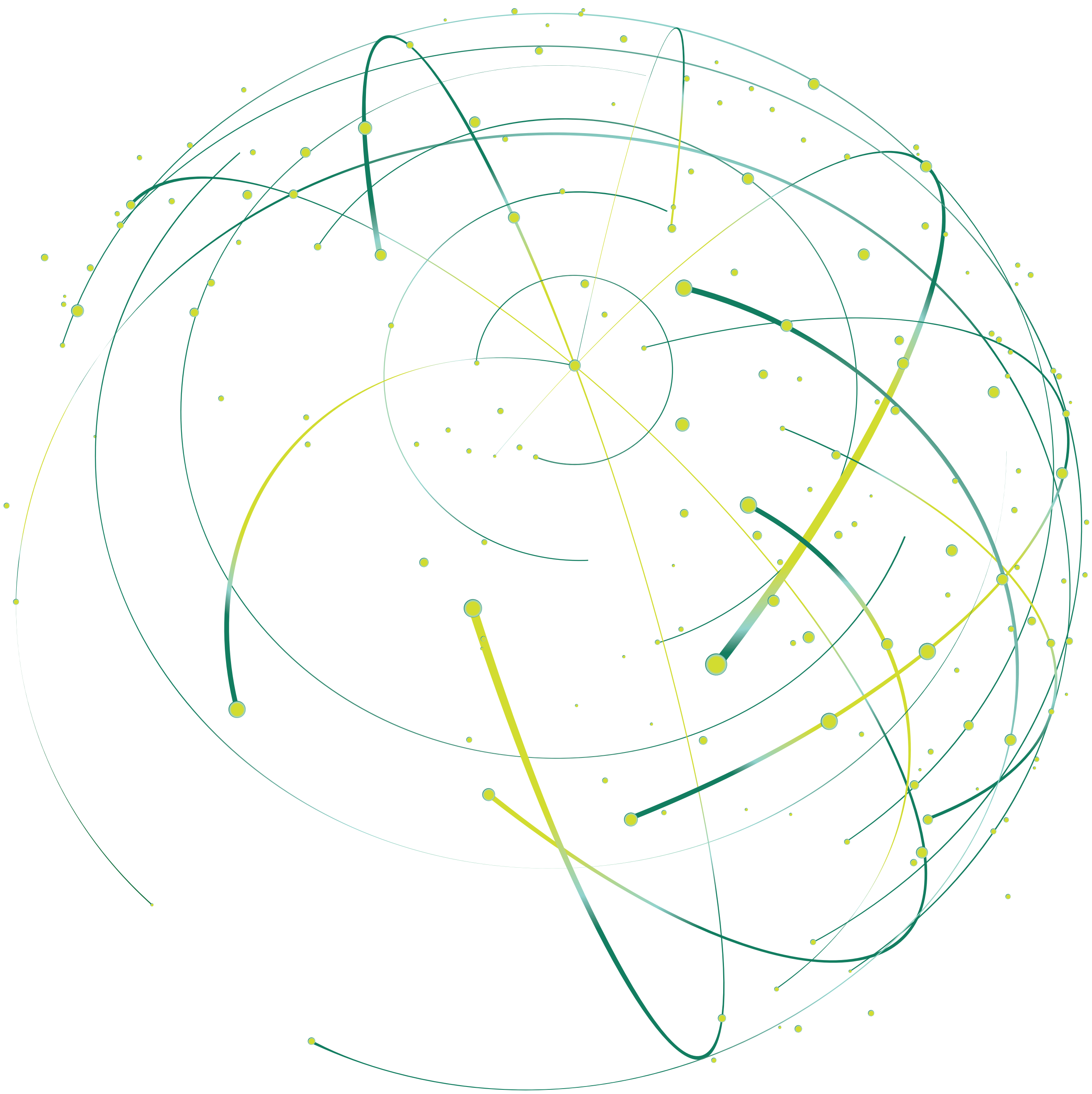
Japan Tobacco Inc.
Annual Report FY2016

Year ended December 31, 2016



Contents

Unless the context indicates otherwise, references in this Annual Report to "we", "us", "our", "Japan Tobacco", "JT Group" or "JT" are to Japan Tobacco Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to "JTI" are to JTI Holding B.V., our consolidated subsidiary, and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to "TableMark" are to TableMark Holdings Co., Ltd., TableMark Co., Ltd. and its group companies. References to "Japan Tobacco Inc." are only to Japan Tobacco Inc. and references to "JT International Holding B.V." are only to JTI Holding B.V. References to "audit & supervisory board" are to "kansayaku-kai" (as defined in the Companies Act of Japan) that performs certain supervisory functions through its monitoring and audit activities within the overall scheme of corporate governance pursuant to the Companies Act of Japan. References to "audit & supervisory board member" are to a member or members of an audit & supervisory board, also referred to in Japanese as "kansayaku" (as defined in the Companies Act of Japan).

Forward-looking statements
This report contains forward-looking statements. These statements appear in a number of places in this report and include statements regarding the intent, belief, or current and future expectations of our management with respect to our business, financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may", "will", "should", "would","expect", "intend", "project", "plan", "aim", "seek", "target", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "predict", "potential" or the negative of these terms or other similar terminology. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Actual results, performance or achievements, or those of the industries in which we operate, may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

In addition, these forward-looking statements are necessarily dependent upon assumptions, estimates and data that may be incorrect or imprecise and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements regarding operating results are particularly subject to a variety of assumptions, some or all of which may not be realized.

Risks, uncertainties or other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement include, without limitation:

1. decrease in demand for tobacco products in key markets;
2. restrictions on promoting, marketing, packaging, labeling and usage of tobacco products in markets in which we operate;
3. increases in excise, consumption or other taxes on tobacco products in markets in which we operate;
4. litigation around the world alleging adverse health and financial effects resulting from, or relating to, tobacco products;
5. our ability to realize anticipated results of our acquisition or other similar investments;
6. competition in markets in which we operate or into which we seek to expand;
7. deterioration in economic conditions in areas that matter to us;
8. economic, regulatory and political changes, such as nationalization, terrorism, wars and civil unrest, in countries in which we operate;
9. fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the costs of raw materials; and
10. catastrophes, including natural disasters.

Financial Highlights

ADJUSTED OPERATING PROFIT

586.8

(JPY BN)

-6.4%

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE

+11.3%

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE AT CONSTANT EXCHANGE RATES

DIVIDEND PER SHARE

130

(JPY)

+10.2%

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE

Results of FY2016 and FY2015

In FY2015, the JT Group withdrew from beverage business, which has been classified as discontinued operations accordingly. Consequently, profit (loss) and some items from continuing operations and discontinued operations are presented separately for the results of FY2015.

To provide a fair business performance comparison with the results of FY2016, we offer the figures and analysis with a focus on the continuing operations of FY2015.

Factsheets available at:
www.jt.com/investors/results/fact_sheet/index.html

At a Glance
Our businesses

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

The JT Group is a leading international tobacco company with operations in over 70 countries. Our products are sold in over 120 countries and our internationally recognized brands include Winston, Camel, MEVIUS and LD.

We are also active in pharmaceutical and processed food businesses and we expect them to establish a foundation for future profit contribution, as we strive for sustainable growth.

International Tobacco Business

The international tobacco business is the JT Group's profit growth engine, generating around 60% of the consolidated profit[1]. Going forward, we expect it will further increase its contribution, enabling the JT Group to continue delivering sustainable profit growth in the mid- to long-term.

Our brand portfolio is competitive and well-balanced, allowing us to capture down-traders and up-traders. We have structured our portfolio into three broad categories including ready-made cigarettes, fine cut and emerging products.

Results for FY2016:
Double-digit profit growth at constant exchange rates while delivering on committed investments toward seeding initiatives and emerging products.

Key drivers:
- Total and GFB volume growth
- Market share gains across our footprint
- Contribution from acquisitions
- Robust pricing
- Long-term commitment to investing in
  a. Brand equity
  b. Emerging Markets, and
  c. Emerging Products
- Approximately 27,000 dedicated employees

1. Consolidated profit: consolidated adjusted operating profit.

GLOBAL BRAND RANKING*

Winston	MEVIUS	CAMEL	LD
#2	#6	#12	#13

* By brand owner
Source: JT estimate (2016 data, as of July 2017); Excluding China National Tobacco Corp

Japanese Domestic Tobacco Business

We are the market leader in Japan, which is one of the largest markets in the world, with more than 60% ready-made cigarette market share mainly driven by MEVIUS.

Our Japanese domestic tobacco business continues to be a significant profit contributor to the JT Group, generating about 40% of our consolidated profit[1].

During 2016, we have further enhanced our brand portfolio through the acquisition of Natural American Spirit business outside the United States. In addition, we launched Ploom TECH in Fukuoka and through our on-line store for test marketing in March. Moreover, the retail price of MEVIUS was revised in April.

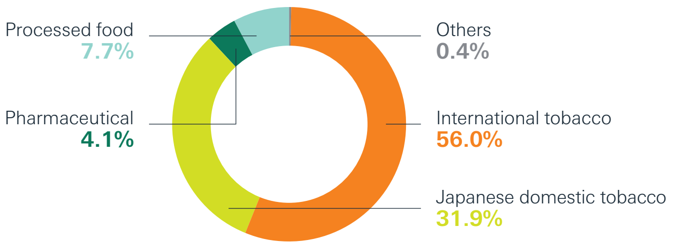
Results for FY2016:
Achieved 2.4% year-on-year profit growth.

FURTHER STRENGTHENED BRAND PORTFOLIO
Share of Price Segment** for JT Key brands

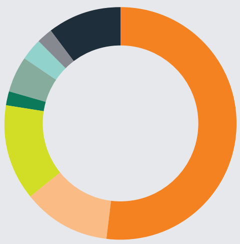
Natural American Spirit	Seven Stars
Prestige	Premium
#1	#1

Management

Revenue breakdown by business segment



Composition of JT SOM[2] as of 2016



- MEVIUS
- Winston
- Seven Stars
- Natural American Spirit
- Pianissimo
- Peace
- HOPE
- Others

2. SOM: Share of market.

Sub-premium+
#1

Sub-premium
#2

** 2016 results

Pharmaceutical Business

JT Group's pharmaceutical business focuses on the research and development, production and sale of prescription pharmaceutical products. Its mission is to build world-class, unique research and development capabilities and reinforce its market presence through innovative drugs.
JT concentrates on research and development activities mainly on the fields of metabolic diseases; viral infection; and autoimmune/inflammatory diseases, while Torii Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. is in charge of manufacturing as well as sales and promotion in the domestic market.

Results for FY2016:
Earnings increased and achieved a record high profit.

Processed Food Business

With Group company TableMark Co., Ltd. taking a central role, the processed food business is primarily engaged in business concerning frozen and ambient processed food, mainly staple food products such as frozen noodles, frozen rice, packed cooked rice and frozen baked bread, and seasonings including yeast extracts and oyster sauce.

We have solidified its No. 3 position in the frozen food industry with several top-selling products within respective categories, such as frozen Udon noodles and frozen Okonomiyaki.

Results for FY2016:
Achieved profit growth for the fourth consecutive year.

Consolidated Five-Year Financial Summary
Japan Tobacco Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

In FY2015, the JT Group withdrew from beverage business, which has been classified as discontinued operations accordingly. Consequently, profit (loss) and some items from continuing operations and discontinued operations are presented separately for the results of FY2015.

To provide a fair business performance comparison with the results of FY2016, we offer the figures with a focus on the continuing operations of FY2015.

					Billions of yen
	FY2012 (IFRS)	FY2013 (IFRS)	2014 (Jan-Dec)	FY2015 (IFRS)	**FY2016 (IFRS)**
For the year:			(Continuing operations)		
Revenue (Note 1)	2,120.2	2,399.8	2,259.2	2,252.9	**2,143.3**
International Tobacco	1,010.7	1,270.0	1,328.0	1,317.2	**1,199.2**
Japanese Domestic Tobacco	687.1	710.3	687.4	677.3	**684.2**
Pharmaceutical	53.2	64.4	65.8	75.6	**87.2**
Beverage	185.5	184.5	–	–	**–**
Processed Food	168.7	156.9	161.2	165.8	**164.1**
Others	15.0	13.6	16.9	17.0	**8.6**
Core revenue (Note 2)					
International Tobacco	943.1	1,200.7	1,258.2	1,252.5	**1,138.8**
Japanese Domestic Tobacco	654.0	676.2	649.8	642.2	**649.7**
Operating profit (Note 3)	532.2	648.3	572.6	565.2	**593.3**
International Tobacco	289.4	376.4	379.5	346.9	**301.8**
Japanese Domestic Tobacco	241.3	258.1	181.5	249.2	**244.1**
Pharmaceutical	(16.2)	(9.0)	(7.3)	(2.3)	**9.7**
Beverage	2.3	(2.1)	–	–	**–**
Processed Food	(5.8)	(0.2)	(1.2)	3.2	**5.0**
Others	21.2	25.0	20.2	(31.8)	**32.7**
Adjusted EBITDA/Adjusted Operating Profit (Note 3)	622.0	641.8	661.0	626.7	**586.8**
International Tobacco	343.2	410.8	447.1	394.4	**336.2**
Japanese Domestic Tobacco	281.3	257.7	238.7	254.1	**260.2**
Pharmaceutical	(12.7)	(9.0)	(7.3)	(2.3)	**9.7**
Beverage	12.4	(2.1)	–	–	**–**
Processed Food	7.4	0.6	1.4	2.7	**5.0**
Others	(9.6)	(16.2)	(18.9)	(22.2)	**(24.4)**
Depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	116.5	132.9	128.6	133.1	**140.8**
Profit (attributable to owners of the parent company) (Note 4)	343.6	428.0	391.4	398.5	**421.7**
Free cash flow (FCF)* (Note 5)	316.0	212.6	455.4*	386.7*	**(316.2)**

* Results from continuing operations and discontinued operations combined for both FY2015 and Jan-Dec 2014.

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Consolidated (Continuing and discontinued operations combined)	FY2012 (IFRS)	FY2013 (IFRS)	FY2014 (IFRS)	FY2015 (IFRS)	FY2016 (IFRS)
					Billions of yen
At year-end:					
Assets	3,852.6	4,616.8	4,704.7	4,558.2	**4,744.4**
Interest-bearing Debts (Note 6)	327.2	375.9	228.2	255.3	**555.3**
Liabilities	1,960.1	2,020.7	2,082.2	2,036.7	**2,216.3**
Equity	1,892.4	2,596.1	2,622.5	2,521.5	**2,528.0**
Major Financial Ratios					
ROE (Note 7)	20.0%	19.9%	14.4%	19.5%	**17.2%**
ROA (Note 8)	13.5%	15.0%	10.8%	14.8%	**12.4%**
Amounts per share: (in yen)					
Diluted EPS (Notes 9/10)	180.98	235.35	199.56	270.37	**235.33**
Book value per share (attributable to owners of the parent company) (Note 10)	993.98	1,378.57	1,395.74	1,369.06	**1,371.39**
Dividend per share (Note 10)	68	96	100	118	**130**
Dividend payout ratio (Note 11)	37.6%	40.8%	50.1%	53.2%**	**55.2%**

** Payout ratio for FY2015 is based on basic EPS from continuing operations.

Notes:

1. Excluding tobacco excise taxes and revenue from agent transactions.
2. Excluding revenue from distribution business of imported tobacco, among others, in the Japanese domestic tobacco business, in addition to the distribution, private label, contract manufacturing, and other peripheral businesses in the International tobacco business.
3. (FY2012) Adjusted EBITDA = Operating profit + depreciation and amortization ± adjusted items (income and costs)*
   *adjusted items (income and costs) = impairment losses on goodwill ± restructuring income and costs ± others
   (Since FY2013) Adjusted operating profit = Operating profit + amortization cost of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions + adjusted items (income and costs)*
   *adjusted items (income and costs) = impairment losses on goodwill ± restructuring income and costs ± others
4. Under IFRS, profit is presented before deducting non-controlling interests. For comparison, we show the profit attributable to the owners of the parent company.
5. FCF = (cash flows from operating activities + cash flows from investing activities) excluding the following items:
   From "cash flows from operating activities": Interests and dividends received, and their tax effect/interest paid and its tax effect.
   From "cash flows from investing activities": Purchase of securities/proceeds from sale and redemption of securities/payments into time deposits/Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits/others (but not business-related investment securities, which are included in the investment securities item).
6. Including lease obligation.
7. ROE = Return on equity (attributable to owners of the parent company).
8. ROA = (Profit before income taxes)/Total assets (average of beginning and ending balance of the period.)
9. Based on profit (attributable to owners of the parent company).
10. A 200-for-one share split is done, effective as of July 1, 2012.
11. Based on profit (attributable to owners of the parent company).
12. Financial data disclosed herein are basically rounded.

Message from the Chairman and CEO

Yasutake Tango
Chairman of the Board

Mitsuomi Koizumi
President, CEO and Representative Director

All Businesses Contributed to the Profit Growth of the JT Group

We are very pleased to inform you that the JT Group achieved profit growth again. 2016 was a year in which we experienced various unforeseen developments around the world, including the U.K. referendum on Brexit and the U.S. presidential election. Looking at our industry, our operating environment was challenged, influenced by underlying economic stagnation and huge currency volatility, as well as tighter regulations, repeated excise tax hikes and intensifying competition in various countries.

Despite these difficulties, all businesses – the tobacco, pharmaceutical and processed food businesses – grew profit in 2016. In particular, the pharmaceutical and processed food businesses combined made meaningful contributions to the Group's profit growth. We have implemented the business portfolio strategy with a long-term view, and it proves to be effective.

In the international tobacco business, our business base was reinforced with shipment volume increases, notably in Europe and seeding markets driven by share of market increase as well as contribution from acquired then well-integrated businesses. Our success in starting to build or enhancing our presence in markets where we have been seeding represents solid progress in our strategic pursuit of geographical expansion. These new markets will complement existing markets such as Europe and Russia where we have already established our foundation. As our key strategy to ensure future profit expansion, we remain committed to investing in geographical expansion, brand equity enhancement and emerging products development.

In the Japanese domestic tobacco business, we increased our profit mainly driven by pricing of MEVIUS, while building a complete brand portfolio through the acquisition of Natural American Spirit business outside the United States. With regards to T-Vapor initiatives, we have launched Ploom TECH and have been making steady progress in taking advantage of this promising opportunity.

The JT Group grew adjusted operating profit at constant currency by 11.3%, exceeding the mid- to long-term target of mid to high single-digit growth rate. We are proud of this robust result, and even more so as the strong performance was accomplished despite the challenges and without compromising investment for the future.

Shareholder Return

In allocating resources, the JT Group seeks a balance between investment in our business for sustainable future profit growth and shareholder return. Under this approach, we will strive to improve our shareholder return based on the mid- to long-term profit growth outlook while maintaining a solid balance sheet that will allow us to respond to various changes in our operating environment. Specifically, we aim to deliver a sustainable and stable increase in dividend per share. Our dividend for 2016 was 130 yen per share, up by two yen from the initial forecast, and we plan to pay 140 yen for 2017, representing a 10 yen rise. This robust dividend increase reflects our confidence in the Group profit growth confirmed in our Business Plan 2017, a three-year business plan through 2019.

As for share buyback, we will decide whether to implement it or not after reviewing the mid-term outlook for the Group's operating environment and financial position.

4S Model

Our management principle is based on the 4S model. Under the 4S model, we strive to fulfill our responsibilities to our valued consumers, shareholders, employees and the wider society, carefully considering the respective interests of these four key stakeholder groups, and exceeding their expectations wherever we can.

As part of our pursuit of the 4S model, we continue to carry out a variety of sustainability initiatives. In 2016 the JT Group made notable achievements in this area. Reinforcing corporate governance has been and will continue to be prioritized as an engagement by the management. In February, we clarified our approach on this matter by setting out JT Corporate Governance Policies. Moreover, in September, we announced the JT Group Human Rights Policy, further promoting our human rights due diligence process.

Meanwhile, the JT Group was selected as a member of the Dow Jones Sustainability Asia/Pacific Index, which is a worldwide index for socially responsible investment, for the third consecutive year. In addition, the JT Group was identified by the CDP, an international NGO, as a global leader for its actions and strategies in response to climate change and was put on the A-list of the highest performers for the first time. We have been encouraged by the fact that our CSR activities are increasingly recognized, and reaffirm our future contribution to realize a sustainable society.

Toward Further Growth

We firmly believe that another strong profit growth in 2016 was built on the business investments we have continuously and aggressively made. Looking forward, we will continue to invest in our businesses with the aim of delivering profit growth over the mid- to long-term.

We will face uncertainty given the tightening regulations in Europe, intensifying competition in CIS+ and unpredictable foreign exchange movements. However, the JT Group is well prepared and will respond to changes in the operating environment with the aim to further grow profit.

CEO Business Review

Mitsuomi Koizumi
President, CEO and Representative Director

“We delivered strong business performance in 2016, as all businesses contributed to the profit growth of the JT Group. We will continue our business investment and achieve mid- to long-term profit growth.”

Strong business performance

The JT group has set the goal of achieving a mid to high single-digit growth rate in adjusted operating profit at constant currency over the mid- to long-term. So far, we have consistently exceeded this profit growth target.

In 2016, we also achieved growth of 11.3% year-on-year in adjusted operating profit excluding the foreign exchange impact, higher than the target of mid to high single-digit growth rate. As expected, all businesses — the tobacco, pharmaceutical and processed food businesses — grew their profits, leading to the strong Group performance.

Business results by segment

In the tobacco business, we continued to emphasize three strategic pillars — quality top-line growth, competitive cost base and robust business foundation — amid drastic changes in the operating environment. Thus, the international and Japanese domestic tobacco businesses together drove the Group's profit growth.

In the international tobacco business, total shipment volume and shipment volume of Global Flagship Brands (GFBs) recorded year-on-year growth of 1.2% and 3.7% respectively, driven by the increases in European markets, including Italy, France and Spain, and seeding markets where our nascent business is growing through intensive investment as well as contribution from acquired then well-integrated businesses. The expanded business scale in new and seeding markets and their incremental contributions are evidence that our continuous efforts toward geographical expansion are starting to pay off. As for the performance of our brands, our global shipment volume of Winston reached a record high last year. Aiming to further reinforce our business, we will continue investment in brand equity building. Pricing continued to drive the profit growth in the international tobacco business, supported by the shipment volume increase. As a result, currency-neutral adjusted operating profit grew 13.4% year-on-year. Our 2016 undertakings were not limited to top-line performance, but we also addressed optimization of our manufacturing footprints in anticipation of changes in the operating environment. We moved on the restructuring of factories in Europe and Russia as planned, and a new factory in Taiwan started its operation. We will continuously strive to strengthen cost competitiveness.

In the Japanese domestic tobacco business, we achieved profit growth in line with our expectation despite a steep decrease in ready-made cigarette demand due to the impact of T-Vapor category as well as a general declining trend. In January 2016, we completed the acquisition of Natural American Spirit business outside the United States, and since then, we have been executing the strategy based on the business plan for this brand. During the year, Natural American Spirit grew both volume and market share as its momentum remained strong. The addition of Natural American Spirit has allowed us to offer a well-balanced and compelling brand portfolio to our consumers. In April 2016, we increased the price of MEVIUS. After a temporary drop triggered by the price increase, MEVIUS market share has been steadily recovering, reaffirming the strong brand equity of the brand. Driven by these initiatives, our adjusted operating profit of this business increased 2.4% year-on-year, overcoming the difficult situations.

The pharmaceutical and processed food businesses have been expected to complement the JT Group's profit growth, and we have been consistently investing in these businesses for them to fulfill this role. In the pharmaceutical business, the increase in royalty revenue related to anti-HIV drugs Stribild and Genvoya made significant contributions to a substantial profit improvement. As a result, the pharmaceutical business reported a profit in 2016, and more importantly has established a foundation which enables sustainable profit generation. The processed food business also made a contribution to the Group, growing its profit for the fourth consecutive year. With the strong performance and contribution by the pharmaceutical and processed food businesses, we are increasingly confident in our business portfolio strategy.

Toward mid- to long-term profit growth

In 2017, the operating environment will continue to be uncertain and challenging. The international tobacco business will face a full introduction of new regulations in Europe and intensifying competition in the low price segment, mainly in CIS+, while the increasing presence of the T-Vapor category and accelerated cigarette industry contraction will affect our performance in Japan.

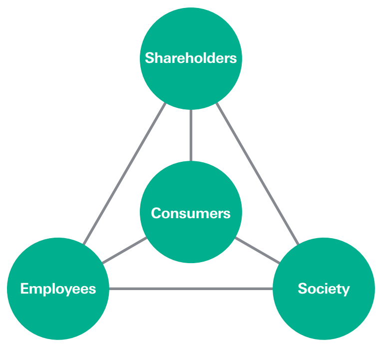
Nonetheless, the JT Group plans to grow its adjusted operating profit on a currency neutral basis. Reflecting the harsh situation of the Japanese domestic tobacco business, the projected growth rate of 3.4% represents a slow-down compared to the historical trajectory, but there will be no change in our goal of achieving mid to high single-digit profit growth rate over the mid- to long-term. In particular, we will focus on strengthening the business foundation of our T-Vapor operations in Japan including the production capacity expansion for Ploom TECH so that we can fight back in 2018 and beyond.

