

(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

2023	Contractual amounts	Receivable/ payable after one year	Carrying amount	
			Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange risks				
Foreign exchange contracts				
Long position				
Yen and U.S. dollar	21,323	722	171	249
Yen and Euro	3,467	1,830	1	37
Short position				
Yen and U.S. dollar	5,678	-	75	9
Currency swap contracts				
Payment in Yen	4,847	4,847	-	174
Receipt in Australian dollar (hedged item)				
Payment in Yen	21,681	21,681	-	1,048
Receipt in Pound sterling (hedged item)				
Payment in Yen	18,854	-	12	626
Receipt in Euro (hedged item)				

Millions of yen

2024	Contractual amounts	Receivable/ payable after one year	Carrying amount	
			Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange risks				
Foreign exchange contracts				
Long position				
Yen and U.S. dollar	33,524	3,392	3,039	-
Yen and Euro	3,790	517	149	33
Short position				
Yen and U.S. dollar	6,497	-	-	182
Currency swap contracts				
Payment in Yen	4,925	4,925	-	309
Receipt in Australian dollar (hedged item)				
Payment in Yen	23,882	-	-	3,077
Receipt in Pound sterling (hedged item)				
Payment in Yen	16,492	-	262	-
Receipt in Euro (hedged item)				

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	Market price fluctuation risks	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	333	(321)	12
Other comprehensive income:			
Incurred for the period	(2,297)	456	(1,841)
Reclassified	1,505	-	1,505
Tax effect	234	(139)	95
Balance at December 31, 2023	(224)	(3)	(228)
Other comprehensive income:			
Incurred for the period	322	19	341
Reclassified	2,340	-	2,340
Tax effect	(831)	(6)	(837)
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,607	9	1,616

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

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

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., forward 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. Specifically, for example, the fair value of a forward exchange contract is measured at fair value based on quoted prices of forward foreign exchange markets, etc. The fair value of an interest rate swap is determined based on present value of future cash flows, discounted using an interest rate swap rate as at the reporting date and the period up to the maturity.

Shares

The fair values of listed shares are measured as the quoted prices available at the reporting date. Unlisted shares are principally measured using the valuation model primarily based on net assets approach (a method to determine corporate values based on 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, 2023

Millions of yen

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Financial assets designated as hedging instruments:				
Derivative assets	-	104	-	104
Financial assets measured at FVTPL:				
Derivative assets	-	80	-	80
Other	2,005	81	1	2,087
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:				
Equity instruments	5,436	-	2,377	7,813
Other	-	-	3	3
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments:				
Derivative liabilities	-	2,149	-	2,149
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL:				
Derivative liabilities	-	6	-	6

As at December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Financial assets designated as hedging instruments:				
Derivative assets	-	3,593	-	3,593
Financial assets measured at FVTPL:				
Derivative assets	-	25	-	25
Other	2,499	80	1	2,580
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:				
Equity instruments	5,414	-	1,876	7,291
Other	-	-	0	0
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments:				
Derivative liabilities	-	3,442	-	3,442
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL:				
Derivative liabilities	-	110	-	110

There were no transfers among Levels 1, 2, and 3 during the year ended December 31, 2024.

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, 2024

Millions of yen

	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI
Balance at January 1, 2023	1	2,821
Total gains and losses	-	(403)
Other comprehensive income	-	(403)
Sales	-	(4)
Business combination	-	(32)
Balance at December 31, 2023	1	2,380
Total gains and losses	-	97
Other comprehensive income	-	97
Sales	-	(0)
Business combination	-	(602)
Balance at December 31, 2024	1	1,876

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 "changes in the fair value of financial assets" 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 carrying amounts reasonably approximate their fair values 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, 2023

Millions of yen

	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:					
Bonds	34,983	-	35,050	-	35,050
Borrowings	39,447	-	39,589	-	39,589

Year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:					
Borrowings	27,217	-	27,235	-	27,235