Over the next three years, we may enter a new era in which conventional business wisdom does not apply. However, we have a history of weathering difficulties and achieving sustainable growth, which leverages our ability to respond to change and to commit to business investment. Our track record speaks volumes. Thus, we will prioritize business investment for the future and continue to strive for sustainable growth.

Management Principle, Strategic Framework and Resource Allocation

Management Principle

The "4S" model, our management principle, is the most shared value among JT Group employees across businesses and countries.



The ''4S'' model – We strive to fulfill our responsibilities to our valued consumers, shareholders, employees and the wider society, carefully considering the respective interests of these four key stakeholder groups, and exceeding their expectations wherever we can.

The "4S" model is JT Group's core competency. Our decision-making has been and will continue to be based on this management principle. To strive to fulfill our responsibilities to our valued stakeholders and exceed their expectations;

- For our consumers, we will offer superior products which meet or even go beyond their evolving needs. To achieve that, we will make the most of JT Group's diversity to enhance our capacity in innovation.
- For our shareholders, we intend to strike an optimal balance between profit growth and shareholder returns. This means that we will enhance our shareholder returns based on our profit growth outlook in the mid- to long-term.
- For our employees, we will further evolve to become an attractive and respected company so that employees feel proud to be a part of it. For that, we will highly value the employees with a strong sense of commitment to deliverables and properly reward their accomplishments.
- The growth of the JT Group is dependent on sustainability of society. We will continue to contribute to society and in doing so enhance our company value.

Strategic Framework

Our track record proves that our strategy is right, and we believe that it will continue to underpin the strong performance of the JT Group.

Quality top-line growth

Among the strategic pillars, the JT Group places a particular emphasis on quality top-line growth, which is indispensable for sustainable growth. We aim to grow top-line by consistently offering innovative products.

Competitive cost base

We continue to strive for further cost base improvement, while investing for future sustainable growth.

Robust business foundation

The business environment surrounding the JT Group has been changing fast. In order to respond to and even take advantage of the changes, we encourage each employee and organization to challenge the status quo for continuous improvement.

Resource Allocation

**First, we grow profit through business investment.
Then, use this profit to return cash to our shareholders.**

Business investment and capital policy

The JT Group is a growth company. Investing for both external and organic growth, we historically increased profit, and eventually corporate value. We believe that opportunities exist to expand the earnings base, especially for tobacco business. Our investment will mainly focus on this core business to fuel its growth. As we expect pharmaceutical and processed food businesses to further contribute to the Group profit in the future, we will allocate our funds to best utilize existing assets and further improve their profitability.

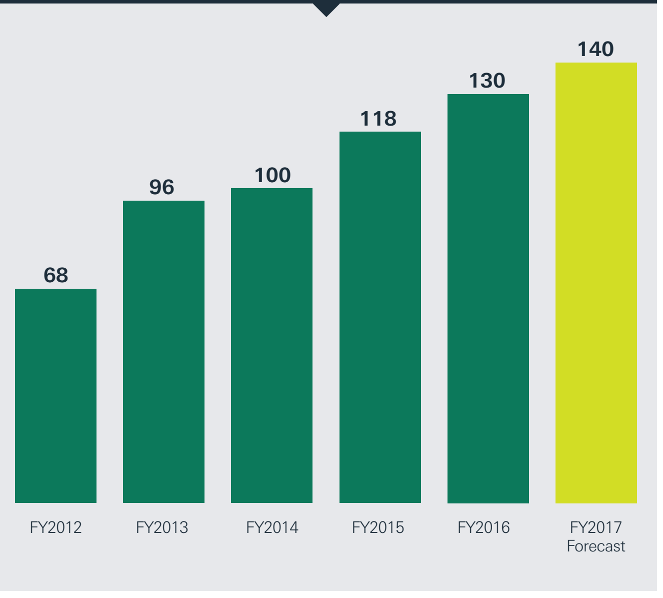
Under the Japan Tobacco Inc. law, we are subject to the restriction in issuing new shares. Given the circumstance, we plan to maintain a strong balance sheet for debt financing and not to cancel treasury stock. With sufficient debt capacity, we can consider share repurchase when the Government, who holds over one-third of our outstanding shares, releases them, in whole or in part, in the future.

Shareholder Return

We believe that maintaining a solid balance sheet is essential for the JT Group as it will provide us the ground to continue aggressively pursuing business investment opportunities and cope with any adversity arising out of the volatile environment. At the same time, as we already mentioned, we intend to strike an optimal balance between profit growth and shareholder returns. This means that we will enhance our shareholder returns based on our profit growth outlook in the mid-to long-term. In particular, we will deliver sustainable and steady increase of dividend per share. Dividend payout ratio is not an indicator for our management target, although it will be taken into consideration when deciding the dividend amounts. As for share buy-back, we will consider it after scrutinizing the mid- to long-term expectations on the Company's business environment as well as financial achievements and position, among other factors.

We will continue to monitor the trend amongst the global FMCG companies that have a stakeholder model similar to our 4S model and that have achieved strong business growth.

Dividend Per Share (JPY)



Business Plan 2017

The JT Group's Business Plan covers a three-year period, and is rolled over annually to reflect the changes in our business environment including economics, geopolitics and competition. By leveraging and enhancing our ability to adapt to changes, we will achieve sustainable profit growth.

Group profit target:

- Annual average growth rate of adjusted operating profit at constant currency over mid- to long-term:
  - Mid to high single-digit

Shareholder return policy:

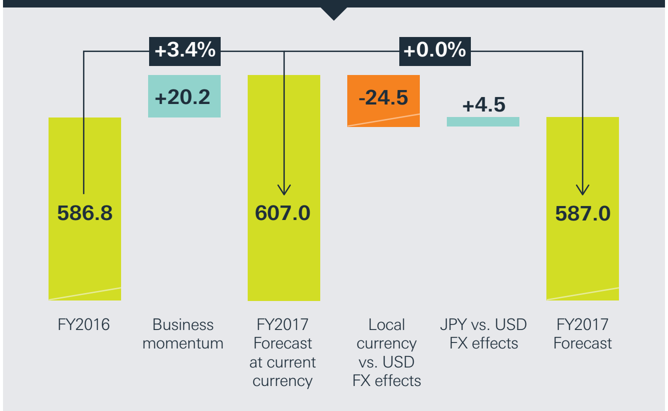
- Aim to enhance shareholder returns considering the Company's mid- to long-term profit growth trend, while maintaining a solid balance sheet*
  - Deliver consistent dividend per share growth
  - Consider implementing share buy-back, which takes into account the Company's mid-term operating environment and financial outlook
  - Continue to closely monitor shareholder returns of global FMCG companies**

* As its financial policy, the Company maintains strong financial base that secures stability in case of changes in business environment such as economic crises, and flexibility enabling expeditious responses to business investment opportunities.
** The Company monitors global FMCG companies which have a stakeholder model similar to our "4S"model, and have realized strong business growth.

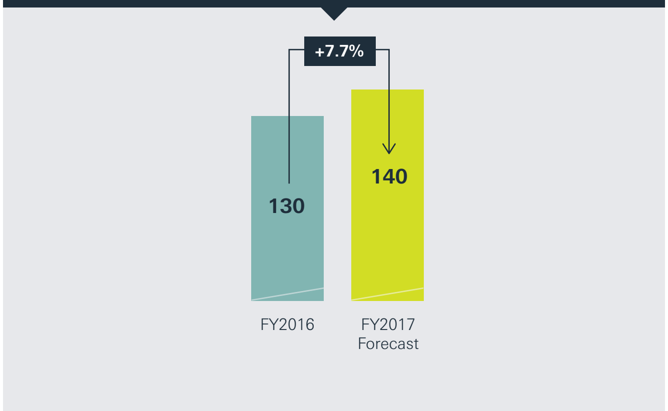
Forecast for FY2017

- Adjusted operating profit is forecast to grow 3.4% at constant currency. International tobacco business, the profit growth engine, is expected to grow its currency neutral adjusted operating profit at 9.1%, driven by initiatives for cost competitiveness resulting mainly from the optimization of the manufacturing footprint. Top-line will remain almost the same as previous year, but the initiatives for cost competitiveness will pay off and contribute to our profit growth of 9.1%. Japanese domestic tobacco business is projected to decrease adjusted operating profit at 6.2% due to cigarette industry volume decline by continuing expansion of T-Vapor category.
- On a reported basis, adjusted operating profit is forecast to be the same level as the previous year. We expect the negative exchange impact to continue, although it will ease compared to 2016. The stronger Russian ruble and the depreciation of Japanese yen will have positive impact, while weaker local currencies such as the British pound, the Euro and the Turkish lira will have a negative impact.
- Based on the shareholder return policy, we plan to offer annual dividend per share of 140 yen, representing 7.7% increase year-on-year.

Adjusted Operating Profit (JPY BN)



Dividend Per Share (JPY)



Role and Target of Each Business

In view of Business Plan 2017, the mid-to long-term role and target of each business are as follows.

Tobacco Business
Grow adjusted operating profit at mid to high single-digit rate per annum over the mid- to long-term as the core business and profit growth engine of the JT Group.

International Tobacco Business 022

Continue to strengthen its role as the Group's profit growth engine.

Japanese Domestic Tobacco Business 028

Maintain its highly competitive platform of profitability.

- Prioritize quality top-line growth
  - Strengthen our brand equity with focus on core brands
  - Grow or maintain market share in existing key markets
- Continue to improve the cost base
- Strengthen the business base
  - Broaden geographical earnings base
  - Develop emerging products category

Pharmaceutical Business 032

Aim to make stable profit contribution to the JT Group through R&D promotion for the next generation of strategic compounds and value maximization of each product.

Processed Food Business 036

Achieve operating profit margin on par with industry average, aiming to make further profit contribution to the JT Group.

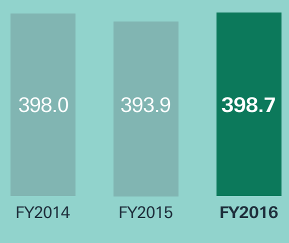
Performance Measures

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

In our Business Plan 2017, target is set for adjusted Operating Profit growth rate at constant exchange rates. While it is a mid- to long-term target, we also monitor the performance measures annually.

Tobacco Sales Volume

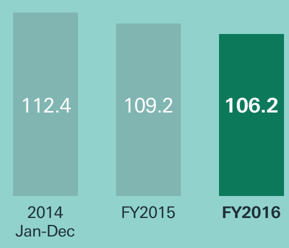
International tobacco (BnU)



+1.2%
to 398.7 BnU

For the international tobacco business, total shipment volume includes fine cut, cigars, pipe tobacco and snus, but excludes contract manufactured products, waterpipe tobacco products and emerging products.

Japanese domestic tobacco (BnU)

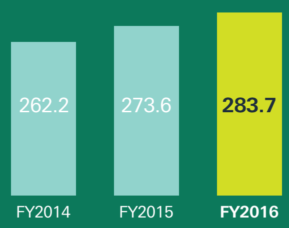


-2.8% year-on-year
106.2BnU

For Japanese domestic tobacco, total sales volume excludes sales volume of Japanese domestic duty free, the Chinese business and emerging products.

GFB Shipment Volume

GFB Shipment Volume (BnU)



+3.7%
to 283.7 BnU

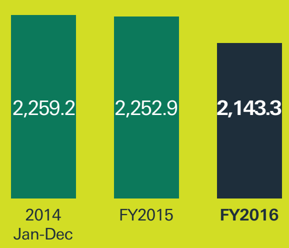
Shipment volume of GFBs, namely Winston, Camel, MEVIUS, LD, B&H, Silk Cut, Glamour, Sobranie and Natural American Spirit in the international tobacco business.

In our strategic framework to achieve adjusted Operating Profit growth, the JT Group places a particular emphasis on "quality top-line growth", while, at the same time, focusing on building a "competitive cost base" and "robust business foundation".

In line with our strategic emphasis, the measures to review our business performance are skewed towards top-line related indicators. As for shareholder return, we will deliver sustainable and steady increase of dividend per share.

Revenue

Revenue (JPY BN)



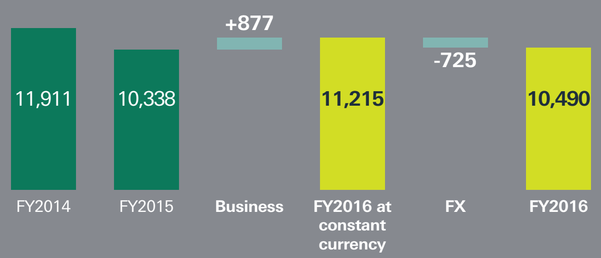
-4.9% to
JPY2,143.3BN

Revenue on a consolidated basis which, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes excise and other similar taxes, as well as sales from transactions in which the JT Group acts as an agent.

Note: The figures were the results from continuing operations only.

Core Revenue

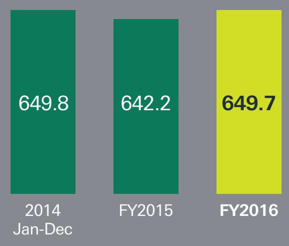
International tobacco (US$ MM)



+**8.5**%
at constant exchange rates to US$11,215MM

For the international tobacco business, US dollar-based core revenue includes revenue from waterpipe tobacco products and emerging products, but excludes revenues from distribution, contract manufacturing and other peripheral businesses.

Japanese domestic tobacco (JPY BN)

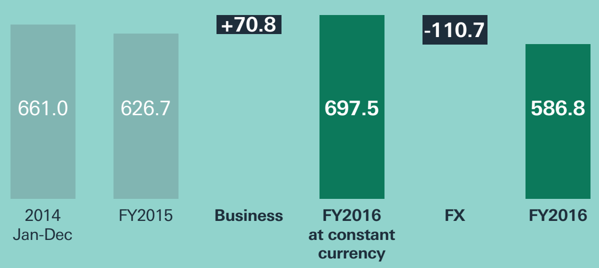


+**1.2**%
to JPY 649.7BN

For the Japanese domestic tobacco business, core revenue excludes revenue from distribution of imported tobacco in Japan, among others, but includes revenue from domestic duty free, the China business and emerging products such as Ploom TECH device and capsules.

Adjusted Operating Profit

Adjusted Operating Profit (JPY BN)



+**11.3**%
at constant exchange rates to JPY 697.5 BN

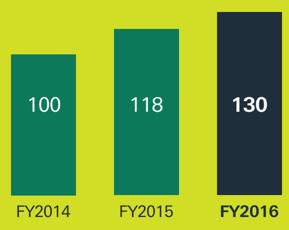
-6.4% including currency impact to
JPY**586.8**BN

Adjusted operating profit is calculated as follows: Adjusted operating profit = Operating profit + Amortization cost of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions + Adjustment items (income and costs)*

* Adjustment items (income and costs) are impairment losses on goodwill, restructuring related income and costs and others.

Dividend Per Share

Dividend Per Share (JPY)



+12 yen to
130yen

The sum of interim and year-end dividends per share, the record dates of which fall in the relevant fiscal year.

Note: The figures were the results from continuing operations only.

Operations and Analysis

Industry Overview

Please be reminded that this section is intended to explain the business operations of JT to investors, not to promote sales of tobacco products to encourage smoking by consumers.

Tobacco Business

Tobacco industry

Market dynamics

There are many types of tobacco products available in today's marketplace. Cigarettes remain the most popular choice for consumers, while fine-cut, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco and waterpipe tobacco continue to draw consumers' interest, with some of these product categories increasing their volumes worldwide.

In addition, the next generation of emerging products such as vapor products has become widely popular. Especially the market size of 'E-Vapor' products or 'Electronic Cigarettes' (e-cigarettes) has been expanding at a fast rate in markets such as the U.S. and Europe, reaching global sales of approximately US$10 billion in 2016. The products use vaporized liquid solutions often containing nicotine, and vapor is inhaled to offer a different experience. As E-Vapor products do not use tobacco leaf, they were not regulated or taxed as tobacco products, however, regulation or taxation of E-Vapor products is being developed in some markets.

Another type of emerging products referred to as 'T-Vapor' or 'Tobacco-vapor' has been growing particularly in Japan. Unlike E-Vapor, T-Vapor products use tobacco leaf and are therefore taxed and regulated as tobacco products in principle. Although the T-Vapor market is still in its making, we expect further innovation and product offerings will drive growth in this category, as market players take keen interest in this new growing market.

Approximately 5.5 trillion cigarettes are consumed around the world, reaching global sales of approximately US$700 billion in 2016. China is by far the largest market, accounting for over 40% of global consumption, but it is almost exclusively operated by a state monopoly. Indonesia, Russia, the U.S. and Japan are the next four largest markets, according to a survey conducted in 2017*.

In general, the market dynamics are distinctively different between mature and emerging markets. In mature markets, industry volume tends to decline reflecting various factors such as limited economic growth, tax increases, tightening regulations, and demographic changes, among others. In addition, down-trading is prevalent in these markets. Consumers are inclined to seek more value as they feel tobacco products become less affordable in the context of limited growth of disposable income. Recently, these trends have been observed in EU countries, resulting in industry contraction and down-trading in many markets.

In emerging markets, on the other hand, total consumption tends to increase, driven by population growth and economic development, particularly in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. As their disposable income increases, consumers look for quality and trade up to products in higher price bands.

Overall, when we exclude China, global industry volume has been slightly decreasing according to a survey conducted in 2017*.

However, more importantly, industry value continues to grow even in the current difficult operating environment, mainly driven by price increases. This is a sign of the resilience of the industry. These trends – decline in volume and increase in value – are expected to continue in the years ahead.

* Source: JT estimate (2016 data, as of July 2017).

Top market players

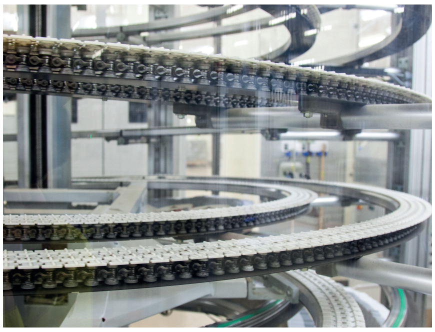
				Share of market (%)	
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Philip Morris International Inc.	25.0	24.6	24.6	24.8	24.6
British American Tobacco Plc.	18.0	18.2	18.5	19.2	19.4
Japan Tobacco Inc.	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.4
Imperial Brands Plc.**	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.6

Source: JT estimate (2016 data, as of July 2017).
Excluding China National Tobacco Corp (CNTC).
** Company name changed to Imperial Brands Plc. as of February 2016.

Top 10 countries by volume

					Billion units
Country	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
China	2,461.6	2,490.5	2,549.5	2,489.5	2,350.5
Indonesia	302.5	308.3	314.3	320.4	316.1
Russia	370.8	346.3	316.2	292.5	278.4
U.S.	292.7	279.5	270.6	269.9	263.4
Japan	197.4	194.1	186.2	182.3	173.9
Turkey	95.3	91.7	94.7	103.2	105.5
Egypt	77.6	80.2	83.2	86.4	90.0
Bangladesh	76.3	78.6	80.6	83.4	86.1
India	102.1	100.9	95.9	88.1	84.9
Philippines	102.5	86.7	82.3	79.4	79.1

Source: JT estimate (2016 data, as of July 2017).



Regulations

The regulatory environment continues to be more restrictive for the tobacco industry. Restrictions on promotions and advertisements are the most common around the world. An increasing number of markets are introducing bans on smoking in public places and promoting larger health warnings on product packaging, in some cases with pictorial health warnings. There are also some markets where displaying tobacco products at retail stores is banned.

Recent regulations are focusing more on the product itself. Plain packaging, or branding ban, has been introduced in some markets and furthermore, regulators are becoming more aggressive by restricting ingredients and emissions, following the guidelines on these attributes proposed by the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. In Europe, the European Tobacco Product Directive adopted extended health warnings, minimum packaging requirements or restrictions on the use of additives, among others. We expect to see EU member states complying with these restrictions by May 2017. These moves to commoditize tobacco products will undermine fair competition among tobacco manufacturers trying to meet increasingly diverse consumer preferences. Worse, they could result in an undesired increase in illicit trade, as commoditized products with less uniqueness are easier to counterfeit and more difficult to detect when smuggled.

Recently, new standards or frameworks for reduced risk claims have been established in a few countries such as the U.S. and part of Europe. In order to gain official approval from governments, activities in developing reduced risk claims have been intensified among major global tobacco manufacturers.

Taxations

Tobacco products are subject to excise or similar taxes in addition to value-added tax in most of countries as governments seek to secure their revenue or promote public health. Excise taxes were raised in various markets during the past year, and in general, tax increases are passed onto prices. Therefore, repeated tax increases in a short period of time, or steep tax increases, could lead to a decline in industry volume. Often, tax increases coincide with an increase in illicit trade, which could, in turn, affect our business.

Competition

Excluding China, two-thirds of world industry volume is produced by four major global tobacco companies, namely Philip Morris International Inc., British American Tobacco Plc., Japan Tobacco Inc. and Imperial Brands Plc.** The competition within the industry is intense and, as consumers' needs and preferences continue to diversify, a strong portfolio with established brands is increasingly important to support market share gains. Therefore, major global companies are focusing on brand equity enhancement to strengthen their brand portfolios by introducing innovative products. Competition in the vapor products category has been intensifying as recently the products have subsequently been launched in many markets. In addition to the pursuit of organic growth, M&A is an effective way to supplement growth opportunities in this industry.

* Source: JT estimate (2016 data, as of July 2017).
** The company name of Imperial Tobacco Group Plc. was changed to Imperial Brands Plc. as of February 2016.

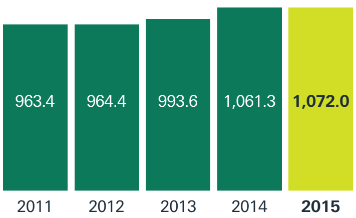
Top brands

Billion units

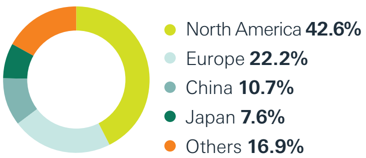
Brand	Company		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Marlboro	• Philip Morris International Inc.	• Altria Group Inc.	414.1	395.9	391.4	392.5	385.8
Winston	• Japan Tobacco Inc.	• Reynolds American Inc.***	135.0	140.8	132.6	135.0	141.5
Pall Mall	• British American Tobacco Plc.	• Reynolds American Inc.	102.5	105.7	110.1	109.3	108.2
L&M	• Philip Morris International Inc.	• Altria Group Inc.	96.0	98.6	98.7	103.2	102.5
Mevius	• Japan Tobacco Inc.		84.4	83.7	79.1	77.3	76.2
Camel	• Japan Tobacco Inc.	• Reynolds American Inc.	62.9	62.7	66.8	71.0	71.3
Rothmans	• British American Tobacco Plc.		20.8	25.8	34.8	50.5	69.2
Cleopatra	• Eastern Co SAE		52.5	53.7	56.2	59.3	65.9
Gudang Garam	• Gudang Garam Tbk PT.		62.3	64.1	66.5	66.1	64.8
Kent	• British American Tobacco Plc.		63.6	61.8	60.2	62.0	62.6

Source: JT estimate (2016 data, as of July 2017).
Excluding China National Tobacco Corp (CNTC).
*** Brand owned by Imperial Brands Plc. from 2015.

Worldwide Pharmaceutical Market* (USD BN)



2015 Regional Composition*



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Pharmaceutical

Market dynamics

The global pharmaceutical market continues to grow, reaching sales of approximately US$1,072 billion in 2015*. North America, the largest market in the world, shows more than 10% growth over the previous year.

In emerging countries, demand for modern medicine is also rapidly growing due to multiple factors, including growing consciousness of health, increase in population, and development of public healthcare systems, among others. Facing a rapidly aging society and a fiscal deficit, the governments in these markets try to contain healthcare costs through wider promotion of generic drugs.

In addition, patents of commercially successful drugs have been expiring during recent years, which accelerates the global trend of industry consolidation.

Mature markets take majority of shares in global pharmaceutical markets. North America is the largest market and accounts for approx. 43% of the worldwide market, followed by Europe and Japan, representing 22% and 8%, respectively*.

In Japan, the main market for our pharmaceutical business, original drugs comprise the majority of the market in terms of net sales. The Japanese generic drug market share for prescription drugs is still small compared with that in the U.S. and Europe. However, its market size has been expanding more recently due in part to government promotion of generic drugs in order to control medical care expenses.

In Japan, the Government determines the price of pharmaceutical products with revisions being made every two years. In April 2016, the latest round of price revisions led to an industry-wide reduction of drug prices by 7.8% on average.

Competition

The pharmaceutical industry is highly competitive worldwide. Our pharmaceutical business focuses on building a R&D-led operational platform. Based on this platform, original compounds are developed and marketed as leading products in major global markets. As such, we face competition with Japanese and multinational pharmaceutical companies.

Processed Food

Market dynamics

JT's processed food business is operated by our subsidiary TableMark Co., Ltd. (TableMark) which plays a main role. TableMark focuses on frozen food products, such as frozen noodles, frozen rice and frozen baked bread, ambient processed food represented by packed cooked rice, seasoning business utilizing our yeast technology and bakery business.

The size of the Japanese frozen food market in 2015 on a consumption basis including imports was ¥1,015.6 billion, up 2.8% year-on-year.

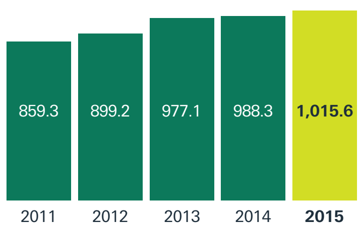
Regarding the domestic production of frozen food, the production monetary amount increased mainly as manufacturers amended the retail prices to adjust the increase in raw material costs.

For the Japanese processed food industry, we expected to see additional price-increases in imported raw materials and prices of raw materials remaining at high levels, mainly due to current weaker yen effect. The processed food business is also significantly impacted by the development in the wholesale and retail sales channels, particularly by their consolidation. We will continue to monitor the development of these channels, especially in the area of M&A.

Competition

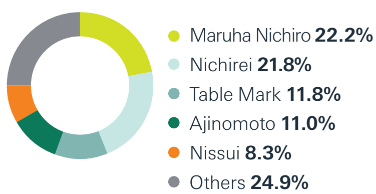
TableMark is competing against major players like Maruha Nichiro, Nichirei, Ajinomoto and Nissui as well as a multitude of mid-or small-scale producers. We are seeing a polarization of retailers as well as reorganization and oligopolization of the wholesale sector led by sogo-shosha, the general trading companies, resulting in stronger price negotiation power against manufacturers. We are also seeing an increase in private label brands.

Japanese Frozen Food Market (JPY BN)



Source: Japan Frozen Food Association.

2015 Share of Market by Frozen Food Manufacturer



Source: The Nikkei Business Daily.

Review of Operations
Message from the President of Tobacco Business

Mutsuo Iwai
President, Tobacco Business

> *“We will continuously strive to achieve sustainable growth of the Group’s Tobacco Business under the new organization structure.”*

To strengthen the operation of our tobacco business, we established “Global Tobacco Strategic Committee” and appointed “President, Japanese Tobacco Business” as of January 1, 2017. Under this new organization structure, we will overcome present and future challenges. Our tobacco business, Japanese and international tobacco businesses as a whole, will remain committed to achieving our target of mid to high single-digit profit growth rate over mid- to long-term.

“Global Tobacco Strategic Committee” is an advisory committee for the President of the Tobacco Business and is composed of JT and JTI Executives. Its principal objective is to facilitate future growth strategy of the Group’s Tobacco Business. The Committee will discuss the mid- to long-term growth strategies for the overall tobacco business including resource allocation related to business investments and provide advice and recommendations to the President of the Tobacco Business.

Members of the Committee will be:
- President, Tobacco Business (Chairman),
- President, Japanese Tobacco Business,
- Head of Tobacco Business Planning Division,
- JTI Chief Executive Officer,
- JTI Deputy Chief Executive Officer,
- JTI Chief Operating Officer etc.

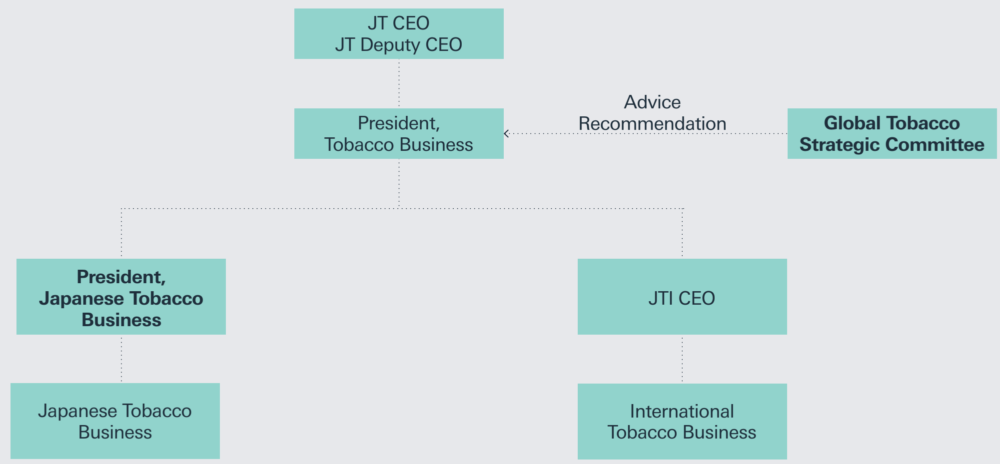
“President, Japanese Tobacco Business” was appointed to be fully in charge of the Japanese domestic tobacco business, reporting directly to the President of the Tobacco Business, in order to accelerate business decision-making.

Meanwhile, by delegating the major roles and responsibilities for the operations in Japan, the President of the Tobacco Business will be able to better facilitate the overall management of tobacco business.

Tobacco Business Organization Chart

As of January 1, 2017

Position in bold is newly established



Tobacco Business Value Chain

R&D

Create value for the business through innovation and quality

We focus on fundamental research and product technology development, taking advantage of our global research platform, in close collaboration with other functions. In particular, focus areas in our R&D activities are:

- Develop products and analytical capabilities in line with market needs and our anticipation of regulatory trends.
- Maintain existing products to comply with regulatory changes.
- Develop new technologies and improve production processes to maintain competitiveness and increase efficiency.
- Drive product innovation to enhance equity from various aspects, including tobacco leaves, blends, filters, printing techniques and packaging.
- Develop emerging products.

Procurement

Ensure stable supply of quality tobacco leaf

Tobacco leaf is the most important material for our products, and we dedicate our efforts to strengthen our capability to ensure a stable supply of quality leaf in the long-term.

- Increase the proportion of leaf from our vertical integration bases in Africa, Brazil and the U.S.
- Enhance sustainability of tobacco farming by helping farmers to improve productivity as well as taking initiatives to support their communities.
- Maintain good relationships with external suppliers to ensure sufficient supply at competitive prices.

With regard to non-tobacco materials, we aim to mitigate cost increases due to design enhancements and investment in innovative products by, among others, effectively managing procurement lot-size.

Manufacturing

Support top-line growth by delivering quality products

Our emphasis on product quality is increasing to meet consumer expectations for innovative offerings. In addition, we consistently pursue an optimal manufacturing footprint which ensures efficient and timely product deliveries to markets.

- Strengthen our ability for business continuity in times of emergency.
- Ensure high quality of products and enhance flexibility in the manufacturing process, overcoming complexity in manufacturing due to an increase in number of products.
- At the same time, seek efficiency by containing cost increases through continuous improvement and reviewing of manufacturing footprint for further optimization.

Marketing

Enhance equity of flagship brands

Our strategic focus is placed on our flagship brands and we strive to enhance their equity through effective communications with consumers.

- Allocate appropriate resources to support GFB's equity building.
- Implement responsible marketing programs, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations as well as our internal global marketing principles.

Sales & Distribution

Expand product availability by leveraging our trade marketing excellence

There are various sales channels for tobacco products such as supermarkets, convenience stores, street and train station kiosks, small independent retailers and vending machines. Key channels are different depending on the market and we develop win-win relationships with them to increase the availability of our products.

- Strengthen relationship with key accounts, leveraging our trained sales forces.
- Develop trade marketing initiatives for each market, taking into account the channel development as well as consumer trends and competitors' actions.

International Tobacco Business

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Thomas A. McCoy
President and Chief Executive Officer, JT International

“The core mission of JTI is to be the profit growth engine of the JT Group.”

2016 was our sixth consecutive year of double-digit profit growth at constant currency. We were once again the fastest growing tobacco company, further strengthening our business fundamentals, competitiveness and our role as the profit growth engine of the JT Group.

Share gains, together with benefits from acquisitions, enabled JTI to achieve a total shipment volume growth of 1.2%, our best performance since 2012. In addition, our Global Flagship Brands, now including Natural American Spirit, grew volume for the second consecutive year.

This positive volume combined with robust pricing across all clusters drove core revenue and adjusted operating profit growth at constant currency. Importantly, this solid top and bottom-line performance was achieved while continuing our strategic investments behind Global Flagship Brands, seeding markets and emerging products; investments that are strengthening the business and paving the way for continued growth over the mid to long-term period.

In seeding markets our strategic investments are paying off, with strong GFB volume growth driving a significant year-on-year core revenue increase at constant currency.

We plan to continue investing in these initiatives going forward to increase their contribution to revenue and profit growth.

We also invested further toward our vision to become a global leader in emerging products. Following the acquisition of Logic in 2015, JTI became a leading E-Vapor player in the key markets of the USA, the UK and France. And we continued our international expansion.

For 2017, the operating environment is expected to remain challenging, primarily due to regulatory changes in Europe and continued price competition mainly in CIS+. Despite these anticipated challenges, JTI is targeting another year of strong earnings growth and we are confident that we will continue to deliver sustainable growth over the long term.

Our strategies

The core mission of JTI is to be the profit growth engine of the JT Group. Using the “4S” model as guiding principle, JTI has developed a clear and actionable strategic growth agenda.

JTI’s strategic growth agenda sets out three key priorities:

- Organic growth in markets where JTI’s presence is established.
- Expansion of our geographic footprint in emerging markets for future growth.
- Develop a leadership position in emerging products.

Our key strategic drivers are:

- Build and nurture outstanding brands.
- Enhance productivity continuously.
- Maintain focus on responsibility and credibility.
- Strengthen human resources as a cornerstone of growth.

Total Shipment Volume
398.7 (BnU)
+1.2% Year-On-Year Change

Global Shipment Volume
283.7 (BnU)
+3.7% Year-On-Year Change

Core Revenue
10,490 (US$ MM)
+1.5% Year-On-Year Change
+8.5% Year-On-Year Change At Constant Currency

Adjusted Operating Profit
3,095 (US$ MM)
-5.0% Year-On-Year Change
+13.4% Year-On-Year Change At Constant Currency

We believe the combination of these strategic initiatives and continuous improvement provide the right balance between short-term profitability and sustainable long-term growth.

In line with our "4S" Model to deliver long-term sustainable growth, our company goal is to be the most successful and responsible tobacco company in the world. As a result, we have developed a Responsible Business Framework, which defines 12 relevant business topics to support this goal. Action plans are now being implemented and include, but are not limited to: respecting human rights across our value chain; developing reduced-risk products; and building sustainable supply chains.

2016 Performance Review

Volume & Share

Total shipment volume grew 1.2% to 398.7 billion cigarette equivalent units, our best performance since 2012. This positive achievement was supported by acquisitions and favorable trade inventory adjustments, mainly in the first quarter.

The performance in South & West Europe and North & Central Europe was strong, driven by continued market share gains fully offsetting the impact of industry contraction, notably in the UK. In these two European clusters, our fine cut volume increased 8.1%, led by France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the UK. In Rest-of-the-World, total volume was up significantly driven by positive performance in seeding markets and supported by our acquisition in Iran. The industry volume contraction across the CIS+ cluster and lower market share resulted in total volume declining.

GFB shipment volume increased 3.7% to 283.7 billion cigarette equivalent units, including the addition of two billion cigarette equivalent units from Natural American Spirit. This second consecutive year of volume growth was driven by the strong equity of our portfolio, and most notably Winston, Camel and Mevius. As a result, GFB mix in our total shipment volume grew to 71.2%, an increase of 1.7 percentage points versus prior year.

Looking into the clusters, GFB volume was very strong, increasing at mid-single digit growth rate in South & West Europe and double-digit growth rate in North & Central Europe and Rest-of-the-World. In CIS+, GFB market share gains could not offset the GFB volume decline due to industry volume contraction.

	BnU				
	South & West Europe	North & Central Europe	CIS+	Rest-of-the-World	**Total JTI**
Total shipment volume	65.2	54.2	141.4	137.9	**398.7**
GFB shipment volume	58.6	33.6	107.1	84.4	**283.7**

Overall as a company we grew total and GFB share of market. Across our Top40 markets, JTI's market share grew to 25.7%, a 0.3 percentage point increase versus prior year, including gains in the key markets of France, Italy, Spain and Taiwan.

Our GFB market share in our Top40 markets was up 0.7 percentage points to 18.2% as GFBs continued to gain share in France, Italy, Russia, Spain, Taiwan and the UK demonstrating once again the strength of our GFB portfolio and the value of our continued equity building investments.

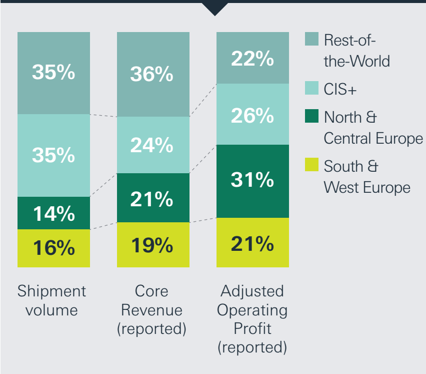
We also gained market share in fine cut, notably driven by growth in the key markets of France, Italy, Spain and the UK, as well as the addition of Natural American Spirit.

Importantly, across our Top40 markets, we grew total and GFB share of value to 23.6% and 17.0%, respectively.

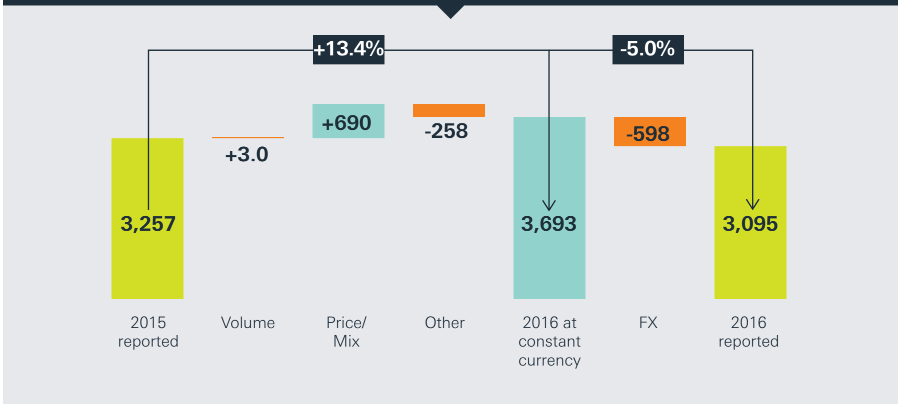
Financials

Core revenue grew 8.5% at constant currency driven by robust price/mix and shipment volume growth. Price/mix contribution increased by US$721 million. All clusters contributed to the price/mix increase, notably driven by Russia, Turkey and the UK. The South & West Europe cluster generated US$45 million in price/mix, combined with US$77 million from North & Central Europe, US$289 million from CIS+ and US$310 million from Rest-of-the-World.

Cluster breakdown



Adjusted Operating Profit (US$ MM)



Note: The selection of Top40 markets is based on profit contribution.

International Tobacco Business

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Pricing was also the key driver of our 13.4% increase in adjusted operating profit at constant currency. South & West Europe, CIS+ and Rest-of-the-World all delivered double-digit adjusted operating profit growth at constant currency. In North & Central Europe, adjusted operating profit only grew low single-digit at constant currency as we increased investments to support the integration of Natural American Spirit and to strengthen our position ahead of new regulations in the UK.

2016 Key highlights

Broadening the base for future sustainable growth

In 2016, we continued to invest in seeding markets. We define these as markets where JTI has a limited presence and where we have identified growth opportunities through sustained and focused investments.

Initiatives focused on strengthening our brand portfolio and equity, as well as expanding our distribution network and trade partnerships.

These investments generated solid results, with our total volume growing 29% versus 2015. This was driven by Global Flagship Brands, which increased their volume by more than 30%, led by Winston, Camel and Mevius.

This volume momentum delivered significant year-on-year core revenue growth at constant currency.

These seeding initiatives are important as they will enable JTI to benefit from a more balanced geographic footprint. As a result, they support our sustainable earnings growth over the mid to long term.

People, cornerstone of our growth

A major enabler of our strategy are the approx. 27,000 employees of JTI worldwide. To ensure sustainable future growth, we continuously invest in our people by setting high standards and fostering a diverse work environment where our employees excel. This allows JTI to recruit the best candidates and develop their skills and competencies across the organization.

top EMPLOYER GLOBAL 2017
CERTIFIED EXCELLENCE IN EMPLOYEE CONDITIONS

These efforts were rewarded by the Top Employer Global certification in 2015, 2016 and 2017, recognizing 33 countries for their exceptional employee environment. In 2017, JTI is ranked number one by the Top Employers in Europe, Middle East and Asia Pacific regions.

Expanding the business footprint

To complement our robust growth, we conducted a number of footprint expansion during the course of 2016.

In July 2016, the JT Group won a bid to acquire a 40% equity stake in National Tobacco Enterprise Ethiopia S.C., the Ethiopian state tobacco company. This great opportunity will further expand our presence in Eastern Africa following our acquisition in Sudan in 2011.

To address the different growth opportunities in the Americas, in February 2016 we completed the purchase of a 50% stake in La Tabacalera in the Dominican Republic. La Tabacalera has more than 100 years of experience in the cigarette and cigar business and was the first company in the Dominican Republic to be certified under the International Standard ISO 9001:2000 at the end of 2003. Operated as a joint venture with the Government of the Dominican Republic, this provides JTI with a strategic asset in the Caribbean.

Lastly, we also strengthened our business footprint in Bolivia with the acquisition of BIS Overseas Bolivia S.R.L., the second largest tobacco-specific distributor in the market. This new addition will accelerate JTI's expansion in Bolivia and enhance our presence across Latin America.

2017 Outlook

We entered 2017 with confidence in our business fundamentals, positive GFB momentum and the continuation of our strategic investments.

However, we expect the operating environment will be challenging, primarily due to tightening regulations and price competition.

This will overshadow the continued volume and share growth of our Global Flagship Brands and the increasing top-line contribution from seeding markets and emerging products.

Despite the anticipated operating challenges, we are confident in achieving 9% adjusted operating profit growth at constant currency, driven by the significant efficiencies generated by the planned and already implemented manufacturing optimization programs.

We will continue our investment strategy toward brand equity building, seeding markets and emerging products to ensure long term sustainable growth and strengthen our role as the profit growth engine of the JT Group.

On March 31, 2017, Thomas A. McCoy will be retiring and stepping down from JTI as President and Chief Executive Officer. He will be succeeded by Eddy Pirard, JTI's Executive Vice President Business Development, Corporate Affairs and Corporate Communications. This management change will not affect JTI's strategy as confirmed by Eddy Pirard during the company's full year results investor meeting in Tokyo: *"As of April 1, my Excom colleagues and I will lead JTI in achieving its objectives and financial targets for the current year, while working hard and developing new plans to further enhance our business fundamentals and competitiveness, to ensure continued and sustained growth in the long term."*

Please be reminded that this section is intended to explain the business operations of JT to investors, not to promote sales of tobacco products to encourage smoking by consumers.

Global Flagship Brands (GFB) Portfolio

Our GFBs form the core of our brand portfolio. We have nine GFBs providing a well-balanced portfolio to address consumer needs globally.

GLOBAL SALES

139.3 BnU

Winston is the leading brand of the JTI portfolio. Launched in 1954, Winston became the world's second biggest cigarette brand as of 2007. Winston is now sold in more than 120 markets following the 2016 launches in Nepal, Laos, Ivory Coast and Dominican Republic.

In 2016, Winston volume grew 5.5% to 139.3 billion cigarette equivalent units. Winston's continued performance is driven by a comprehensive portfolio architecture comprised of two sub-families – Core and XS.

Winston Core family, of which the lead styles are Winston Blue and Red, is Winston's global bestseller. In 2016, Winston Core grew volume by 2%, primarily driven by business expansion in the Rest-of-the-World. The XS family, which grew double-digit in 2016, is a more progressive range with a refined taste signature and features such as the LSS technology (Less Smoke Smell) and the new water-activated filter recently launched in Russia as Winston XS Plus AQUA.

Winston recorded double-digit volume growth in 34 markets and record market share in 20 markets, including Russia, France, Iran, Italy, the Philippines and Taiwan. As a result, Winston strengthened its global market share by 0.3 percentage points to 9.1% in JTI's Top40 markets.

GLOBAL SALES

52.2 BnU

Camel is the world's most inspiring tobacco brand since 1913, a global icon of creativity with over 100 years of tobacco experience. With its distinctive taste signature, Camel is sold in almost 100 markets with 4 new market launches in 2016: Iran, Myanmar, Namibia and Thailand.

2016 set a new record year for Camel driven by volume and share growth for the third consecutive year. The brand reached 52.2 billion cigarette equivalent units, an increase of 2.5% versus 2015. Camel's market share reached 3.3% in JTI's Top40 markets, gaining 0.1 percentage point versus prior year.

This positive performance was driven by strong growth momentum in Camel's European strongholds such as Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and also in emerging markets like the Philippines and South Africa, the latter entering Camel's cluster of markets exceeding 1 billion cigarette equivalent units.

Camel continues to build relevance amongst adult smokers driven by its iconic and international brand equity together with product quality enhancement and innovation. Capsule and modern line products continued to be the key growth driver in 2016 with line extensions now representing one-third of Camel's total volume.

Global Flagship Brands (GFB) Portfolio continued

GLOBAL SALES

47.6 BnU

LD is one of the top bestselling tobacco brands in the world and a key value proposition globally. Constantly increasing its footprint, LD is now present in 50 countries and became the first Global Flagship Brand to launch in the US market. Relevant portfolio expansions combined with a focus on modern formats (versus 2015, compact format grew 53% and capsules increased 31%) and successful migrations continued to build the brand as a stronghold in the JTI portfolio.

In a highly competitive value segment, LD delivered 47.6 billion cigarette equivalent units in 2016. Industry size contractions and competitive price pressures in CIS+ resulted in a volume decrease of 3.9% versus prior year.

Outside CIS+, LD volume continued to grow, notably at double-digit rates versus prior year in the Rest-of-the-World cluster. The brand achieved its highest ever market share in Canada, Latvia, Montenegro, Singapore and Taiwan. In Kazakhstan, LD became the leading brand with a historical high share of market of 21.3% in December 2016. Overall, LD reached a 3.4% market share in JTI's Top40 markets.

Launched as Mild Seven in 1977 and rebranded in 2013, Mevius is the top-selling brand in Japan with over 30% market share. Internationally, Mevius enjoys consumer popularity in Asian markets, and is expanding geographically to new markets.

For the full year of 2016, Mevius' international volume recorded an inspiring growth of 4.7%, to close at 17.9 billion cigarette equivalent units, driven by significant growth in South East Asia and World Wide Duty Free, while maintaining a steady growth momentum in stronghold markets.

Mevius continued to grow its share of the premium segment in its top Asian markets. In Taiwan, Mevius remained the number one brand with a share of market of over 20%, enhancing its leadership in premium by exceeding a 60% share of segment. In JTI's Top40 markets, Mevius' market share reached 0.7%.

MEVIUS
IMAGINEERING THE FUTURE

GLOBAL SALES

17.9 BnU

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Global Flagship Brands (GFB) Portfolio continued

GLOBAL SALES
13.4 BnU

Originally established in 1873, Benson & Hedges has a proud British heritage. In 2016, B&H volume increased 10.7% to 13.4 billion cigarette equivalent units driven by the success of B&H Blue in the UK. B&H increased its market share 0.1 percentage point to 0.8% in JTI's Top40 markets.

GLOBAL SALES
2.0 BnU

Natural American Spirit joined the JTI portfolio in January 2016. This brand offers a unique positioning as the only global exclusively "additive-free" premium cigarette. Present in ready-made cigarettes and fine cut, Natural American Spirit is available in 16 countries, following the launches in Greece and Ireland. Volume grew 6.7% to 2.0 billion cigarette equivalent units.

GLOBAL SALES
5.9 BnU

Glamour is JTI's leading super slims brand introduced in 2005. In 2016, mainly due to the industry size contraction in Russia, its volume declined 8.0% to 5.9 billion cigarette equivalent units.

GLOBAL SALES
2.9 BnU

Audacity, uncompromised excellence and noble characters define Sobranie, one of the oldest luxury cigarette since 1879. In 2016, Sobranie grew volume by 7.0% to 2.9 billion cigarette equivalent units.

GLOBAL SALES
2.5 BnU

Launched in 1964, Silk Cut established its premium credentials as one of the first low tar brands in the 1970s. In 2016, Silk Cut volume declined 7.4% to 2.5 billion cigarette equivalent units due to industry volume contraction in Ireland and the UK.

Other Tobacco Products Portfolio

Fine Cut

In this category which encompasses roll-your-own and make-your-own products, JTI's fine cut volume and share continued to grow.

With an 8.1% increase, our fine cut volume growth has continued in 2016, driven by the strong performance of our GFB fine cut volume (+17.7%) and the acquisition of Natural American Spirit.

JTI's fine cut market share was up in 11 of our 15 key markets for this category, essentially located in Europe.

We will continue to enrich our fine cut product pipeline with innovative product features to keep delivering solid results in this category.