34. 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	
			2023 (%)	2024 (%)
Suntory Foods Limited	Japan	Japan	100.0	100.0
Suntory Beverage Solution Limited	Japan	Japan	100.0	100.0
Japan Beverage Holdings Inc.	Japan	Japan	82.7	93.2
Suntory Foods Okinawa Limited	Japan	Japan	100.0	100.0
Suntory Products Limited	Japan	Japan	100.0	100.0
Suntory Beverage & Food Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Asia Pacific	100.0	100.0
Suntory Beverage & Food International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Asia Pacific	100.0	100.0
PT SUNTORY GARUDA BEVERAGE	Indonesia	Asia Pacific	75.0	-
Suntory PepsiCo Vietnam Beverage Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Asia Pacific	100.0	100.0
Suntory PepsiCo Beverage (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Asia Pacific	51.0	51.0
SUNTORY BEVERAGE & FOOD NEW ZEALAND LIMITED	New Zealand	Asia Pacific	100.0	100.0
SUNTORY BEVERAGE & FOOD AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Australia	Asia Pacific	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
Pepsi Bottling Ventures LLC	United States of America	Americas	65.0	65.0
50 other companies				

Notes:

1. The Group holds 51.0% of the issued shares of Suntory PepsiCo Investment B.V., which in turn holds all of the issued shares of Suntory PepsiCo Vietnam Beverage Co., Ltd.
2. The sales of the shares of PT SUNTORY GARUDA BEVERAGE was completed by the end of March 2024. Please refer to "Note 7. Business combinations."
3. SUNTORY BEVERAGE & FOOD NEW ZEALAND LIMITED changed its company name from the former name FRUCOR SUNTORY NEW ZEALAND LIMITED to the current name on July 1, 2024.
4. SUNTORY BEVERAGE & FOOD AUSTRALIA PTY LTD changed its company name from the former name FRUCOR SUNTORY AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED to the current name on July 1, 2024.

35. Related-party transactions

Amounts of related-party transactions and balances are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2023

Millions of yen

Nature of relationship	Name	Nature of the related- party transaction	Amount of transaction	Balance at period end
Parent company	Suntory Holdings Limited	Payment of brand royalty	24,129	1,969
		Advance payment of raw materials and others	-	71,769

Year ended December 31, 2024

Millions of yen

Nature of relationship	Name	Nature of the related- party transaction	Amount of transaction	Balance at period end
Parent company	Suntory Holdings Limited	Payment of brand royalty	24,349	1,972
		Advance payment of raw materials and others	-	67,859

For the payment of brand royalty, the reasonable rate is determined based on discussion with the Parent considering the brand values and other factors.

Advance payment of raw materials and others during the year ended December 31, 2023 are primarily advance payments to third-party suppliers made by the Parent on behalf of the Group, and transaction amounts are omitted because it does not represent substantive transactions with the Parent.

Advance payment of raw materials and others during the year ended December 31, 2024 are primarily advance payments to third-party suppliers made by the Parent on behalf of the Group, and transaction amounts are omitted because it does not represent substantive transactions with the Parent.

The balances at the end of each period in the tables above include consumption tax.

Remuneration for principal executives is as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Basic remuneration and bonuses	335	338

36. Commitments

Commitments related to expenditures in subsequent periods as at December 31, 2023 and 2024 are as follows:

Millions of yen

	2023	2024
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	33,068	34,096
Acquisition of intangible assets	5,947	9,849
Total	39,015	43,945

Commitments as at December 31, 2023 are mainly for the construction of a beverage and alcoholic beverage manufacturing plant in Queensland, Australia, the expansion of beverage manufacturing lines at Kita-Alps Shinano-no-mori Water Plant and the construction of a beverage manufacturing plant in Long An, Vietnam.

Commitments as at December 31, 2024 are mainly for the construction of a beverage manufacturing plant in Long An, Vietnam, the expansion of beverage manufacturing lines at Takasago Plant.

37. Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events.