Shisha

JTI entered the shisha tobacco business in 2013, and since then we have continuously improved the quality of the products, in addition to rationalizing the portfolio, rejuvenating the offering and expanding our presence.

In 2016, we returned to volume growth reaching 19,000 tons (+3.8%), despite the continued geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, a key geography for shisha tobacco.

E-Vapor

We continued to enhance our efforts to further develop JTI's presence and portfolio in E-Vapor. The acquisition of Logic provided JTI with the opportunity to become a leading E-Vapor player in the world's three largest markets in value, namely the USA, the UK and France.

Our E-Vapor portfolio encompasses all possible variants such as e-pens, closed tanks and open tanks with our own e-liquids.

While the category is evolving rapidly from a product and regulatory standpoint, JTI holds a 12.4% share of value in the USA and 12.3% in the UK market where we hold the number three position. JTI holds the number one E-Vapor company position in Ireland and is the number one closed tank proposition in France with Logic Pro.

We expanded further our presence in 2016, entering Austria, Germany, Italy and Korea. We will continue investing in this growing category to strengthen our portfolio and pursue more geographical expansion.

Japanese Domestic Tobacco Business

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Chito Sasaki
President, Japanese Tobacco Business

"Profit grew by quality top-line as well as cost optimization initiatives despite severe conditions."

Our operating environment continues to be challenging, mainly due to the ongoing industry contraction and an intensifying competition in Tobacco-Vapor (T-Vapor) category.

However, we are committed to taking various measures to secure our leadership position and to achieve quality top-line growth. In January 2016, we acquired Natural American Spirit (NAS) business outside the U.S. and have been pursuing the top-line synergy. In April, we also took a price increase of Mevius without tax hike. Driven by these initiatives, we have strived for strengthening our brand portfolio as well as growing revenue.

Regarding Ploom TECH, through the test marketing in Fukuoka city and our online store, we have become more confident in the superior features of the product, such as no smell of tobacco smoke and good usability.

Looking forward, we will maintain our role as a highly competitive platform of profitability for the Group by means of quality top-line growth, the optimization of investments in cigarette as well as the increased emphasis on T-Vapor category.

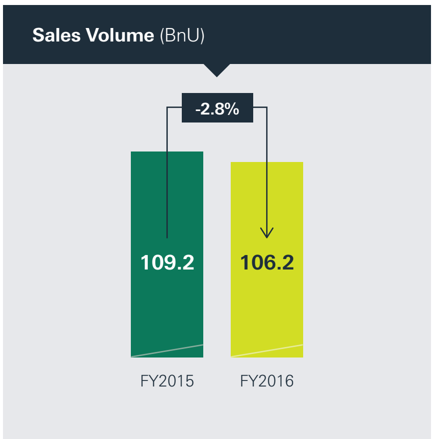
Performance Review (volume/financial)

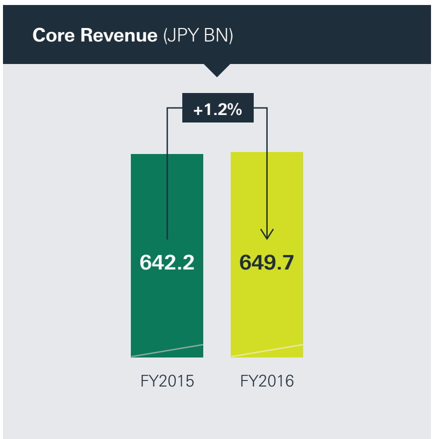
- Revenue and profit grew mainly through Mevius price increase and the acquisition of NAS.
  - JT sales volume decreased 2.8% to 106.2 BnU mainly due to the decline of cigarette industry volume, partly offset by the addition of NAS.
  - Core revenue increased 1.2% to ¥649.7 billion, mainly because of the Mevius price increase.
  - Adjusted operating profit grew 2.4% to ¥260.2 billion driven by the pricing, the benefits from initiatives to strengthen our competitiveness and effective cost management.

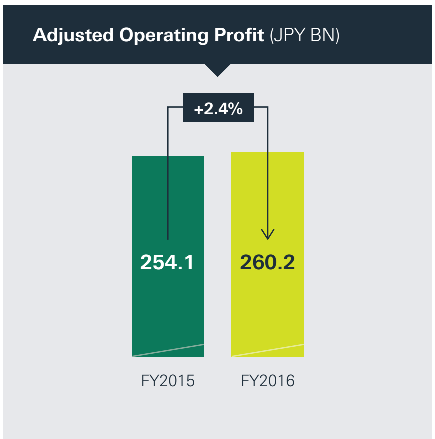
Sales Volume
106.2 (BnU)
-2.8% Year-On-Year Change

Core Revenue
649.7 (JPY BN)
+1.2% Year-On-Year Change

Adjusted Operating Profit
260.2 (JPY BN)
+2.4% Year-On-Year Change



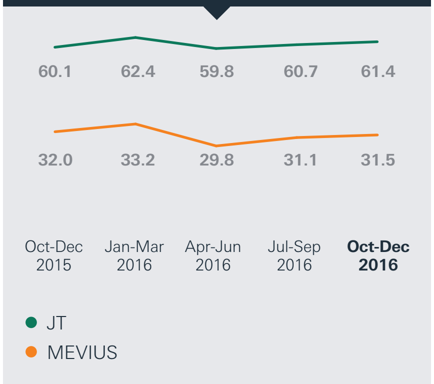




Performance Review (Market share)

- Our total and Mevius cigarette market shares were resilient in the context of severe competition.
  - In FY2016, JT market share increased 1.2 percentage points to 61.1%.

Share evolution of JT and MEVIUS (%)



Amid the intensifying competition, we continued to invest in sales promotion and brand equity enhancement with a focus on Mevius. Furthermore, with the addition of NAS, we can offer a compelling brand portfolio to consumers in each price segment.

Going forward, we will keep investing in our core brands to further reinforce our brand equity.

As a result of these investment initiatives, our market share including Mevius remained solid.

Our strategies

We respond to changes in the operating environment with an aim to generate stable profit. Meanwhile, we continue to invest in order to achieve sustainable profit growth.

In terms of cigarette, we are striving for maximizing our top-line through market share gains with a particular focus on our core brands. At the same time, we will optimize our investment in cigarette. With these efforts, we will secure and improve profitability in this category.

Regarding Ploom TECH, our priority is to complete the planned production capacity enhancement, which will lead to the expansion of its sales area. Also we will effectively communicate with consumers to improve awareness of this product and promote better understanding of its feature.

Outlook

We continue to pursue the maximization of our top-line as well as the optimization of investment in cigarette. However, revenue and profit are forecast to decrease in 2017, mainly due to cigarette industry volume contraction impacted by the expansion of T-Vapor category.

Despite this challenging environment, the Japanese domestic tobacco business is committed to fulfilling our role as a highly competitive platform of profitability in the mid- to long-term. Towards this goal, we will make necessary investment in T-Vapor and core brands to further build our business foundation which will underpin our sustainable profit growth from 2018 and beyond.

Please be reminded that this section is intended to explain the business operations of JT to investors, but not to promote sales of tobacco products to encourage smoking by consumers.

Please be reminded that this section is intended to explain the business operations of JT to investors, not to promote sales of tobacco products to encourage smoking by consumers.

Our core brands

Natural American Spirit

PRESTIGE

SHARE OF SEGMENT* **52.5%**

- The Natural American Spirit brand was born in the U.S. in 1982, and introduced to Japan in 1996.
- JT Group has completed the acquisition of the Natural American Spirit business outside the United States in January 2016 and been expanding its markets such as Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and the UK.
- The Natural American Spirit brand vision is unchanged even after its phenomenal growth globally with the idea to provide the most premium, additive-free, all natural tobacco product.
- The Natural American Spirit family comprises a line-up of 8 cigarette products as well as 3 Roll-your-own products.

Seven Stars

PREMIUM

SHARE OF SEGMENT* **44.3%**

- Launched in 1969, Seven Stars featured Japan's first domestically produced charcoal filter in pursuit of better taste.
- Since its launch, Seven Stars has consistently offered unique value in terms of taste, aroma, and product design.
- Seven Stars Original soft package with 14mg tar had been the most sold product in the Japanese domestic market for 9 years until 2016.
- The Seven Stars family comprises a line-up of 19 products.

MEVIUS

SUB-PREMIUM+

SHARE OF SEGMENT* **99.6%**

- Evolved in 2013 from Mild Seven, MEVIUS has commanded the No.1 share in the Japanese domestic market for more than 30 years.
- Its regular products offer smooth taste as well as menthol products allow consumers to enjoy premium and high quality products with only 100% natural menthol.
- The MEVIUS family comprises a line-up of 38 cigarette products as well as 3 capsule products for Ploom TECH, JT's tobacco vapor product.

Winston

SUB-PREMIUM

SHARE OF SEGMENT* **32.5%**

- First introduced in 1954 in the United States, and today Winston is the second largest cigarette brand in the world.
- In 2015, CABIN and CASTER were migrated into Winston in Japan. Winston has three types of taste, "Bitter", "Straight" and "Sweet", in both Regular and Menthol segment.
- The Winston family comprises a line-up of 29 products.

* JT total. 2016 results.

As of December 31, 2016

Please be reminded that this section is intended to explain the business operations of JT to investors, but not to promote sales of tobacco products to encourage smoking by consumers.

Ploom-TECH

Tobacco-vapor with a newly developed concept

Ploom TECH offers clearer tobacco taste without ash or smell of tobacco smoke provided by unique technology with no combustion and no direct heating of tobacco. It makes a new way to enjoy tobacco that helps to avoid annoying those nearby. In addition, Ploom TECH is activated merely by inhaling, making it possible to enjoy the experience immediately and at any time, also easy to hold and carry.

Ploom TECH

the future is plooming

Pharmaceutical Business

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Muneaki Fujimoto
President, Pharmaceutical Division

"We aim to build a unique, world-class pharmaceutical business driven by R&D and to increase our market presence through original and innovative drugs."

We strive to strengthen the profit base through R&D promotion of "first-in-class" compounds and value maximization of each product.

Strategy

- Promote R&D of "first-in-class" compounds and seek optimum timing to out-license them
- Maximize the value of each product

Performance Overview

[Development in Japan]

- "Genvoya Combination Tablets": a novel anti-HIV drug, Launched by Torii Pharmaceutical (July 2016)
- "Descovy Combination Tablets LT/HT": novel anti-HIV drugs, Launched by Torii Pharmaceutical (January 2017)

[Licensed compounds]

- Elvitegravir (Anti-HIV)
  - E/C/F/TAF (single-tablet regimen "Genvoya"): Launched by Gilead Sciences, Inc. in the U.S. and EU
- Trametinib (Melanoma)
  - For use in combination with dabrafenib: Approved in Japan and EU

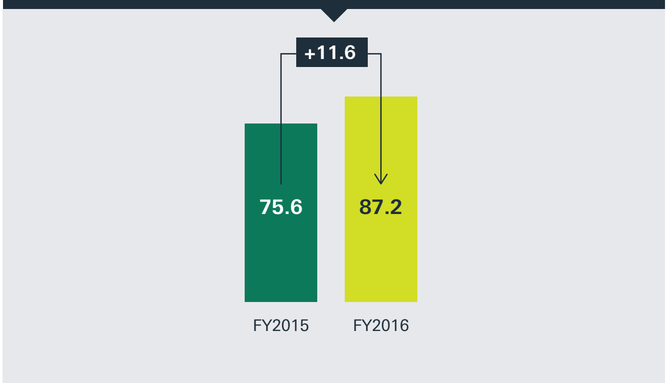
Business results (financial overview):

- Revenue grew ¥11.6 billion driven by an increased royalty from our license partners, mainly Genvoya. Milestone revenue associated with the progress in drug development also supported the strong result.
- Adjusted operating profit improved by ¥12.0 billion achieving a record high profit due to revenue increase.

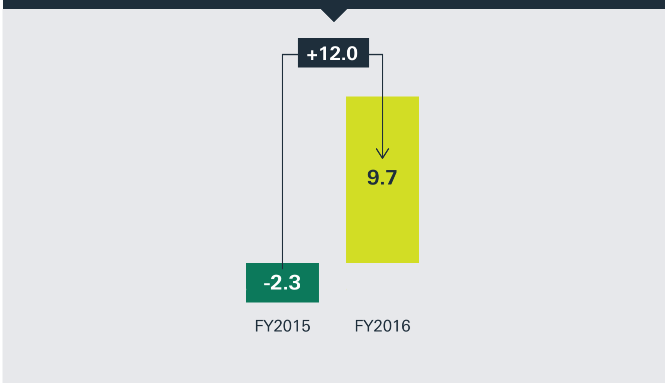
Revenue
87.2
(JPY BN)
+11.6
Year-On-Year Change (JPY BN)

Adjusted Operating Profit
9.7
(JPY BN)
+12.0
Year-On-Year Change (JPY BN)

Revenue (JPY BN)



Adjusted Operating Profit (JPY BN)



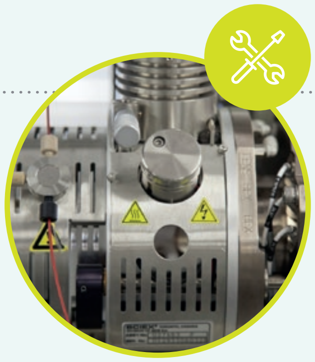
Value chain

R&D

Continue to strengthen R&D capability, a cornerstone of our pharmaceutical business

By focusing our resources on specific therapeutics areas, we continue to strengthen our R&D capability which enables us to create innovative drugs.

- Focus mainly on the fields of metabolic diseases; viral infection; and autoimmune/inflammatory diseases to best leverage our expertise.
- Allocate adequate resources in R&D in light of time-consuming and costly development process.
- Aiming at discovery of "first-in-class" compounds, enhance pre-clinical research capability and build development strategies tailored to accomplish the objective.
- Translate innovation into medicines that are both approvable and commercially viable.



Manufacturing

Ensure a reliable supply of quality products

We are proud of ourselves with a sustainable supply chain that delivers high quality products to our patients. We also pursue efficiency in our manufacturing arrangements; products marketed in Japan are mainly produced by Torii Pharmaceutical to maximize intra-group synergies, while outsourcing to contract manufacturers where appropriate.

- Remain focused on quality assurance and safely control.
- Maintain optimal manufacturing arrangements.
- Continuously strive to reduce environmental impacts, as evidenced by operation and maintenance of the ISO 14001 certificate by our Sakura plant.

Sales & Promotion

Build marketing competence on our MRs

In the pharmaceutical industry, medical representatives (MRs) play a crucial role in successful sales and promotion by providing medical and scientific knowledge with clients. At the same time, they collect valuable information from the medical front which could be reflected in the ongoing or future R&D activities.

Torii Pharmaceutical is marketing our products in Japan through approximately 500 highly-trained MRs. Outside Japan, instead of directly marketing our products, we receive royalties based on sales performance from our license partners for the compounds for which we out-license the right to develop and market.

- Provide extensive training programs to MRs and expand their knowledge to earn trust from our clients.
- Strengthen our marketing capabilities by leveraging the marketing support system, which integrates various clients' information.
- Build a sales and marketing strategy to meet the existing and future market needs in the changing business environment.

Japan Tobacco Inc. Clinical Development (as of February 6, 2017)

In-house development

Code (Generic name)	Potential Indication/ Dosage form	Mechanism	Description
JTZ-951	Anemia associated with chronic kidney disease/Oral	HIF-PHD inhibitor	Increases red blood cells by stimulating production of erythropoietin, an erythropoiesis-stimulating hormone, via inhibition of HIF-PHD.
JTE-052	Autoimmune/allergic diseases /Oral, Topical	JAK inhibitor	Suppresses overactive immune response via inhibition of Janus kinase (JAK) related to immune signal.
JTE-051	Autoimmune/allergic diseases/Oral	Interleukin-2 inducible T cell kinase inhibitor	Suppresses overactive immune response via inhibition of the signal to activate T cells related to immune response.
JTT-251	Type 2 diabetes mellitus/Oral	PDHK inhibitor	Decreases blood glucose by activation of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) related to carbohydrate metabolism.
JTK-351	HIV infection/Oral	HIV integrase inhibitor	Suppresses blood HIV levels by inhibiting the activity of integrase, an enzyme involved in the replication of HIV.
JTE-451	Autoimmune/allergic diseases/Oral	RORγ antagonist	Suppresses overactive immune response via inhibition of RORγ related to Th 17 activation.
JTT-751 (ferric citrate)	Iron-deficiency anemia/Oral	Oral iron replacement	Corrects iron-deficiency anemia by using absorbed Iron for synthesis of hemoglobin.

Clinical trial phase presented above is based on the first dose.

Licensed compounds

Compound (JT's code)	Licensee	Mechanism		Note
trametinib	Novartis	MEK inhibitor	Inhibits cellular growth by specifically inhibiting the activity of MAPK/ERK Kinase (MEK1/2).	NSCLC, trametinib+dabrafenib U.S., EU, Japan marketing approvals submitted
Anti-ICOS monoclonal antibody	MedImmune	ICOS antagonist	Suppresses overactive immune response via inhibition of ICOS which regulates activation of T cells.	
JTE-052	LEO Pharma	JAK inhibitor	Suppresses overactive immune response via inhibition of Janus kinase (JAK) related to immune signal.	
JTZ-951	JW Pharmaceutical	HIF-PHD inhibitor	Increases red blood cells by stimulating production of erythropoietin, an erythropoiesis-stimulating hormone, via inhibition of HIF-PHD.	

Location	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Preparing to file	Filed	Origin
Japan	●	●	○	○	○	In-house
Overseas	●	○	○	○	○	
Japan	●	●	○	○	○	In-house; Co-development with Torii
Overseas	●	●	○	○	○	In-house
Overseas	●	○	○	○	○	In-house
Japan	●	○	○	○	○	In-house
Overseas	●	○	○	○	○	In-house
Japan	●	●	○	○	○	In-license (Keryx Biopharmaceuticals); Co-development with Torii *additional indication

Processed Food Business

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Atsuhiro Kawamata
President and CEO, TableMark

"If we are going to prepare food for those who matter to us most, we wish to do so cordially and with care. This is our desire when running our business at TableMark."

TableMark began its operation as a food manufacturer with frozen and ambient processed food, bakery items and seasoning as our business pillars. In particular, we strive to provide high value-added products by focusing on staple food such as frozen noodles, frozen rice, packed cooked rice and frozen baked bread.

Strategy

- Increase the attractiveness of our offerings with a particular emphasis on staple food products* by meeting consumer needs with our own expertise.
- Minimize negative impact of rising raw material costs and weak yen.

* Staple food products: frozen noodles, frozen rice, packed cooked rice and frozen baked bread.

Performance Overview

The processed food business is primarily engaged in business concerning frozen and ambient processed food, mainly staple food products such as frozen noodles, frozen rice and packed cooked rice, seasonings including yeast extracts and oyster sauce, and bakery chain outlets in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

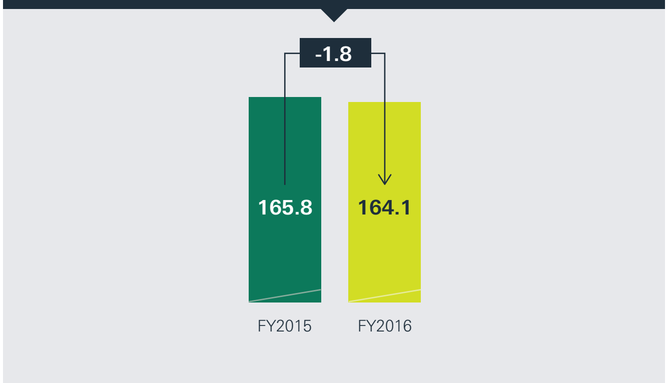
Business results (financial performance):

- Revenue decreased despite favorable sales of staple products, offset by the decline of sales of other products.
- Adjusted operating profit increased by 2.3 billion yen year-on-year as better product mix, cost reduction efforts and the strong yen enhanced the profit margin.

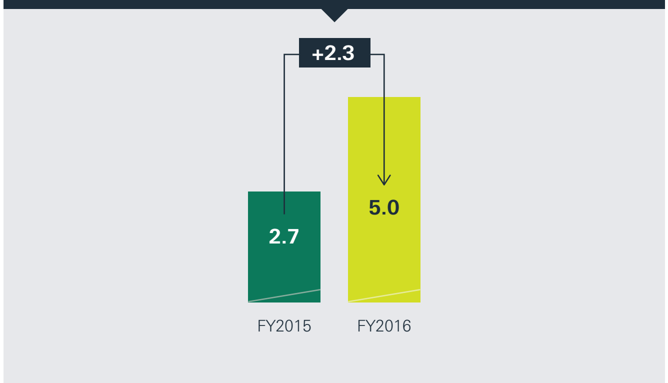
Revenue
164.1
(JPY BN)
-1.8
Year-On-Year Change (JPY BN)

Adjusted Operating Profit
5.0
(JPY BN)
+2.3
Year-On-Year Change (JPY BN)

Revenue (JPY BN)



Adjusted Operating Profit (JPY BN)



Value chain

R&D
Strive to develop innovative products to meet consumers' needs

- Leveraging our own know-how, we aim to develop value-added products to meet diversified consumers' needs.
- Frozen baked bread products have been developed which allow consumers to enjoy the taste of freshly baked bread at home. TableMark's original techniques for fermentation, baking and freezing recreate and preserve the taste and texture of fresh bread.
- New process for making frozen udon noodles, called "Tamnenjikomi Aya Jyukusei-ho" was developed. This process enables us to offer higher quality and value-added udon products.

Procurement
Ensure procurement of safe and quality raw materials

- Review of quality assurance certificates submitted by our suppliers.
- Inspections and monitoring of agrochemical residues and regular inspection at processing plants, in compliance with JT Group's internal standards, the Food Sanitation Act and other relevant laws.
- Examination of safety of production sites for raw materials sourced abroad.
- As for agricultural farms, inspections are made not only for soil and water but also in terms of how products are cultivated and how agrochemicals are handled. Breeding farms are also inspected.

Marketing
Strive for effective marketing to improve product awareness

- We analyze the market from consumers' point of view and, by combining the technology owned by TableMark, we strive to provide products with new values to increase our presence in the market. We strive for effective marketing in order to improve consumer awareness of our products.

Production
Prioritize safety and follow established quality control procedures

- JT Group is pursuing the adoption of the HACCP system, ISO22000 and FSSC22000 in our and business partners' factories. Under the ISO22000 and FSSC22000 standard, continuous improvements are made following effective rules to control sanitation and other key issues. These rules are based on the HACCP concept, and their effectiveness is tested using scientific evidence.
- All of JT Group's 31 factories in and outside Japan have achieved the ISO22000 or FSSC22000 certification.

Sales & Distribution
Increase penetration to retail outlets

- Strive to enhance profitability through our initiatives to increase our presence in supermarkets and convenience stores, by offering a wider range of products while also seeking better shelf space.
- TableMark products are also sold to restaurants and other public facilities.

Food Safety Control
Ensure safety control at all levels of the value chain

- Independent food safety management division is responsible for overall safety control, ensuring that consumers can continue to enjoy our products safely.
- External food safety experts provide assessment and advice regarding our initiatives – their knowledge and viewpoints are actively incorporated into our business.

Risk Factors

The JT Group operates diverse businesses, namely tobacco, pharmaceutical, and processed food. In addition, we conduct our business on a global basis, extending to Europe, CIS countries, Africa, the Middle East and others. Due to this diversity and these changing environments, we are exposed to various risks.

Considering such circumstances, we have put in place a risk management framework. Under the framework, relevant divisions are assigned to carefully monitor the development of events that may adversely impact the JT Group and prevent their materialization where possible.

When risks materialize, we promptly respond in order to minimize their unfavourable impacts. In reviewing risks, the magnitude of potential impact and likelihood of occurrence are most prudently assessed among other factors. Material risks, which could have a significant impact on our sustainable profit growth and business continuity, are reported to the CEO together with the request for approval to implement countermeasures against them.

The following section describes certain risks which potentially have a material impact on our business operations and financial results, but is not intended to be an exhaustive list of the risks we face. In addition, it is possible that risks that are currently considered immaterial or even unknown could turn out to be material in the future, as the business environment changes.

This section should be read together with the forward looking and cautionary statements contained in this annual report.

1 Disruptive tax increases

Tobacco products are subject to excise or similar taxes in addition to value-added tax. Excise taxes are increasing in most markets where we operate as governments seek to secure their revenue or promote public health. In general, value-added tax is also increasing. As a general principle, we fully pass on any tax increase to consumers by adjusting our sales prices. In addition, to the extent possible, we increase our prices more than the tax increase, considering the financial impact of an expected volume decline. A tax increase within a reasonable range is manageable through such a price increase as well as our efforts to support top-line and pursue efficiency. Most governments are aware that a substantial tax increase or repeated tax increases can reduce their revenue and they take a rational approach. However, in the past we have experienced tax increases in some markets that have disrupted our business.

Risk description and potential impact

A disruptive tax increase on tobacco products could result in a large industry volume decline due to lower consumption and, in many cases, increased illicit trade. In addition, down-trading to lower priced products could be initiated or accelerated. Our shipment volume, revenue and profit could decrease due to these negative reactions by consumers.

Measures to address the risk

- Promote the understanding of relevant authorities that a disruptive tax increase does not necessarily serve their purpose.
- Optimize our product offerings to capture the potential changes in consumer preference.
- Enhance our geographical portfolio to limit the negative impact of a disruptive tax increase in a specific market.
- Further improve efficiency to protect revenue and earnings.
- If a disruptive tax increase takes place, find an optimal price for each product which minimizes the unfavorable influence in the market.

2 Pressure from illicit trade

Illicit trade is a major concern not only for the tobacco industry, but for wider society. For the tobacco industry, it undermines legitimate tobacco business. For society, illicit trade reduces excise revenue for the government, often fuels organized crime, and may increase health concerns due to poor manufacturing standards and improper product handling. The tobacco industry has been fighting against illicit trade, which takes the forms of contraband, counterfeit and illicit whites.

Illegally traded products in a market tend to increase after a steep tax increase. Regulatory actions seeking to commoditize packages and products could also trigger the acceleration of illicit trade because such commoditization could make counterfeit manufacturing easier and detection of illicit products more difficult. We take a zero tolerance approach towards all these criminal activities with an emphasis on eliminating contraband products.

Risk description and potential impact

An increase in illicit trade could reduce legitimate industry volume, leading to a decline in our shipment volume, revenue and profit. In addition, the industry bears the cost to combat illicit trade, resulting in pressure on its earnings. Furthermore, it is possible that low quality counterfeits and improperly handled smuggled products damage the credibility of genuine brands, as well as the reputation of their owners.

Measures to address the risk

- Engage with governments, regulatory bodies and law enforcement agencies to eradicate illicit trade.
- Ensure we buy from and sell to only reputable business partners following our rigorous compliance initiatives.
- Raise awareness among individual consumers of the negative consequences of purchasing illegally traded products.

Working together with authorities:
In 2007, JT International Holding B.V. and JT International S.A., JT Group subsidiaries, entered a cooperation agreement with the European Commission, the executive branch of the European Union (EU), and 26 EU Member States as part of efforts to combat illicit trade. In 2009, the United Kingdom joined the agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement, the JT Group contributed US$50 million annually in the first five years from its execution and contributes US$15 million annually in the subsequent ten years. This financial contribution is to be used to support anti-smuggling and anti-counterfeiting initiatives led by the EU or EU Member States.

In 2010, JTI-Macdonald Corp., a JT Group Canadian subsidiary, also signed a similar agreement with the Government and Provinces of Canada.

3 Tightening tobacco regulations

The tobacco industry is highly regulated in various aspects, and regulations could influence our business performance and financial results. Among the regulations on products, for example, we may incur additional costs in order to comply with ingredients and packaging requirements.

Furthermore, the regulatory attempt to commoditize tobacco products could lead to an increase in illicit trade and negatively influence our legitimate business.

Business activities of tobacco companies are also restricted. With more prohibitive regulations on communication with consumers, our ability to effectively market products becomes further limited, and our top-line performance may be adversely impacted.

As a responsible organization, the JT Group abides by applicable laws and regulations wherever we operate. That said, we believe that laws and regulations should differ country by country, reflecting legal, social and cultural background. We endeavor to hold constructive dialogues with governments and regulators for a reasonable and balanced approach towards tobacco regulation.

Risk description and potential impact
Further tightening of tobacco regulations on marketing activities could undermine our strategy for top-line growth as we lose opportunities to enhance brand equity. Moreover, certain regulations may impose on us additional compliance costs. These may negatively influence our volume, revenue and profit.

Measures to address the risk
- Identify ongoing regulatory initiatives as early as possible by promptly collecting accurate information.
- Endeavor to hold constructive dialogues with governments and regulators for reasonable and balanced regulations that meet their objectives.

For further details, please refer to 'Regulation and Other Relevant Laws' contained in this annual report.

4 Country risks

Our tobacco business has consistently expanded our earnings base to secure long-term growth by making acquisitions, entering new markets and increasing share in markets where we had limited presence. Geographical expansion may increase our exposure to country risks. In any market where we operate, we may face economic, political or social turmoil which may negatively affect our operations and financial results.

Risk description and potential impact
Political instability, economic downturn, social unrest or other unfavorable developments in a certain market could disrupt our business, leading to lower volume, revenue and profit in the market.

Measures to address the risk
- Avoid overdependence on a small number of markets as sources of profits by expanding the pool of highly profitable markets.

5 Instability in the procurement of key materials

Across its businesses, the JT Group procures raw and processed materials for product manufacturing.

In particular, we strive to procure key materials in the required quantity and at reasonable costs. Our key materials include agricultural products: most notably, tobacco leaf for the tobacco business, and grains for the processed food business. Availability of agricultural products is often affected by natural phenomena, such as weather conditions. In addition, there is a growing concern that agricultural production costs may increase, due to the high demand in energy resources, global population increases, and economic growth in emerging countries.

Risk description and potential impact
Insufficient supply of key materials could lead to inability to manufacture our products, subsequently resulting in the loss of revenue and profit. Furthermore, the increase in procurement costs driven by higher production costs for agricultural products would directly pressure our earnings.

Measures to address the risk
- Reinforce ability to procure key materials by building a strong relationship with suppliers. In the case of tobacco leaf, further promote internal sourcing.
- Promote efficient use of materials by continuously reviewing the manufacturing process and product specifications where possible.

6 Unfavorable developments in litigation

JT and some of its subsidiaries are defendants in lawsuits filed by plaintiffs seeking damages for harm allegedly caused by smoking. As of December 31, 2016, 20 smoking and health-related cases were pending in which one or more members of the JT Group were named as defendant or for which JT may have certain indemnity obligations pursuant to the agreement for JT's acquisition of RJR Nabisco Inc.'s overseas (non-U.S.) tobacco operations. JT and its subsidiaries, who are defendants in such lawsuits, believe that we have valid grounds to defend the claims in such lawsuits; however, we cannot predict the outcome of any pending or future litigation.

Risk description and potential impact
A decision unfavorable to us could materially affect our financial performance due to the payment of monetary compensation. Critical media coverage of such lawsuits may reduce social tolerance of and strengthen regulations on smoking. Such media coverage may also prompt the filing of a number of similar lawsuits against JT or its subsidiaries, resulting in increased litigation costs.

Measures to address the risk
- Continue to build well-organized teams coordinating with external legal counsel to defend ourselves against these lawsuits.
- Continue legitimate and appropriate business operations. For further details, see section regarding 'Litigation'.

7 Natural disasters

Our operations may be disturbed by natural disasters such as earthquakes, typhoons, floods, volcano eruptions and others. Japan is one of the most important markets for the JT Group's businesses and subject in particular to various natural disasters. The Great East Japan Earthquake was devastating. The impacts on the JT Group included casualties among our employees, physical damage to our factories, and supply shortages of certain tobacco product materials. Our tobacco business was forced to temporarily suspend product shipment and limit shipment volume for an extended period.

We have developed a Business Continuity Plan to minimize the impact of such disasters, with a particular emphasis on the optimization of the global supply chain.

Risk description and potential impact
Natural disasters could cause damage to the JT Group as well as our suppliers, trade partners and consumers, leading to disruption of our business and negatively impacting financial results.

Measures to address the risk
- Continuously review the Business Continuity Plan and revise it as necessary.
- Carry out emergency drills to increase employees' preparedness against disasters.
- Insure key assets such as buildings, machinery, equipment and inventory to recover financial losses as appropriate.

8 Currency fluctuations

As the JT Group operates globally, we are exposed to the risks associated with currency fluctuations. The reporting currency of the JT Group consolidated financial statements is Japanese Yen, while the financial statements of our international subsidiaries are reported in other currencies such as Russian ruble, Euro, British pound, Taiwanese dollar, U.S. dollar, and Swiss franc.

Therefore, exchange rate fluctuations of these currencies against Japanese Yen influence the Group's reported financial results. As for the financial reporting of the international tobacco business, JT International Holding B.V. consolidates the financial results of the international tobacco subsidiaries and reports its consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars. We often communicate the financial performance of our international tobacco business in U.S. dollars, which is affected by exchange rate fluctuations against the U.S. dollar. In principle, we do not hedge these risks which arise from the translation of financial statements.

However, we hedge against risks which arise when equity denominated in each functional currency of the JT Group is translated into Japanese yen to be consolidated by using foreign currency-denominated interest-bearing debts and part of these are designated as net investment hedges. In addition, many companies make transactions in currencies other than their reporting currencies for day-to-day operations. Such transactions also involve the risk of exchange rate fluctuations. We mitigate these transaction risks through hedging activities; however, it is not possible to completely eliminate them.

Furthermore, if we liquidate or sell a group subsidiary which we acquired in a currency other than Japanese yen or impair a substantial value of such a subsidiary, the gain or loss from the transaction includes the currency fluctuation impact. Specifically, the impact comes from the difference in the exchange rates of the relevant currency against Japanese yen at the time of the acquisition and at the time of such transaction.

Risk description and potential impact

Fluctuations of exchange rates against Japanese yen affect the JT Group's reported financial results. Reported financial results of our international tobacco business in U.S. dollars are similarly influenced by the fluctuations of exchange rates against the U.S. dollar. In addition, we are exposed to the exchange rate fluctuation risks when a group company makes a transaction in a currency other than its reporting currency.

Measures to address the risk

- Mitigate the risk through hedging activities such as derivative contracts, possession of interest bearing debts in a foreign currency etc.

9 Competition

The JT Group competes fiercely in both domestic and international tobacco business with our competitors.

In the Japanese domestic tobacco market, import of tobacco products was deregulated in 1985, followed by the provisional suspension of custom duties on imported tobacco in 1987. Since then, competition has intensified each year, as smokers' preferences diversify and as our competitors pursue aggressive promotional activities.

In the overseas tobacco markets, the JT Group expanded its business organically as well as through M&A, by acquiring the non-U.S. tobacco operations of RJR Nabisco Inc. and thereafter acquiring Gallaher Ltd. As a result, we are in competition with global players in the international tobacco business or with local competitors with strength in specific markets.

Market share can fluctuate due to a number of factors, including increasing regulations, increases in health awareness, changes in smokers' preferences or changes to economic conditions of each market. It can also fluctuate from competitors' pricing strategies or strength of brand equity. Moreover, market share can fluctuate in the short-term due to new product launches by each market player and the accompanying promotional activities.

Risk description and potential impact

Fluctuation of our market share may affect the JT Group business performance. In addition, price competition (price reductions or brand repositioning, among others) aimed at increasing market share, may negatively affect our profit margins.

Measures to address the risk

- Optimize our product portfolio by:
  - developing and providing products that can capture changing consumer preferences and needs
  - placing brands with strong brand equity in each price category
- Provide product support by enhancing trade marketing capability and effective promotional initiatives.
- Further improve efficiency to protect revenue and earnings.
- Avoid overdependence on a small number of markets as sources of profits by expanding the pool of highly profitable markets.

JT Group and Sustainability

Our approach to sustainability is underpinned by our management principles known as the "4S" model. We strive to fulfill our responsibilities to our valued consumers, shareholders, employees and the wider society, carefully considering the respective interests of these four key stakeholder groups, and exceeding their expectations wherever we can. We believe that pursuing this model enhances corporate value and helps us to meet and exceed stakeholders' interest in the most balanced way possible.

Contents

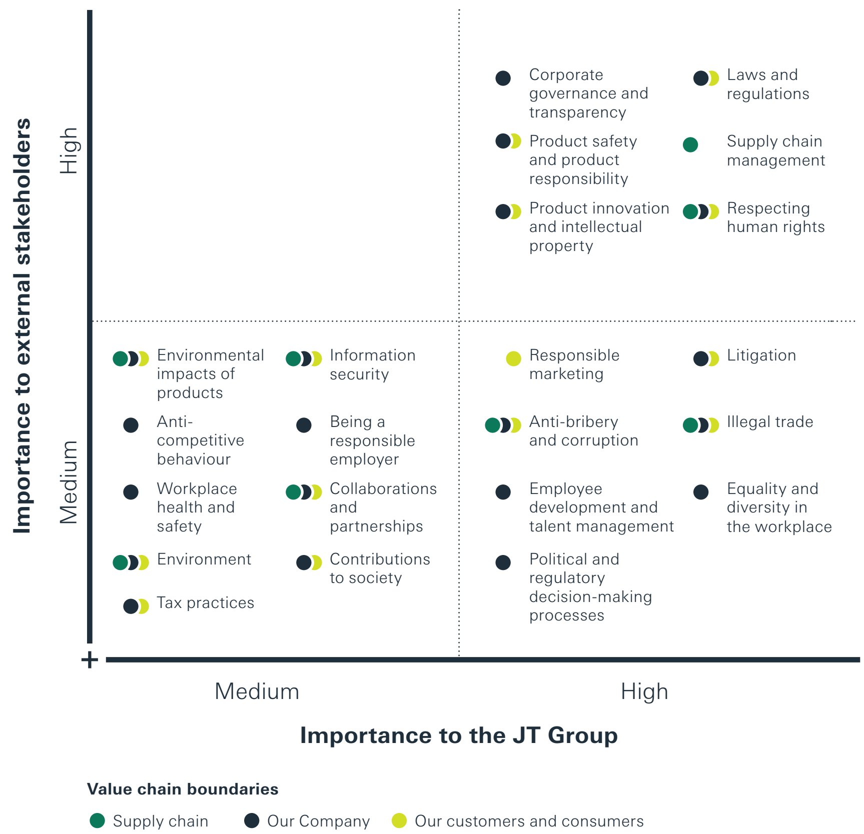
JT Group Sustainability Report and GRI G4 index:
www.jt.com/csr/report/index.html

Summarized below are material issues for the JT Group. If you wish to learn more about our approach and commitment to sustainability or specific programs, 'JT Group Sustainability Report FY2015' is currently available on JT Group website. The FY2016 report will be available on our website in June 2017. This report will be compiled in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines 'Core' level.

JT Group Materiality Assessment

We carried out our first materiality assessment covering the entire JT Group, which allowed us to arrive at a final list of 22 material issues ranked by level of importance to the JT Group and our external stakeholders in 2015 – see matrix below. In 2016, we carried out various initiatives in our business and supply chain, taking each materiality into consideration.

JT Group materiality matrix



Respecting human rights

In 2016 we launched the JT Group Human Rights Policy that aligns with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Policy was developed in consultation with stakeholders, and it formalizes and details our commitment to respect human rights within our operations and in our value chain. From 2017 onward, we will carry out research on potential human rights risks related to our stakeholders. The results of this work will guide the development of our human rights due diligence process, which includes the identification, management, monitoring, and reporting of key issues.

Child labor prevention

Our ARISE program launched in 2012 aims to address roots causes of child labor in tobacco growing. The program, which covers Brazil, Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania, tackles social and economic factors that tempt farmers to employ children.

This program aims to ensure that children are not part of the workforce by providing education and engaging with tobacco farming communities in various ways. This ranges from providing educational materials, after-school tutoring, and mentoring, to vocational training for older children in farming schools.

Through ARISE, we work with communities to improve their understanding of the long-term value of education, and the future prospects that it can bring. ARISE also works to replace lost income through Family Support Scholarships, which can enable parents or guardians to send their children to school.

Supply chain management

In 2016 our international tobacco business made significant progress on developing an IT-based supplier life cycle management system that will enable assessment of Tier 1 suppliers against our standards, including on key compliance, environmental and social risks. The system will be implemented in 2017 alongside our Agricultural Labor Practices program for directly contracted tobacco farmers and merchants.

Agricultural Labor Practices (ALP)

Our ALP defines minimum requirements for farmers we source tobacco on preventing and eliminating child labor, respecting workers' rights, and applying health and safety measures at the workplace. From 2016 we started to extend the scope of ALP to cover third party tobacco leaf suppliers, and our objective is to implement ALP throughout our supply chain by 2019.

From tobacco leaves to consumers

The supply chain of our international tobacco business, JTI, ensures that the necessary quality products are produced and delivered to all markets at the right time and at the optimal cost. This is a large and diverse process flowing from farmer to consumer, and including a wide range of procurement, manufacturing and distribution activities.

When it comes to procuring quality tobacco leaf as well as non-tobacco materials and services, we continue to put sustainability first. Working with more than 38,000 tobacco growers and countless supply partners around the world, we have been adapting our procurement models and supplier life cycle management system over the past few years to ensure a most responsible and sustainable approach.

This is particularly the case for tobacco leaf procurement. While we are committed to securing the long-term supply of quality leaf at the best cost, we strongly believe in creating shared value – for both the JT Group and the tobacco farming communities in which we operate.

PROCURE
NON TOBACCO
MATERIALS

FROM

380+

DIRECT SUPPLIERS

INPUT FROM

120+

MARKET
PLANS

PROCURE
TOBACCO LEAF

FROM

38,000

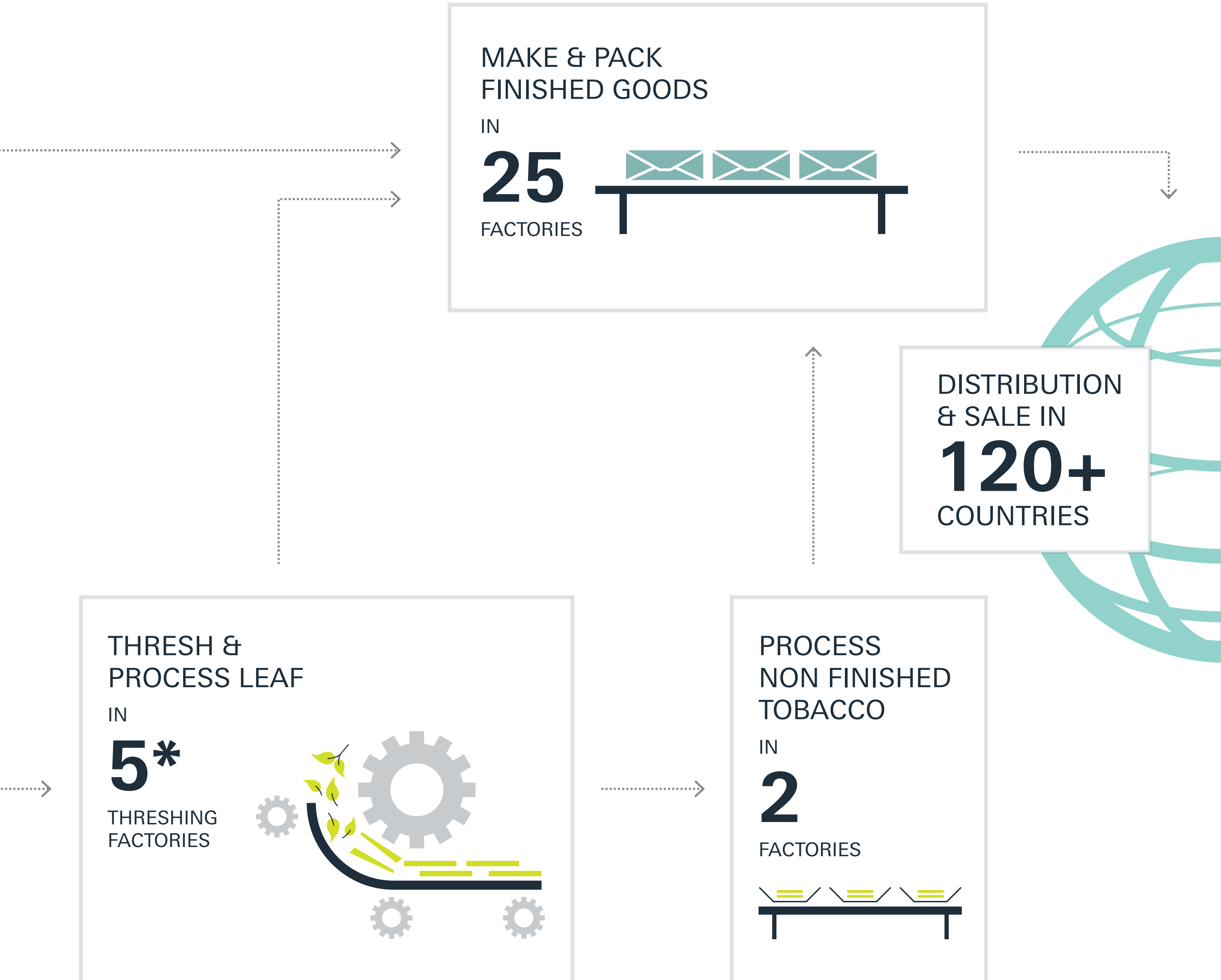
VERTICALLY INTEGRATED
FARMERS &

35

INDEPENDENT MERCHANTS

To JTI, this means much more than securing fair returns to growers. It means taking effective action on issues including child labor, deforestation, or the reduction of environmental impacts of tobacco farming across the entire leaf supply chain. In order to be successful in these areas, we seek to build stable, long-term and mutually beneficial relationships with our leaf merchants, growers as well as their communities.

In the area of processing and manufacturing, our international tobacco business continues to optimize its global footprint and focus on delivering continuous improvement and excellence in execution throughout all manufacturing activities. With a current portfolio of 5 leaf processing facilities and 25 finished goods factories, we are well placed to overcome the increasing regulatory challenges and remain a most competitive industry player.



* Two of these threshing facilities are integrated in our finished goods factories.

Corporate Information

Environmental, Social and Governance Initiatives

The JT Group actively works for sustainable business through environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives. At present, we have started programs in each area as recognized below.

ESG	Important Initiatives
Environment	Protecting the environment is a crucial part of our responsibility to society and key to the sustainability of our business. Climate change is one of the biggest environmental challenges the world faces today. From a business perspective, it poses a threat to the supply of key raw materials, given the potential negative impacts on tobacco crops, as well as on the production of many of the non-tobacco materials used across our supply chain. We have established Group-wide Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction targets up to 2020 and are on track to achieve these. We will develop further longer-term environmental targets, prioritizing issues that could impact society and our supply chain. Figures relating to 2016 environmental performance are undergoing external verification and will be published in the JT Group Sustainability Report FY2016. We plan to deliver on the 2020 targets through the further expansion of energy efficiency programs, by increasing the proportion of electricity from renewable energy sources, and by continuing the roll-out of site-level reduction targets and action plans. The JT Group has been reporting its Group-wide GHG emissions and climate change information to CDP since 2012. In 2016, we have been identified as a global leader for its actions and strategies in response to climate change and have been awarded a position on the Climate A List by CDP. CDP A LIST 2016 CLIMATE
Social	Equality and Diversity We are proud of our diverse workforce and the way that it contributes to and shapes the culture of the JT Group. Employing a diverse workforce is a strong source of competitiveness within an international marketplace and supports our goal of sustainable growth. We employ more than 110 nationalities across our global workforce. Beyond national diversity, we value diversity of opinion, allow people to express their own personalities, and believe in creating a work environment that fosters creativity and innovation. In 2016, we have been selected for Diversity Management Selection 100, Nadeshiko Brand, and the "gold" of PRIDE INDEX. DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT SELECTION 100 2016 NADESHIKO BRAND 2016 work with Pride Gold 2016
Governance	For the information regarding our corporate governance, please refer to the next section.

Our Recognition in Socially Responsible Investment Indexes

We have been selected as a member of the Dow Jones Sustainability Asia/Pacific Index (www.sustainability-indices.com) for three consecutive years since 2014.

And we are also a member of the Morningstar Socially Responsible Investment Index (MS-SRI) (www.morningstar.co.jp/sri, in Japanese).

MEMBER OF
Dow Jones Sustainability Indices
In Collaboration with RobecoSAM

Corporate Governance
Decision-Making, Business Execution, Supervision

Corporate Governance at JT

We have enhanced our corporate governance, based on our belief that it is the means for conducting transparent, fair, timely and decisive decision-making for pursuing JT's management principle, the "4S model". Specifically the 4S model aims ''to fulfill our responsibilities to our valued consumers, shareholders, employees and the wider society, carefully considering the respective interests of these four key stakeholder groups, and exceeding their expectations wherever we can.''

We have set out the "JT Corporate Governance Policies" and continuously strive to make enhancements based on our belief that it will enable us to achieve mid- to long-term sustainable profit growth and increase corporate value, which will contribute to the development of our Group's stakeholders and eventually the economic society as a whole.

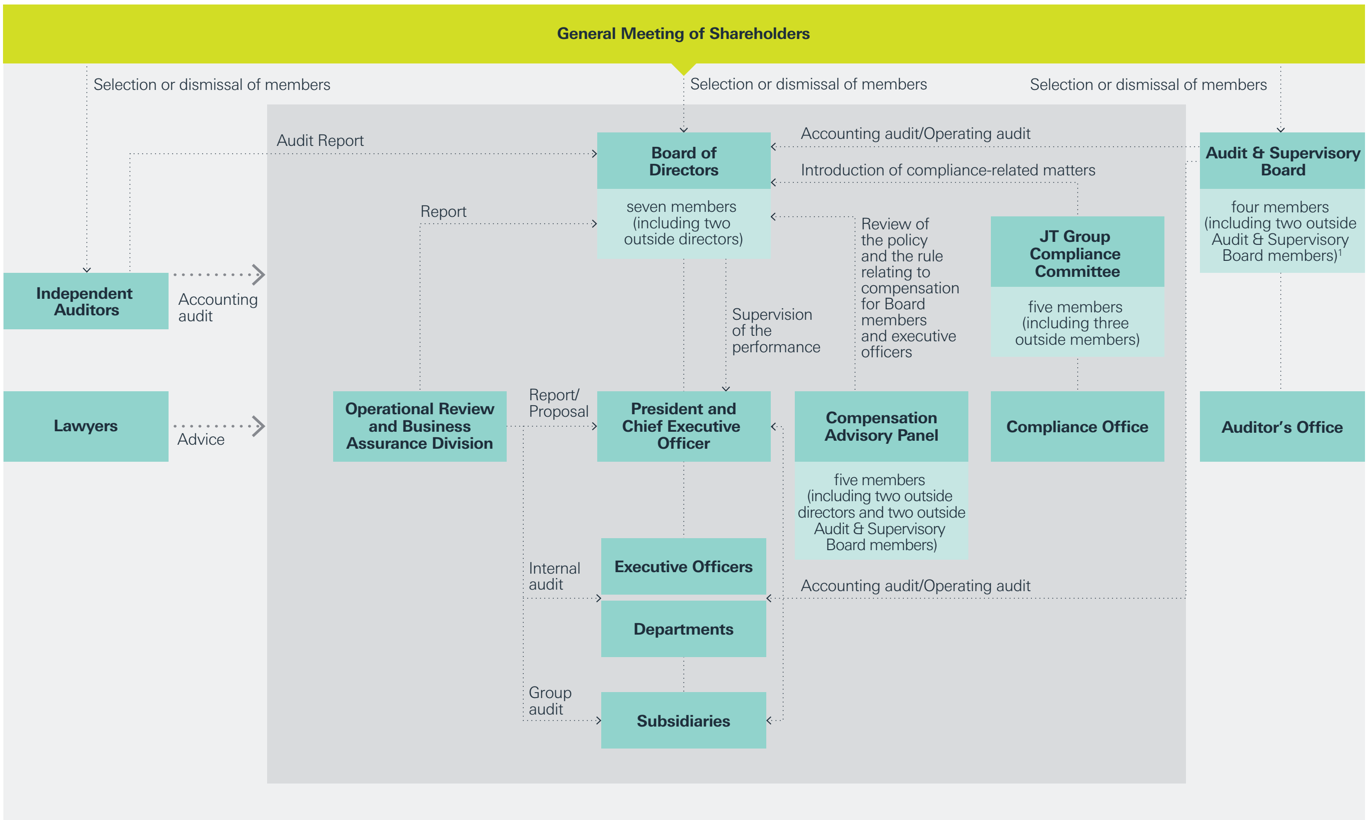
The "JT Corporate Governance Policies'' is available at: https://www.jt.com/investors/at_a_glance/governance01/index.html

Initiatives to enhance corporate governance

Rigorous supervisory and advisory function	Quality and prompt decision-making	Efficient business execution
Set up the Compliance Committee FY2000	Reduced number of directors FY2000	Introduced executive officer system FY2001
Set up the Advisory Committee* FY2001	Promote the delegation of business execution to the executive officers FY2000, FY2008 and FY2011	
Set up the Compensation Advisory Panel FY2006	Invited outside directors FY2012	

* Abolition of the Advisory Committee on June 30, 2014.

Our corporate governance system



[1] In preparation against a situation where the number of outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members falls below the required number, one substitute Audit & Supervisory Board Member is elected.

General Meeting of Shareholders

A general meeting of shareholders resolves the matters stipulated by law and our Articles of Incorporation. Under the Companies Act, certain matters are required to be resolved at a shareholder meeting including, most notably, the appointment and dismissal of the directors, audit & supervisory board members and external accounting auditors, dividend amount, and loss compensation, as well as change in the Articles of Incorporation. Our Articles of Incorporation do not stipulate any additional matter to be resolved at our shareholders' meeting other than matters legally required. The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting is held in March, and a special meeting of shareholders shall be called by the Board of Directors, as necessary. The President chairs the shareholders' meetings.

Within the extent as permitted by law, requirements for resolutions at our shareholders' meeting were lowered by amending our Articles of Incorporation. A resolution at a general meeting of shareholders can be adopted by a majority of the voting rights present or represented at the meeting. A resolution for the appointment of the Company's director and audit & supervisory board members additionally require a quorum, which is one-third of the total number of voting rights. A special resolution as stipulated under Section 2, Article 309 of the Companies Act, such as amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, requires the quorum of one-third of the total number of voting rights and the approval of at least two-thirds of the voting rights present or represented at the meeting. Certain matters resolved at our shareholders' meetings need further approval by the Minister of Finance in Japan.

The Japan Tobacco Inc. Act

JT was established pursuant to the Japan Tobacco, Inc. Act ("the JT Act") for the purpose of managing businesses related to the manufacturing, sale and imports of tobacco products. The JT Act provides that the Government of Japan must continue to hold over one-third of all of the issued shares except for the class shares, which have no voting right against all matters that can be resolved at our shareholders' meeting. The JT Act also states that the issuance of new shares and stock acquisition rights requires the approval of the Minister of Finance. In the case of a share-for-share exchange, the same approval is required for issuance of new shares (excluding own shares), stock acquisition rights (excluding subscription rights to treasury shares), and bonds with stock acquisition rights (excluding bonds with subscription rights to treasury shares). Under the JT Act, subject to the approval by the Minister of Finance, JT is allowed to engage in businesses other than manufacturing, sales and imports of tobacco products or tobacco-related business, provided that our engagement in such businesses serves the purpose of the Company. JT is also required to obtain approval from the Minister of Finance for certain matters, including the appointment or dismissal of directors, executive officers and audit & supervisory board members as well as amendment to our Articles of Incorporation, distribution of surplus (excluding loss compensation), merger, corporate split, or dissolution. In addition, within three months after the end of each fiscal year, we are required to issue a statement of financial position, a statement of income, and a business report to the Minister of Finance.

The supplementary provisions of the Reconstruction Financing Act*, which came into effect on December 2, 2011 states that the Government shall study by the year ending March 31, 2023 the possibility of full disposal of government-owned JT shares by reassessing the Government's holding in JT shares considering the Government's involvement in the tobacco-related industries based on the Tobacco Business Act.

* Act on Special Measures for Securing Financial Resources Necessary for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Decision-Making, Business Execution, Supervision continued

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors assumes responsibility in making decisions for important issues including the Group strategy as well as supervising all the activities of the Group. In view of the point that the Board of Directors determines Company-wide management strategy and important matters and effectively assumes roles and responsibilities as the body exercising supervision over all business activities, the concept concerning the composition of the Board of Directors shall be set forth as follows:

- The number of Members of the Board in the Board of Directors shall be fifteen (15) or less, within necessary and appropriate scope, composed of diverse people with a high-integrity sense of ethics as professionals, knowledge, experience and skills.
- JT shall appoint two (2) or more independent outside Members of the Board with qualities that will contribute to its sustainable profit growth and increase of corporate value in the mid- to long-term from the viewpoint of strengthening supervisory functions and transparency of business.

A Board meeting, in principle, is held every month and a special Board meeting may be called, as necessary. The Board of Directors decides those matters required to be resolved by the Board of Directors under the Companies Act, such as important business plans, disposal or acquisition of important assets, significant amount of borrowings, conclusion of important agreements. For the purpose of supervising the Company's activities, the Board of Directors requires directors to deliver a report on the progress of operations at least on a quarterly basis. In year ended December 2016, we had 16 Board meetings to discuss important issues including the management plan.

Members

7 (including two independent outside directors)

The directors marked with * are also the executive officers.

Yasutake Tango
Chairman of the Board

Date of birth: March 21, 1951
Term of office: 2 years since March 2016
Number of shares held: 2,800

Mitsuomi Koizumi*
President, Chief Executive Officer and Representative Director

Date of birth: April 15, 1957
Term of office: 2 years since March 2016
Number of shares held: 29,500

Yasushi Shingai*
Executive Vice President and Representative Director

Date of birth: January 11, 1956
Term of office: 2 years since March 2016
Number of shares held: 26,700

Mutsuo Iwai*
Executive Vice President and Representative Director

Date of birth: October 29, 1960
Term of office: 2 years since March 2016
Number of shares held: 21,000

Hideki Miyazaki*
Executive Vice President, Member of the Board

Date of birth: January 22, 1958
Term of office: 2 years since March 2016
Number of shares held: 16,600

April 1974
Entered Ministry of Finance

October 2006
Director-General of the Financial Bureau

July 2007
Deputy Vice Minister

July 2008
Director-General of the Budget Bureau

July 2009
Administrative Vice Minister

July 2010
Retired from the office of Administrative Vice Minister

December 2010
Corporate Auditor, The Yomiuri Shimbun Holdings

December 2012
Special Advisor to the Cabinet

April 2014
Retired from Special Advisor to the Cabinet

June 2014
Chairman of the Board (Current Position)

Significant Concurrent Positions outside the Company
Outside Director, The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.

April 1981
Joined the Company (Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation)

June 2001
Vice President of Corporate Planning Division

June 2003
Senior Vice President, and Head of Human Resources and Labor Relations Group

June 2004
Senior Vice President, and Vice President of Tobacco Business Planning Division, Tobacco Business Headquarters

June 2006
Executive Vice President, and Vice President of Tobacco Business Planning Division, Tobacco Business Headquarters

June 2007
Member of the Board, Executive Vice President, and Head of Marketing & Sales General Division, Tobacco Business Headquarters

July 2007
Member of the Board, Executive Vice President, and Chief Marketing & Sales Officer, Tobacco Business Headquarters

June 2009
Representative Director and Executive Deputy President

June 2012
President, Chief Executive Officer and Representative Director (Current Position)

April 1980
Joined the Company (Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation)

July 2001
Vice President of Financial Planning Division

June 2004
Senior Vice President, Head of Finance Group

July 2004
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

June 2005
Member of the Board, Senior Vice President, and Chief Financial Officer

June 2006
Member of the Board, Executive Vice President, JT International S.A.

June 2011
Executive Vice President and Representative Director (Current Position)

Significant Concurrent Positions outside the Company
Outside Director, Recruit Holdings Co., Ltd.

April 1983
Joined the Company (Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation)

June 2003
Vice President of Corporate Planning Division

July 2004
Vice President of Corporate Strategy Division

June 2005
Senior Vice President, and Vice President of Food Business Division, Food Business

June 2006
Member of the Board, Executive Vice President, and President, Food Business

June 2008
Executive Vice President, and Chief Strategy Officer

June 2010
Member of the Board, Senior Vice President, and Chief Strategy Officer and Assistant to CEO in Food Business

June 2011
Member of the Board, Executive Vice President, JT International S.A.

June 2013
Senior Executive Vice President, and Chief Strategy Officer

January 2016
Senior Executive Vice President and President, Tobacco Business Headquarters

March 2016
Executive Vice President, Representative Director and President, Tobacco Business Headquarters (Current Position)

Significant Concurrent Positions outside the Company
Chairman, JT International Group Holding B.V.

April 1980
Joined Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

July 2005
Senior Manager of Accounting Division of the Company

January 2006
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

June 2008
Senior Vice President, and Chief Financial Officer

June 2010
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

June 2012
Executive Vice President, Member of the Board (Current Position)

Decision-Making, Business Execution, Supervision continued

Motoyuki Oka
Member of the Board (Outside director)

Date of birth: September 15, 1943
Term of office: 2 years since March 2016
Number of shares held: 0

Main Kohda
Member of the Board (Outside director)

Date of birth: April 25, 1951
Term of office: 2 years since March 2016
Number of shares held: 0

The Audit & Supervisory Board

Entrusted by shareholders and ensured of its autonomy, the Audit & Supervisory Board conducts accounting audits as well as operating audits. Currently, we have four audit & supervisory board members including two independent outside audit & supervisory board members. Collectively, they have experience in management, legal, finance and accounting among other areas. Audit & supervisory board members have various statutory rights in order to accomplish their roles and responsibilities, including making requests to deliver reports to the directors, executive officers and employees, issuing an injunction to prevent illegal activities by directors, and representing the Company in case of litigation between any director and the Company. In addition, the Audit & Supervisory Board has a right to dismiss the auditing firm which conducts accounting audit. The Audit & supervisory board members' report containing the results of both the accounting and operating audits is submitted to the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Futoshi Nakamura
Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Date of birth: November 23, 1957
Term of office: 4 years since March 2015
Number of shares held: 4,800

Tomotaka Kojima
Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Date of birth: December 19, 1953
Term of office: 4 years since March 2015
Number of shares held: 0

April 1966
Joined Sumitomo Corporation

June 1994
Director, Sumitomo Corporation

April 1998
Managing Director, Sumitomo Corporation

April 2001
Senior Managing Director, Sumitomo Corporation

June 2001
President and CEO, Sumitomo Corporation

June 2007
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Sumitomo Corporation

June 2012
Advisor, Sumitomo Corporation (Current Position)
Outside Director of the Company (Current Position)

Significant Concurrent Positions outside the Company
Outside Director, NEC Corporation

September 1995
Started independently as Novelist (Current Position)

January 2003
Member of Fiscal System Council, Ministry of Finance Japan

April 2004
Visiting professor, Faculty of Economics, Shiga University

March 2005
Member of the Council for Transport Policy, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

November 2006
Member of the Tax Commission, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

June 2010
Member of the Board of Governors, Japan Broadcasting Corporation

June 2012
Outside Director of the Company (Current Position)

Significant Concurrent Positions outside the Company
Novelist
Outside Director, LIXIL Group Corporation
Outside Director, Japan Exchange Group

April 1981
Joined the Company (Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation)

July 2004
Head of Procurement Planning Division

September 2005
Senior Manager of Operational Review and Business Assurance Division
JT International Holding B.V. Vice President

July 2009
Senior Manager of Accounting Division

July 2010
Head of Operational Review and Business Assurance Division

June 2012
Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member, the Company (Current Position)

April 1976
Entered Ministry of Finance

July 2000
Director-General of the Fukuoka Local Finance Branch Bureau

July 2002
Deputy Head of Finance Group of the Company

July 2004
Deputy Director-General of Employee Welfare Bureau, General Secretariat, National Personnel Authority

April 2007
Deputy Director-General of General Secretariat, National Personnel Authority

January 2008
Director General of Equity and Investigation Bureau, General Secretariat of National Personnel Authority

August 2009
Commissioner, National Hospital Organization

November 2010
Executive Secretary, Japan Association of Corporate Directors

June 2013
Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member, the Company (Current Position)

Decision-Making, Business Execution, Supervision continued

If directors and executive officers find any issue that may cause a substantial damage to the Company, they are obliged to report it to the Audit & Supervisory Board, along with other relevant matters that could affect the Company. Audit & supervisory board members are authorized to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors and other important meetings.
Our directors and executive officers respond in a prompt and appropriate manner, when requested by audit & supervisory board members to deliver documents for their inspection, to arrange field audits and to submit reports. The Operational Review and Business Assurance Division, which conducts internal audits, as well as the Compliance Office, exchanges necessary information and works together with audit & supervisory board members.

Members
4 (including two independent outside audit & supervisory board members)

Yoshinori Imai
Audit & Supervisory Board Member
(Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member)

Date of birth: December 3, 1944
Term of office: 4 years since March 2015
Number of shares held: 700

Hiroshi Obayashi
Audit & Supervisory Board Member
(Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member)

Date of birth: June 17, 1947
Term of office: 4 years since March 2015
Number of shares held: 0

Independence of Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

JT reports to the securities exchanges on which it is listed that the two outside directors and two outside audit & supervisory board members are designated as independent executives. We have a criteria list to assess the independence of an executive. Based on the criteria, the independence of the four executives has been confirmed. Motoyuki Oka, Main Kohda, Yoshinori Imai and Hiroshi Obayashi, who are outside directors and outside audit & supervisory board members, serve as members of the Compensation Advisory Panel.

Criteria list for independence of an executive

A person who fits any of the following descriptions is not designated as an independent executive:

1. A person who belongs or belonged to JT or an associate or sister company of JT
2. A person who belongs to a company or any other form of organization of which JT is a major shareholder
3. A person who is a major shareholder of JT or who belongs to a company or any other form of organization which is a major shareholder of JT
4. A person who is a major supplier or customer of JT (if the supplier or customer is a company or any other form of organization, a person who belongs thereto)
5. A major creditor of JT including a major loan lender (if the creditor is a company or any other form of organization, a person who belongs thereto)
6. A certified public accountant who serves as an accounting auditor or an audit advisor of JT, or a person who belongs to an auditing firm which serves as an accounting auditor or an audit advisor of JT
7. A person who receives a large amount of fees from JT in exchange for providing professional services for legal, financial and tax affairs or business consulting services (if the recipient of such fee is a company or any other form of organization, a person who belongs thereto)
8. A person who receives a large amount of donation from JT (if the recipient of such donation is a company or any other form of organization, a person who belongs thereto)
9. A person who has fit any of the descriptions in 2 to 8 above in the recent past
10. A close relative of a person who fits any of the following descriptions:
    (a) A person who fits any of the descriptions in 2 to 8 above (if such descriptions apply to a company or any other form of organization, a person who performs important duties thereof)
    (b) A director, audit & supervisory board member, audit advisor, executive officer or employee of JT or an associate or sister company of JT
    (c) A person who has fit the descriptions in (a) or (b) in the recent past

April 1968
Joined Japan Broadcasting Corporation

June 1995
Bureau Chief of General Bureau for Europe, Japan Broadcasting Corporation

May 2000
Director General, Planning & Broadcasting Department, Japan Broadcasting Corporation

June 2003
Executive Editor and Programme Host, Japan Broadcasting Corporation

January 2008
Executive Vice President, Japan Broadcasting Corporation

January 2011
Retired from Executive Vice President, Japan Broadcasting Corporation

April 2011
Visiting Professor, Ritsumeikan University (Current Position)

June 2011
Audit & Supervisory Board Member, the Company (Current Position)

April 1970
Judicial Apprentice

April 1972
Appointed as Public Prosecutor

May 2001
Director-General of the Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

January 2002
Deputy Vice-Minister of Justice, Ministry of Justice

June 2004
Director-General of the Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice

June 2006
Vice-Minister of Justice, Ministry of Justice

July 2007
Superintending Prosecutor, Sapporo High Public Prosecutors' Office

July 2008
Superintending Prosecutor, Tokyo High Public Prosecutors' Office

June 2010
Prosecutor-General

December 2010
Retired from the office of Prosecutor-General

March 2011
Registered as Attorney at Law

March 2015
Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the Company (Current Position)

Significant Concurrent Positions outside the Company
Attorney at Law, Obayashi Law Office
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.
Outside director, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, NIPPON STEEL & SUMITOMO METAL CORPORATION

Support for Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

We provide support to outside directors and outside audit & supervisory board members. The Corporate Strategy Division or Secretary Office explains the agendas for board meetings in advance, submits requested documents and delivers necessary information to outside directors for them to contribute to the quality of board discussion.
As an independent body entrusted by shareholders, the Audit & Supervisory Board is expected to monitor the performance of the Directors and executive officers, with an aim to underpin the Company's healthy and sustainable growth as well as increase its credibility. For outside audit & supervisory board members to perform their expected roles, we support them by making necessary information available and allocating adequate human resources to the Auditor Office which assists audit & supervisory board members.

Executive Officer System

JT employs the Executive Officer System to ensure effective and efficient management by promptly responding to the changing environment, and thus aims to increase its company value. Executive officers are appointed by the Board of Directors. At the same time, the Board assigns certain responsibilities and delegates relevant authorities to the executive officers in accordance with the Rules Defining the Extent of Responsibility and Authority. In addition, we have the structure for quick decision-making and high-quality implementation of business about plan and strategy relevant to all business execution except the matters which are submitted to the Board of Directors.
This structure has been established by an articulate decision-making process based on the Rules Defining the Extent of Responsibility and Authority.

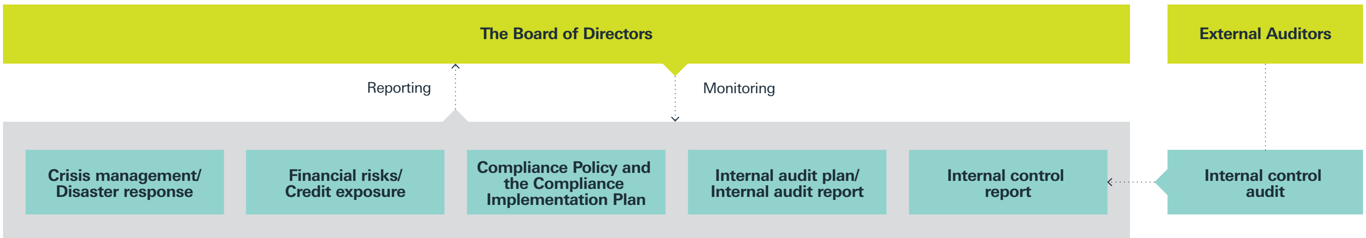
Please refer to page 68 for the list of Executive Officers.

Internal Control System & Risk Management System

Overview

JT devotes its efforts to ensure appropriate business operation by reinforcing internal control such as compliance, internal audit and risk management among other matters. The developments of these internal control focuses are reported regularly to the Board of Directors. In addition, we have the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office, a department dedicated to support the Audit & Supervisory Board, for our audit & supervisory board members to effectively perform their duties. JT works with the Group companies to enhance the framework for compliance (including the reporting concerns system), reliable financial reporting, internal audit and risk management.

Internal control framework



Compliance

A Code of Conduct has been created based on our internal guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. Under the Code of Conduct, all directors and employees are expected to fully comply with applicable laws, our Articles of Incorporation, social norms and other compliance standards. In addition, the Board of Directors has established a fair and effective compliance framework as described below.

- Set up the JT Group Compliance Committee, which reviews and discusses compliance related matters, reporting directly to the Board of Directors
- Appoint a Board Member responsible for compliance
- Appoint an Executive Officer responsible for the Compliance Office
- Discuss and approve the Annual Compliance Plan as well as the Annual Compliance Action Plans
- Report the status of implemented compliance initiatives to the Board of Directors

The Compliance Office is in charge of enhancing the compliance framework, while identifying any issues in the framework. The Compliance Office also promotes compliance by conducting various training programs to Board Members and employees.

The JT Group has both internal and external hotlines through which employees may consult or report any violations or possible violations of the JT Group Code of Conduct. The Compliance Office is responsible for investigating reported cases and implementing corrective measures after discussing it with the divisions concerned. Significant cases are reviewed by the JT Group Compliance Committee, and further reported to the Board of Directors as necessary.

The JT Group Compliance Committee is headed by the Chairman of the Board, with the majority of the members consisting of external members. The JT Group Compliance Committee met three times in the year ended December 31, 2016, and discussed initiatives to promote compliance throughout the Group among other matters.

Reliable financial reporting

In order to ensure the reliability of its financial reporting, JT has introduced a relevant internal control system in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other standards. In addition, a dedicated division has been created which reviews the internal control system and reports the result of the assessment. Reliability of our financial reporting is confirmed by the external accounting auditor who makes an assessment of our internal control system based on the Internal Control Report prepared by us.

Risk management

Financial risk management

JT has put in place the internal guidelines for financial risk management. The executive officer in charge updates the status of financial risks together with the countermeasures against these risks. Meanwhile, these risks and the countermeasures against them are reported to CEO and the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

Crisis management and disaster response

In order to deal with possible crises or disasters, JT has produced a manual for crisis management and disaster response so that we can make a proper initial response. In the event of a crisis or a disaster, a project team led by the President is immediately assembled. In the project team, the Corporate Strategy Division assumes the key role to support the President. Under the leadership of the President, we respond promptly and properly, ensuring close cooperation across the organization. Crisis or disaster incidents shall be reported to the Board of Directors.

Management of other risks

In accordance with the Rules Defining the Extent of Responsibility and Authority, management of other risks is delegated to relevant divisions, which identify and monitor the risks in their areas of responsibility. Significant risks are reported to CEO, together with the request for approval to implement countermeasures against them, where necessary.

Please refer to page 38 for our risk factors.

Internal audit system

JT has an Operational Review and Business Assurance Division, which is thoroughly independent of other JT Group divisions and organizations engaging in operations. Under such a capacity, it conducts internal audits and directly reports to the President. The Operational Review and Business Assurance Division has unlimited access to all activities, records and employees Group-wide to accomplish its roles and responsibilities. The head of the division is required to report to the President the results of internal audits along with their analysis and assessment, and also reports to the Board of Directors. The head of the division has the right to contact the management of JT and the Group companies regularly and as frequently as needed.

Executive Remuneration

Overview

Remuneration for our directors is determined by resolution at the Board of Directors, taking into account discussion at the Compensation Advisory Panel. Remuneration for our audit & supervisory board members is determined through the deliberations of the Audit & Supervisory Board. The aggregate remuneration of directors and audit & supervisory board members cannot exceed the respective ceilings approved at a general meeting of shareholders. In determining remuneration, we refer to research management remuneration conducted by a third party, and benchmark Japanese manufacturing companies operating globally with a scale or profit comparable with ours.

The Compensation Advisory Panel

The Compensation Advisory Panel has been established as an advisory body to the Board of Directors with an aim to increase the objectiveness and transparency of our executive remuneration. The Compensation Advisory Panel comprises the Chairman, two outside directors and two outside audit & supervisory board members. Upon request, the Panel reviews and provides advice on the policy, framework and calculation method for remuneration of our directors and executive officers. It also monitors whether our executive remuneration level is reasonable. During the past fiscal year, the Compensation Advisory Panel met four times to discuss the level of remuneration among other matters.

Based on the recommendation by the Compensation Advisory Panel, the key policy for our executive remuneration is as follows:

- Set the remuneration at an adequate level to retain personnel with superior capabilities
- Link the remuneration to company performance so as to motivate executives to achieve their performance targets
- Link the remuneration to company value in the mid- to long-term
- Ensure transparency by implementing an objective and quantitative framework.

Structure of executive remuneration

In accordance with the above policy, remuneration for our executive comprises (1) “base remuneration” paid monthly, (2) “director’s bonus” linked to our business performance in the relevant year, and (3) “stock option grants”, the value of which is linked to our mid- to long-term company value. In 2007, JT introduced a stock option program as an incentive linked to the mid- to long-term company value. The Companies Act requires a special resolution at a shareholders’ meeting if stock options are granted under particularly advantageous terms or at particularly advantageous prices. This is not the case with our stock option program, as our stock options are compensation for the executives who perform their duties, and the options are granted in exchange for certain considerations.

Remuneration for the directors and audit & supervisory board members is structured as follows:

Remuneration for the directors who also serve as executive officers comprises “base salary”, “executive bonus” and “stock option grants”. “Executive bonus” is included, as they are responsible for the achievement of assigned annual targets through their day-to-day management.

The combined amount of “executive bonus” at a 100% grant basis and “stock option grants” is targeted at approximately 80% of respective annual base salary. Excluding outside directors, remuneration for the directors not serving as executive officers comprises “base salary” and “stock option grants”, as they focus on decision-making on the Group strategies in addition to supervision of business and corporate activities. Remuneration for outside directors consists solely of “base salary” and does not include performance linked compensation from the perspective of sustaining their independence.

Remuneration for the audit & supervisory board members is also composed of “base salary” alone, in light of their key responsibility to conduct audits.

The maximum amount of the annual aggregate remuneration excluding “stock option grants” for the directors and audit & supervisory board members was approved at our 22nd Annual General Shareholders’ Meeting in June 2007. The maximum remuneration for all the directors combined is ¥870 million, and ¥190 million for all the audit & supervisory board members combined. In addition, the ceiling for annual “stock option grants” for the directors was approved at the same shareholders’ meeting. The ceiling is 800 options in number and ¥200 million in value. The number of the stock options granted to the directors and the executive officers who are not directors is decided each year by the Board of Directors.

The remuneration payments to the directors and audit & supervisory board members for the year ended December 2016 are as follows.

Category	Total remuneration and other payments (million yen)	Total amount of remuneration and other payments by type (million yen)			Number to be paid (people)
		Basic remuneration	Director's bonus[1]	Stock option grants[2]	
Directors (excluding Outside Directors)	603	316	170	117	7
Audit & Supervisory Board member (excluding Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members)	77	77	–	–	2
Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members	56	56	–	–	4
Total	736	449	170	117	13

1. Amounts to be paid.
2. Total amounts granted for the year ended December 2016.

The remuneration payments to the directors and the audit & supervisory board members whose total remuneration exceeds ¥100 million for the year ended December 2016 are as follows.

Name	Category	Company	Amount of consolidated remuneration and other payments by type (million yen)			Total (million yen)
			Basic remuneration	Director's bonus	Stock option grants	
Mitsuomi Koizumi	Representative Director	JT	85	69	31	185
Yasushi Shingai	Representative Director	JT	52	41	19	112

The stock options granted for the year ended December 2016 are as follows:

Resolution date	June 17, 2016
Positions and number of people grants	Directors (excluding outside Directors): 5 persons Executive officers (excluding persons serving as Directors): 18 persons
Number of shares	34,200 shares to Directors (excluding outside Directors) 51,800 shares to Executive officers (excluding persons serving as Directors) Total 86,000 shares (200 shares per stock acquisition right)

History of the JT Group
Before 1985

JT's history in Japan dates back to 1898, when the Government formed a monopoly bureau to operate the exclusive sale of domestic tobacco leaf.

The JT Group's overseas history began with the founding of Austria Tabak in 1784. Roughly 70 years later, Tom Gallaher started out in business in Northern Ireland, laying the foundations for the Gallaher Group. Meanwhile, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (RJR), which would subsequently create the Camel and Winston brands, was established in 1874 in the U.S. In this manner, the current JT Group can trace its origins to many different countries and regions such as Austria, Northern Ireland, the U.S. and Japan. The JT Group has a long history and extensive experience in the tobacco business.

History in Japan from the early 20th century to 1984, when the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act was enacted.

Our history in Japan dates back to 1898, when the Government formed a monopoly bureau to undertake the exclusive sale of domestic leaf tobacco. In the early 1900s, the Japanese government extended this monopoly to all tobacco products in Japan and to the domestic salt business. On June 1, 1949, the bureau was established and duly named the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation, or JTS. This corporation helped to ensure the stable supply of tobacco and secure fiscal revenues for the Government.

The growth in demand for cigarettes in Japan began to slow in the mid-1970s as a result of demographic trends and growing concern about health risks associated with smoking. This trend continued, such that growth in industry sales essentially stopped. In addition to the structural change, the domestic tobacco market opened up substantially to foreign suppliers, triggering competition between domestic and foreign tobacco products in Japan.

Foreign countries stepped up pressure on Japan to take further measures to open the market that were difficult to implement within the framework of the monopoly tobacco sales system. Amid such pressure as well as moves toward the reform of Government-run public corporations, a Government panel was established in March 1981 to conduct research into the public corporation system. In its third report (July 30, 1982), the panel proposed drastic reform of the monopoly and public corporation systems. In response to this proposal, the Government conducted a comprehensive review of these systems and drafted bills to:

- Abolish the tobacco monopoly law to liberalize tobacco imports and establish a tobacco business law to make necessary adjustments related to the tobacco business.
- Abolish the JTS law, reorganize JTS as a joint stock corporation so as to enable it to pursue rational corporate management as much as possible and establish the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act, which provides for a necessary minimum level of regulation in light of the corporation's need to compete with foreign tobacco companies on an equal footing in the domestic market following the liberalization of tobacco imports.

These bills were enacted on August 3, 1984 in the 101st session of the Diet and promulgated on August 10 of the same year. In April 1985, JT was founded as an entity that took over the whole of the business operations and assets of JTS.

JT's history in Japan dates back to 1898, when the Government formed a monopoly bureau to operate the exclusive sale of domestic tobacco leaf.

1784
Austria Tabak is founded by Emperor Joseph II.

1857
Tom Gallaher sets up his business in Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

1874
RJR is founded by Richard Joshua Reynolds in Winston, North Carolina.

1879
Sobranie is registered in London, to become one of the oldest cigarette brands in the world.

1891
The Moscow-based Ducat factory is founded.

1898
The Japanese Monopoly Bureau is established for the sale of domestic leaf tobacco.

1913
Camel is launched.

1931
Cellophane is introduced by RJR in order to preserve the freshness of tobacco.

1949
The Monopoly Bureau becomes the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation.

1954
Winston is launched.

1955
Benson & Hedges is acquired by Gallaher.

1956
Salem is launched.

1957
HOPE (10) is launched as Japan's first domestically produced filter cigarettes.

1964
Silk Cut is launched.

1968
Gallaher is acquired by the American Tobacco Company.

1969
Seven Stars is launched, featuring Japan's first domestically produced charcoal filter.

1977
Mild Seven is launched (Japan).

1981
Mild Seven is launched internationally.

1984
Japan Tobacco Inc. Act is enacted.

In and after 1985

The corporate history of JT is summarized in the table to the right. For the international tobacco business, the history before JT's acquisitions of RJR Nabisco's non-US tobacco operations and Gallaher is included.

The operating environment for JT changed drastically in just two years after the foundation of the Company, with the yen's strong appreciation following the Plaza Accord in 1985, a tobacco tax hike in 1986 and the abolition of tariffs on imported cigarettes in 1987. Amid the yen's upsurge, a price increase for JT products due to the tobacco tax hike, coupled with price cuts for imported cigarettes attributable to the tariff abolition, eliminated the price advantage of JT products over imported products, which had stood at around ¥60 to ¥80 when JT was founded in 1985. As a result, competition between JT and foreign tobacco makers intensified in the Japanese market, leading to a decline in JT's market share from 97.6% in fiscal 1985 to 90.2% in fiscal 1987.

To cope with the rapid deterioration of the operating environment, JT implemented rationalization measures to enhance its cost-competitiveness and pursued diversification while taking measures to strengthen its marketing capability. In the 1990s, JT's competition with foreign rivals in the Japanese market intensified further. Furthermore, overall cigarette demand in Japan peaked in the latter half of the 1990s due to a contraction of the adult population and growing concerns with health problems associated with smoking. Amid the increasingly difficult operating environment for the Japanese domestic tobacco business, JT took additional rationalization steps, pursued consolidation of operations in its areas of business diversification and expanded the international tobacco business, thereby strengthening its business foundation.

JT significantly strengthened the international tobacco business by acquiring RJR Nabisco's non-U.S. tobacco operations in 1999 and Gallaher in 2007. With its international sales volume exceeding its domestic sales volume, the JT Group continues to grow as a global tobacco company. The international tobacco business is the engine of the JT Group's profit growth through its comprehensive brand portfolio which includes Winston, Camel, Mild Seven – MEVIUS and LD as well as Benson & Hedges, Silk Cut, Sobranie, Glamour and Natural American Spirit.

1985

April
Japan Tobacco Inc. is established. (Japanese tobacco market opened to Foreign tobacco manufacturers).

The Business Development Division is established to promote new businesses.

The Business Development Division is later reorganized into operational divisions engaged in the food and pharmaceutical businesses, finishing in July 1990.

1987

April
Import tariffs on imported cigarettes are abolished.

1988

October
JT communication name is introduced.

1992

Acquisition of Manchester Tobacco Company Ltd.
Acquisition of AS-Petro (Russia).*

1993

September
The Central Pharmaceutical Research Institute is established to enhance in-house research capabilities.

1994

October
Government releases first tranche of outstanding JT shares for initial public offering (394,276 shares offered at ¥1,438,000 apiece).

JT stock is listed on the first sections of stock exchanges in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya.

November
JT stock is listed on the stock exchanges in Kyoto, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Niigata and Sapporo.

Acquisition of Yelets (Russia).*

1995

May
Head office is moved back to Minato-ku from Shinagawa-ku.

Peter I is launched (Russia).*

1996

June
Government releases second tranche of outstanding JT shares (272,390 shares offered at ¥815,000 apiece).

Acquisition of Tanzanian tobacco production facility.*

1997

April
JT ends its salt monopoly business in line with abolition of the salt monopoly system.

The Tobacco Mutual Aid Pension scheme is integrated into the Employees' Pension scheme.

American Brands spins off Gallaher which becomes Gallaher Group Plc and is listed on the London and New York stock exchanges.**

1998

April
JT signs an agreement with Unimat Corporation (currently, Japan Beverage Holdings Inc.) on a tie-up regarding beverage business. JT later acquires a majority stake in Unimat.

December
JT acquires a majority stake in Torii Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. through a tender offer.

1999

May
JT acquires the non-U.S. tobacco business of RJR Nabisco Inc.

July
JT acquires the food business of Asahi Kasei Corporation, including Asahi Foods and seven other subsidiaries.

October
Under a business tie-up between JT and Torii Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., the two companies' R&D operations related to medical pharmaceuticals are concentrated at JT, while their promotion operations are combined at Torii Pharmaceutical.

LD launched (Russia).**

* Topics of RJR Nabisco's non-US operations before participating in the JT Group.
** Topics of Gallaher before participating in the JT Group.

2000
Acquisition of Liggett-Ducat (Russia).**

2001
Acquisition of Austria Tabak.**

2003
October
JT repurchases 45,800 of its own shares to increase its management options.

2004
June
Government releases third tranche of outstanding JT shares (289,334 shares offered at ¥843,000 apiece), reducing its stake in JT to the minimum level allowed under law.

November-March 2005
JT repurchases 38,184 of its own shares to increase its management options.

2005
April
JT terminates a licensing contract under which it had exclusive rights to produce and sell Marlboro brand products in Japan and use the Marlboro trademark in the country.

June
Acquisition of CRES Neva Ltd. (Russia).

Glamour is launched (Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan).**

2006
April
JT implements a 5 for 1 stock split in order to expand the investor base, effective April 1, 2006.

May
Acquisition of AD Duvanska Industrija Senta in Serbia.

2007
April
JT acquires all outstanding shares of Gallaher Group Plc.

2008
January
JT acquires a majority stake in Katokichi Co., Ltd. through a tender offer.

April
JT acquires a majority stake in Fuji Foods Corporation.

July
JT concentrates its processed food operations, including frozen food and seasonings operations, at the Katokichi Group.

2009
May
JTI celebrates its 10th anniversary.

June
JTI Leaf Services (U.S.) LLC is established.

October
Acquisition of leaf suppliers Kannenberg & Cia. Ltda. (Brazil) and Kannenberg, Barker, Hail & Cotton Tabacos Ltda. (Brazil).

November
Acquisition of leaf suppliers Tribac Leaf Limited (UK).

2010
January
Katokichi Co., Ltd. is renamed TableMark Co., Ltd.

May
Smokeless tobacco product Zerostyle Mint is launched.

2011
March
JT repurchases 58,630 of its own shares, as part of its shareholder return measures.

November
Acquisition of Haggar Cigarette & Tobacco Factory Ltd. (North Sudan) and Haggar Cigarette & Tobacco Factory Ltd. (South Sudan).

2012
July
For the purpose of enlarging Company's investor base, a 200 for 1 stock split is conducted. At the same time, JT adopts the share unit system, setting a share trading unit at 100 shares.

August
Acquisition of Gryson NV, a Belgium Fine Cut maker.

2013
February
The name change of Mild Seven to MEVIUS in Japan.

Government releases fourth tranche of outstanding JT shares (333,333,200 shares offered).

On February 27, JT repurchases 86,805,500 shares through ToSTNeT-3, including 80,071,400 shares from the Government.

Excluding the share repurchased by JT, 253,261,800 shares are offered by the Government in March.

March
Acquisition of Al Nakhla Tobacco Company S.A.E. and Al Nakhla Tobacco Company – Free Zone S.A.E., a leading Egyptian water-pipe company.

May
Launch of a novel anti-HIV drug "Stribild Combination Tablets" in Japan, containing our original compound (elvitegravir).

December
JT acquires a minority interest in Megapolis, the leading Russian distribution company.

2014
April
TableMark establishes a holding company.

October
Launch of "Cedatoren sublingual drop Japanese Ceder Pollen," a sublingual Immunotherapy Drug for Japanese Ceder Pollinosis.

November
Acquisition of e-cigarettes company Zandera Ltd. (UK).

2015
February–March
JT repurchases 26,896,200 shares as part of its shareholder return measures.

July
Acquisition of leading US e-cigarette company Logic.

Transfer shares of JT's subsidiaries conducting vending machine operation business and JT beverage brands "Roots" and "Momono Tennensui". Afterwards, JT withdrew from the manufacture and sale of JT beverage products in September and JT's beverage business division was abolished in December 2015.

August
Integration of ''Cabin'' and ''Caster'' with ''Winston''.

2016
January
Acquisition of Natural American Spirit Business outside the United States.

July
Launch of a novel anti-HIV drug "Genvoya® Combination Tablets" in Japan

Acquisition of 40% shares of National Tobacco Enterprise Ethiopia S.C

December
Approval of selling novel anti-HIV drugs, "Descovy® Combination Tablets LT and HT" in Japan

Regulation and Other Relevant Laws

Tobacco business

Regulation in the international markets

In international markets where JT Group's tobacco products are sold, World Health Organization (WHO) adopted the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control ("FCTC") at its 56th World Health Assembly held in May 2003. It came into force in February 2005 (Government of Japan accepted it in June 2004). Since then, there has been a rising trend in regulations regarding sales promotions, packages and outer wrappers, marketing of tobacco products and smoking.

The purpose of the FCTC is to continuously and substantively control the proliferation of smoking. Its provisions include, among others, price and tax measures to reduce tobacco demand, non-price measures to reduce the demand for tobacco (such as protection from exposure to tobacco smoke, regulation of contents and emissions of tobacco products, regulation of disclosure of tobacco products, regulations on packaging and labelling of tobacco products, regulations on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, among others), and measures relating to the reduction of the supply of tobacco (such as prevention of illicit trade, prohibition of sale of tobacco products to minors, among others). Moreover, in November 2012, the protocol to eliminate illicit trade in tobacco products was adopted at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties. As general obligation, signatories to the protocol are to formulate, adopt, periodically update and review strategies, plans and programs for tobacco regulation. However, the content, scope and method of specific controls undertaken in these nations are ultimately legislated by each respective nation.

Regulation by country or region

In May 2014, the 'EU Tobacco Product Directive (EU TPD)' revised from the earlier Directive promulgated in July 2001, entered into force. This revised Directive includes, among others, strengthening of packaging and labeling regulations, restrictions on the use of additives including menthol for cigarettes and fine cut, and regulations related to electronic cigarettes. All EU member states are required to establish their domestic laws, regulations and ordinances to conform the revised directive. This revised directive has been legislated or implemented by each EU member.

One of the most notable regulations adopted recently is the plain packaging legislation. In Australia, the very first plain packaging legislation was approved in 2011 and adopted in December 2012. Since then, plain packaging legislation has been passed in the UK, one of our key markets, and sale of non-compliant products will be prohibited from May 2017. Furthermore, plain packaging legislation was approved in France in January 2016 and has been implemented since January 2017. In addition, several other countries are considering similar legislation.

In Russia, another of our key markets, legislation was passed in February 2013, which includes protection from exposure to tobacco smoke and other matters related to tobacco consumption. The legislation came into effect, starting from June 2013 and is being implemented in steps through up to 2017. It contains a number of provisions including display ban, restrictions on sales of tobacco products in certain retail stores, ban on advertising, sponsorship and promotions, introduction of minimal pricing and ban on smoking in public places.

Although it is impossible to predict the content of future laws, regulations and industry guidelines relating to sales activities, marketing and smoking, the JT Group expects regulations like the above and new regulations (including those of local governments) to spread across Japan and other countries where the group sells its products.

Regulation in Japan

The Tobacco Business Act, related acts and statutes and voluntary standards set forth the regulations for the sale and promotion activities of tobacco products in Japan that include the indication of warning labels on tobacco product advertisements and packages that urge caution over the relationship between the consumption of tobacco products and health.

In November 2003, the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Tobacco Business Act was revised including the wording of the cautions over the relationship between the consumption of tobacco products and health indicated on tobacco product packages and, starting July 2005, all tobacco products sold in Japan have been in conformity to the revised regulations. In addition, the Japanese Minister of Finance has indicated a "Guideline for Advertising of Tobacco Products" based on the

Tobacco Business Act which, in March 2004, was revised with tougher language. The Tobacco Institute of Japan has established voluntary standards regarding the advertising and sales promotion activities for tobacco products. All member companies, including JT, comply with these standards. In addition, the ministry of finance has started to discuss for revising the wording of cautions and advertising regulation. We expect these regulations will be materialized followed by the future discussion.

Recently in Japan from the perspective of passive smoking prevention, cases where smoking in public areas including restaurants and office buildings has been restricted by laws. Moreover, the discussion regarding the strengthening measures against the prevention of secondhand smoke was started by the Japanese Government in January 2016.

Tobacco Business Act

Importers and wholesalers of tobacco products must register with the Minister of Finance and retailers of tobacco products must obtain the license of the Minister of Finance. The retailers of tobacco products are required to sell tobacco products manufactured by JT and imported tobacco products at the fixed retail price which is approved by the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance must approve the filed retail sales prices unless otherwise considered unfairly prejudicial to consumers. The Tobacco Business Act requires JT to annually enter into purchase contracts with tobacco growers regarding the aggregate cultivation area for specific varieties of leaf tobacco and the prices for leaf tobacco by variety and grade. JT must purchase all leaf tobacco produced pursuant to such contracts, except for any not suited for the manufacture of tobacco products. When JT decides the aggregate cultivation area and the prices of leaf tobacco for its contracts with tobacco growers, it is required to respect the opinion of the Leaf Tobacco Deliberative Council (hatabako shingi kai), which consists of members appointed by JT with the approval of the Minister of Finance from among the representatives of domestic leaf tobacco growers and academic appointees. Much like many other agricultural products in Japan, production costs for domestically-grown leaf tobacco is higher than those of foreign-grown leaf tobacco to the extent that the purchasing price for the former (before re-drying) is approximately three times that of the latter (after re-drying).

In November 2003, the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Tobacco Business Act was revised and the wording of warnings concerning tobacco consumption and health indicated on the tobacco product package was changed. In addition, the Ordinance stipulated that when wording like “mild” and “light” is used on the package, they must be accompanied by a warning that clarifies that such words do not mean that the risk to their health is lower than other tobacco products so as to prevent consumers from misunderstanding the relationship between the consumption of tobacco products and health. JT has been adhering to this rule since July 1, 2005.

Self-regulation on marketing

JT Global Marketing Principles

The JT Group complies with all regulation of respective countries in which we operate. At the same time, we pursue our business based on the ‘JT Global Marketing Principles (the Principles)’. The Principles place importance on responsible marketing of tobacco products and outline our thoughts on advertising and promotions or health warnings, among others. Moreover, we recognize that youth smoking prevention is an issue which must be addressed by society as a whole. Based on the Principle, we govern our business and marketing activities, while working with government and other relevant organizations to take steps towards preventing youth smoking.

For further details, please refer to the JT Group websites.

Pharmaceutical Business

The pharmaceutical industry operates in a highly regulated environment. In many countries, R&D, manufacturing and sales activities are strictly regulated. Moreover, in recent years, the approval process for new drugs has been tightening due to the increased requirements to promote public health and safety. Today, compared to the past, pharmaceutical companies are required to spend more time to examine pharmaceutical safety issues and conduct a greater number of clinical trials on subjects to collect more data on the efficacy of new pharmaceuticals. Consequently, clinical trials are growing in scale, cost and time. Meanwhile, the standards of reliability and amount of research data have been internationally harmonized. Therefore, more efficient and reasonable development process with internationally utilized data has been carried out.

In Japan, the marketing of pharmaceutical products is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, or MHLW, primarily under the Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices, Regenerative and Cellular Therapy Products, Gene Therapy Products, and Cosmetics, while part of its supervisory authority is undertaken by the relevant prefectural governor. Under the Act, in order to conduct the marketing business of pharmaceuticals, the manufacturer is required to obtain from the relevant prefectural governor a renewable, generally five-year marketing business license. In addition, under the act, in order to market pharmaceuticals, it is necessary to obtain marketing approval from the MHLW for each kind of product.

The national health insurance system covers virtually the entire Japanese population. To sell a pharmaceutical product in Japan, the manufacturer must have a new pharmaceutical product listed on the National Health Insurance Pharmaceutical Price List for coverage under the national health insurance system. Generally, prices on the price list are subject to revision once every two years as part of the Government's policy to control healthcare spending.

Processed Food Business

As a producer and seller of food products, the JT Group's processed food business is subject to regulations mainly under the Food Safety Basic Act, the Food Sanitation Act and the Food Labeling Act.

The Food Safety Basic Act requires food-related companies to take necessary measures to ensure food safety in each process of the supply chain, as well as to make efforts to provide accurate information about foods and food-related goods in an appropriate manner.

The Food Sanitation Act concentrates on prevention of sanitary problems arising from consumption of foods and beverages. This Act requires food companies to take necessary measures under their own responsibility to ensure the safety of foods, additives, appliances and packages. The measures discussed in the Act include the acquisition of knowledge and skills, assurance of the safety of raw materials and voluntary inspection. The Food Labeling Act sets the standards for labeling of food that is intended for sales which define the labeling requirements such as allergen and expiration date, materials, or origin. Persons Engaged in Food-related Business and others must comply with the standards in preparing their product labels.

The JT Group is striving to establish a high level of food safety control from the above-mentioned four perspectives – "food safety", "food defense", "food quality" and "food communication" – in addition to complying with these laws and regulations and ensuring thorough awareness of them.

Litigation

Some of our subsidiaries are defendants in lawsuits filed by plaintiffs seeking damages for harm allegedly caused by smoking, the marketing of tobacco products, or exposure to tobacco smoke. As of the fiscal year-end date, there were a total of 20 smoking and health-related cases pending in which one or more members of the JT Group were named as a defendant or for which JT may have certain indemnity obligations pursuant to the agreement for JT's acquisition of RJR Nabisco Inc.'s overseas (non-U.S.) tobacco operations. We believe it is possible that other similar smoking and health-related lawsuits may be filed in the future.

In addition, JT and some of its subsidiaries are also defendants in lawsuits other than the smoking and health-related cases. Please refer to "Note 39" to the consolidated financial statements (Contingencies-Contingent Liabilities) for major lawsuits to which JT and some of its subsidiaries are named as defendants. Similar lawsuits involving us may be filed and contested in courts in the future.

To date, we have never lost a case or paid any settlement award in connection with smoking and health-related litigation. However, we are unable to predict the outcome of currently pending or future lawsuits. If a court ruling is unfavorable for us, in such cases whether lawsuits are smoking and health related or not, our financial results, production, sales and imports/exports of tobacco products may be adversely affected.

As of the fiscal year-end date, there are 10 ongoing healthcare cost recovery cases in Canada pending against JTI-Macdonald Corp. and JT's indemnities (RJR Nabisco Inc.'s affiliates), brought by Canadian provinces. In addition, there are 8 pending class actions in Canada, of which 6 are currently dormant, where plaintiffs are seeking damages for harm allegedly caused by smoking of cigarettes. Damages claimed in some of these cases reach sums in the multi-billion dollar range. We will continue to take all appropriate actions to defend such claims vigorously, and believe there are a number of valid defenses.

In recent decades, numerous, large-scale, smoking and health-related cases have been brought against tobacco product manufacturers in the US, and some of the cases initially resulted in verdicts with massive damage awards. JT and its subsidiaries are not defendants in any of these lawsuits, nor are they subject to any indemnity claims with respect to them. The tobacco business which JT acquired from RJR Nabisco Inc. in 1999 and the Natural American Spirit business which JT acquired from the Reynolds American Inc. group of companies in January 2016 did not include brands in the US, and even now, our historic and current tobacco business scale in the US remains small. Accordingly, we consider potential exposure to smoking and health-related litigation in the US to be low, and we thus believe that litigation in the US will not materially affect our businesses in the near future.

Following the 2015 acquisition of Logic Technology Development LLC, JT Group operates an e-cigarette business in the US. We are not aware of any related ongoing litigation alleging chronic effects on health associated with e-cigarette use. However, cases were filed against e-cigarette manufacturers in the US alleging harm caused to consumers by misleading representations and advertising for which plaintiffs are seeking damages and/or demanding health warnings. As of 31st December 2016, neither JT nor any of its subsidiaries are a party to these cases.

As a tobacco product manufacturer, we continue to monitor closely the developments and trends of litigation involving tobacco companies in the US, Canada, and elsewhere, with particular interest and attention.

Members of the Board, Audit and Supervisory Board Members, and Executive Officers

(As of March 24, 2017)

Members of the Board

Chairman of the Board
Yasutake Tango

Representative Directors
Mitsuomi Koizumi
Yasushi Shingai
Mutsuo Iwai

Members of the Board
Hideki Miyazaki
Motoyuki Oka*
Main Kohda*

* Outside Directors under the Companies Act of Japan.

Audit and Supervisory Board Members

Standing Audit and Supervisory Board Members
Futoshi Nakamura
Tomotaka Kojima

Audit and Supervisory Board Members
Yoshinori Imai*
Hiroshi Obayashi*

* Outside Audit and Supervisory Board Members under the Companies Act of Japan.

Executive Officers

President
Mitsuomi Koizumi
Chief Executive Officer

Executive Vice Presidents
Yasushi Shingai
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Compliance, General Affairs, Legal, HR, Corporate Strategy, IT, Business Development and Operation Review & Business Assurance

Mutsuo Iwai
President
Tobacco Business

Hideki Miyazaki
Finance, CSR and Communications

Senior Vice Presidents
Ryoji Chijiiwa
Compliance and General Affairs

Chito Sasaki
President
Japanese Tobacco Business
Tobacco Business

Kazuhito Yamashita
Head of China Division
Tobacco Business

Shiroji Maeda
Chief Marketing & Sales Officer
Tobacco Business

Senior Vice Presidents
Junichi Fukuchi
Corporate, Scientific & Regulatory Affairs Division
Tobacco Business

Koji Shimayoshi
Head of Tobacco Business Planning Division
Tobacco Business

Takehisa Shibayama
Chief R&D Officer
Tobacco Business

Hirakazu Otomo
Manufacturing Group
Tobacco Business

Kenji Ogura
Head of Leaf Procurement Group
Tobacco Business

Muneaki Fujimoto
President
Pharmaceutical Business

Shigenori Ohkawa
Head of Central Pharmaceutical Research Institute
Pharmaceutical Business

Naohiro Minami
Chief Financial Officer

Ryoko Nagata
CSR

Haruhiko Yamada
Legal

Kiyohide Hirowatari
Human Resources

Yuki Maeda
Corporate Strategy and IT

Takehiko Tsutsui
Business Development

Kei Nakano
Communications

Takanori Kikuchi
General Affairs

Members of the JTI Executive Committee

(As of April 1, 2017)

Eddy Pirard
President and Chief Executive Officer

Masamichi Terabatake
Deputy CEO, Executive Vice President
Emerging Products & Corporate Strategy

Roland Kostantos
Chief Operating and Financial Officer

Wade Wright
Senior Vice President
Legal & Scientific Regulatory Affairs

Howard Parks
Senior Vice President
Human Resources

Bilgehan Anlas
Senior Vice President
Global Supply Chain & Global Leaf

Antoine Ernst
Senior Vice President
Marketing and Sales

Stefan Fitz
Regional President
Asia Pacific

Marchant Kuys
Regional President
Americas

Hiroyuki Miki
Senior Vice President
Research & Development

Jorge da Motta
Regional President
Middle East, Near East, Africa,
Turkey and World Wide Duty Free

Kevin Tomlinson
Regional President
CIS+

Daniel Torras
Regional President
Central Europe

Vassilis Vovos
Regional President
Western Europe

Corporate Data

Head Office
2-1, Toranomon 2-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8422, Japan
Tel: 81-3-3582-3111
Fax: 81-3-5572-1441
URL: https://www.jt.com/

Date of Establishment
April 1, 1985

Paid-in Capital
¥100 billion

JT International S.A.
8, rue Kazem Radjavi
1202 Geneva
Switzerland
Tel: +41 (0)22-703-0777
Fax: +41 (0)22-703-0789
URL: http://www.jti.com/

Shareholder Information

As of December 31, 2016

Common Stock

Note: A 200 for 1 stock split was completed on July 1, 2012.

Authorized:	8,000,000,000
Issued:	2,000,000,000
Number of shareholders:	154,377

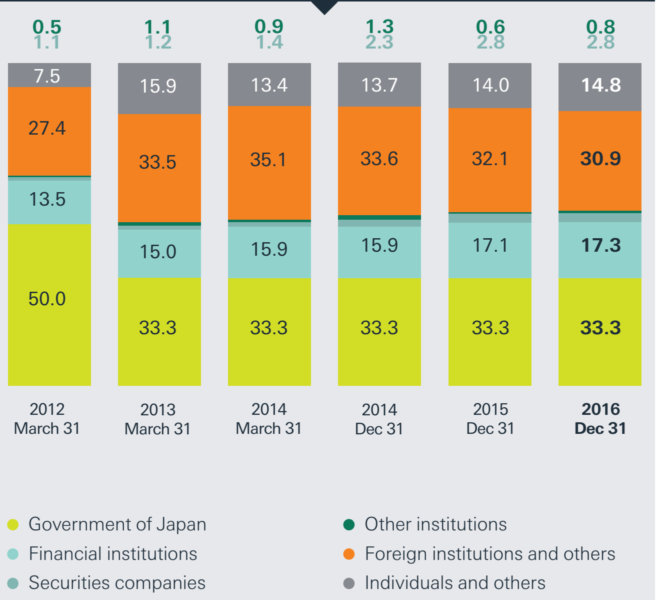
Administration of the Registry of Shareholders

The Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation
4-5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Stock Exchange Listings

First Sections of Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Composition of shareholders (%)



As of December 31, 2016

Principal Shareholders

Name	Shares held
The Minister of Finance	666,927,200
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account)	57,243,800
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	56,742,000
State Street Bank and Trust Company (Standing proxy: The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Tokyo Branch)	35,920,351
Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd. as trustee for Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Retirement Benefit Trust Account re-entrusted by Mizuho Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.	33,800,000
GIC Private Limited (Standing proxy: The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.)	31,123,800
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505223 (Standing proxy: Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Settlement Sales Department)	29,825,673
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505001 (Standing proxy: Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Settlement Sales Department)	25,502,286
JPMorgan Chase Bank 380055 (Standing proxy: Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Settlement Sales Department)	22,489,094
The Bank of New York 133522 (Standing proxy: Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Settlement Sales Department)	20,434,226

Offering JT Shares by Government

1st Offering

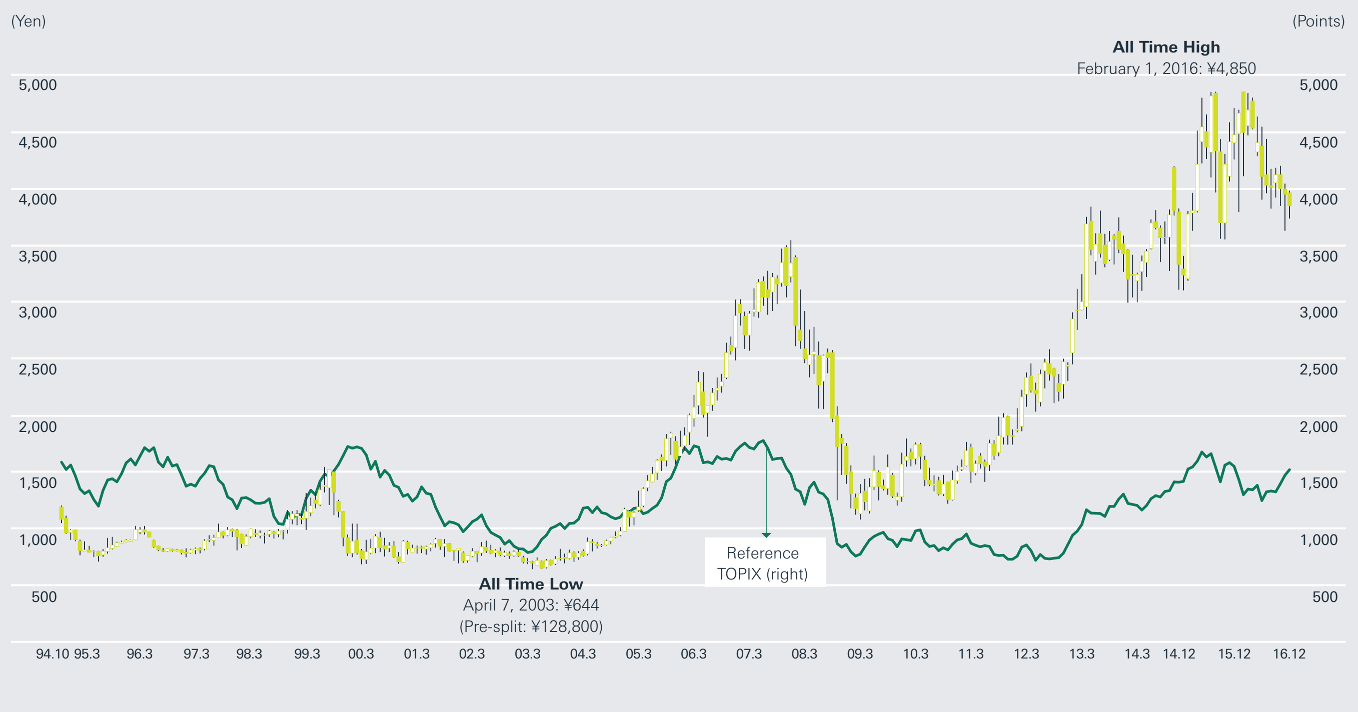
Method	Offering by Bids	Offering by non-Bids
Offer Price (Pricing Date)	Bid Price: From ¥1,362,000 to ¥2,110,000 Weighted Average Price: ¥1,438,000 (August 29, 1994)	¥1,438,000 (August 31, 1994)
Number of Offering shares	229,920 shares	164,356 shares
Offering Term	From August 15 to 18, 1994	From September 2 to 8, 1994

Note:
The Listing date
October 27, 1994: First Sections of Tokyo Stock Exchange.

2nd and 3rd, 4th Offering

	2nd Offering	3rd Offering	4th Offering
Method	Offering by Book-Building formula	Offering by Book-Building formula	Offering by Book-Building formula
Offer Price (Pricing Date)	Bid Price: ¥815,000 (June 17, 1996)	¥843,000 (June 7, 2004)	¥2,949 (March 11, 2013)
Number of Offering shares	Japan: 237,390 shares, International: 35,000 shares (Total: 272,390 shares)	Japan: 198,334 shares, International: 91,000 shares (Total: 289,334 shares)	Japan: 145,625,500 shares, International: 107,636,300 shares (Total: 253,261,800 shares)
Offering Term	From June 18 to 19, 1996	From June 8 to 10, 2004	From March 12 to 13, 2013

Stock Price Chart



Note:
Due to a 5 for 1 stock split on April 1, 2006, and a 200 for 1 stock split on July 1, 2012, stock prices reflect post-split levels.

Financial Information

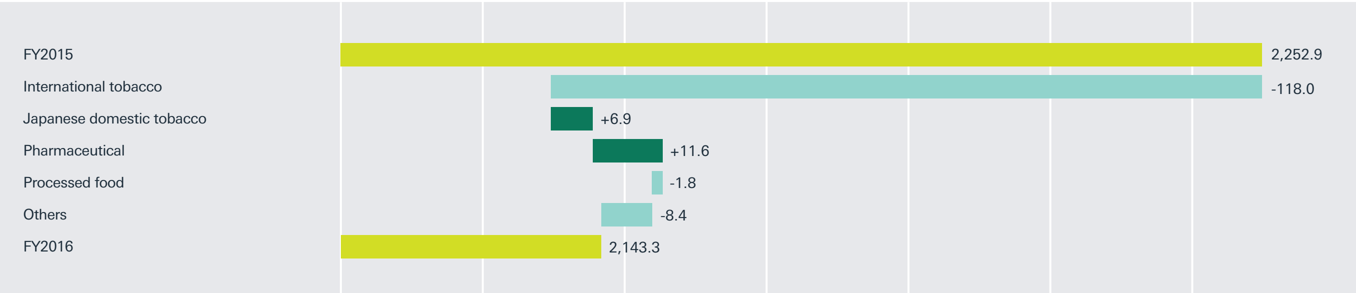
Financial Review
Analysis of the Results

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Continuing Operations

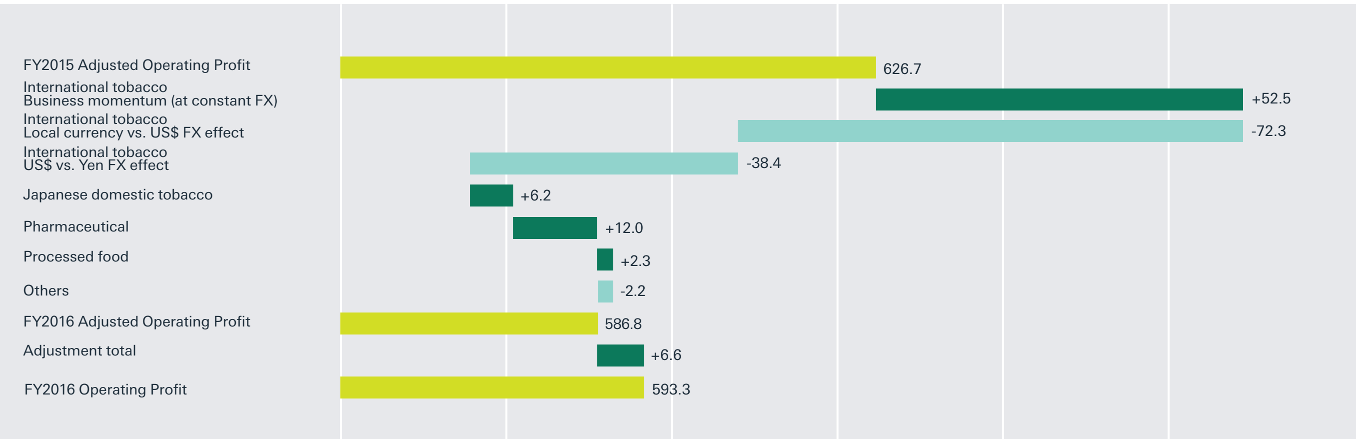
● Actual Results ● Decrease ● Increase (Decrease in case of expense)

Revenue[1]
(billions of yen)



Revenue decreased ¥109.6 billion or -4.9% year-on-year to ¥2,143.3 billion.
- This was mainly due to the significant negative impact of foreign currency movements despite the robust pricing and mix effect in international tobacco business.
- The revenue of pharmaceutical business increased mainly driven by the increase of royalty revenue from out-licensed compounds.

Adjusted Operating Profit[2]/Operating Profit
(billions of yen)



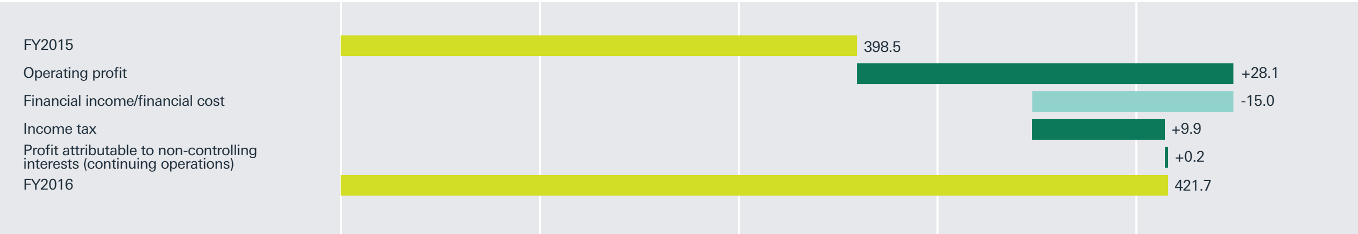
Adjusted operating profit decreased ¥39.9 billion or -6.4% year-on-year to ¥586.8 billion.
- While international tobacco business achieved strong growth at constant FX mainly driven by robust pricing, adjusted operating profit still decreased due to the significant negative impact of foreign currency movements.
- In Japanese domestic tobacco business, although the sales volume declined, adjusted operating profit grew, mainly due to the MEVIUS price increase, the additional of Natural American Spirit and the effect of competitiveness enhancing measures.
- In pharmaceutical business, adjusted operating profit improved significantly. This was mainly driven by the increased royalty revenue from out-licensed compounds.

Adjusted operating profit at constant foreign currency increased +11.3% year-on-year.

Operating profit increased 5.0% year-on-year to ¥593.3 billion.
- Mainly because of other income of proceeds from the sales of real estates assets.

Continuing Operations

Profit[3]
(billions of yen)



Profit from continuing operations increased ¥23.2 billion or +5.8% year-on-year to ¥421.7 billion.

- Financial costs increased (shown as a decrease in the graph above) mainly due to the increase in bonds and short-term borrowings.
- Despite the increase in profit before income tax, income tax expenses decreased (shown as an increase in the graph above) as a result of the decrease in effective tax rate in both Japan and international tobacco businesses.

Revenue by business segment

	Billions of yen	
	FY2015	**FY2016**
Revenue (continuing operations)	2,252.9	**2,143.3**
International tobacco	1,317.2	**1,199.2**
Core revenue[4]	1,252.5	**1,138.8**
Japanese domestic tobacco	677.3	**684.2**
Core revenue[5]	642.2	**649.7**
Pharmaceutical	75.6	**87.2**
Processed Food	165.8	**164.1**
Others	17.0	**8.6**

Average Exchange Rate

	FY2015	**FY2016**
YEN/US$	121.10	**108.78**
RUB/US$	60.98	**67.07**
GBP/US$	0.65	**0.74**
EUR/US$	0.90	**0.90**

Adjusted Operating Profit and Operating profit by business segment

	Billions of yen	
	FY2015	**FY2016**
Continuing Operations: Operating profit	565.2	**593.3**
Adjustment total[6]	61.4	**(6.6)**
Continuing Operations: Adjusted operating profit	626.7	**586.8**
International tobacco: Operating profit	346.9	**301.8**
Adjustment total[6]	47.5	**34.4**
International tobacco: Adjusted operating profit	394.4	**336.2**
Japanese domestic tobacco: Operating profit	249.2	**244.1**
Adjustment total[6]	4.8	**16.1**
Japanese domestic tobacco: Adjusted operating profit	254.1	**260.2**
Pharmaceutical: Operating profit	(2.3)	**9.7**
Adjustment total[6]	–	**–**
Pharmaceutical: Adjusted operating profit	(2.3)	**9.7**
Processed Food: Operating profit	3.2	**5.0**
Adjustment total[6]	(0.5)	**0.0**
Processed food: Adjusted operating profit	2.7	**5.0**
Others/Elimination: Operating profit	(31.8)	**32.7**
Adjustment total[6]	9.6	**(57.1)**
Others/Elimination: Adjusted operating profit	(22.2)	**(24.4)**

- For analysis of revenue, core revenue and adjusted operating profit of each business segment, please refer to section Review of Operation.

1. Excludes tobacco excise taxes and agency transactions.
2. Adjusted Operating profit = Operating profit + Amortization cost of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions ± Adjusted items (income and costs)*
*Adjusted items (income and costs) = impairment losses on goodwill ± restructuring income and costs ± others
3. Profit attributable to owners of the parent company.
4. Includes revenue from waterpipe tobacco and emerging products, but excludes revenues from distribution, contract manufacturing and other peripheral businesses.
5. Excludes revenue from distribution of imported tobacco in the Japanese domestic tobacco business, among others, includes revenue from domestic duty free, the China business and emerging products such as Ploom TECH device and capsules.
6. Depreciation and amortization ± adjustment items(income and costs)**
**Adjustment items (income and costs) = impairment losses on goodwill ± restructuring income and costs ± others.

Analysis of the Results continued

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Consolidated

● Actual Results ● Decrease ● Increase (Decrease in case of expense)

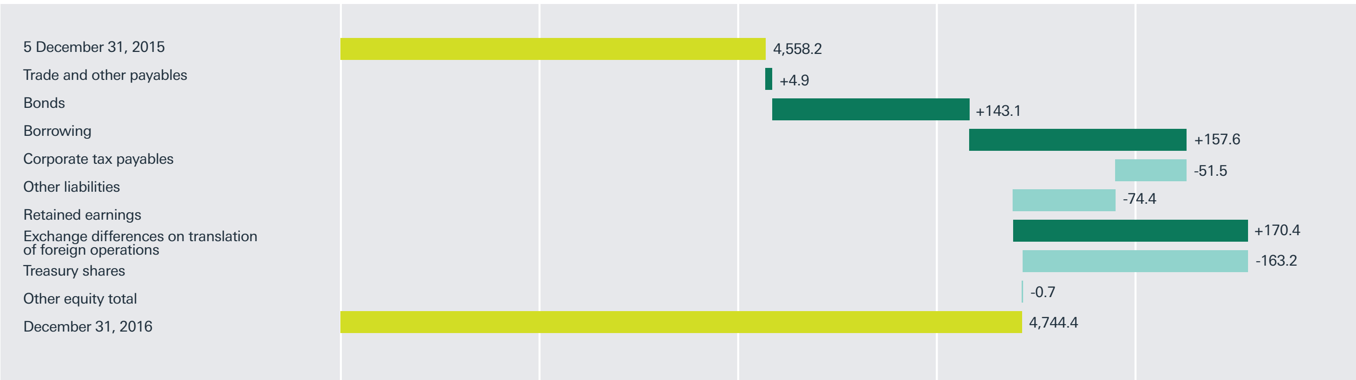
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Assets)

(billions of yen)

- Total assets increased ¥186.1 billion to ¥4,744.4 billion, mainly due to the increase in goodwill, trademark and other assets, which is related to the acquisition of Natural American Spirit business outside the United States.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Debt and Equity)

(billions of yen)



- Total liabilities increased ¥179.6 billion to ¥2,216.3 billion mainly due to the increase in bonds and borrowings but partially offset by the decrease in corporate tax payables and other liabilities.
- Despite the increase in retained earnings, total equity increased only 6.5 billion to ¥2,528.0 billion mainly because of the significant negative impact of exchange differences on translation of foreign operations.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Having acquired RJR Nabisco's non-U.S. tobacco operation in 1999 and Gallaher Group Plc. in the UK in 2007, the JT Group has been growing steadily as a global company with operations in over 70 countries and with our products sold in more than 120 countries and regions around the world. In this context, the JT Group has adopted IFRS from the year ended March 31, 2012 to improve international comparability of financial information in capital markets and to diversify the group's sources of financing through international capital markets.

In addition, from the third quarter of FY2015, beverage business has been classified as discontinued operations due to the withdrawal from beverage business in 2015. Consequently, profit (loss) and some items from continuing operations and discontinued operations are presented separately for the financial results of FY2015.

For further details of significant accounting policies, please refer to Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

2. Non-GAAP financial measures

The JT Group discloses certain additional financial measures that are not required or defined under IFRS. These measures help grasp underlying performance of each business and are used for internal performance management. We believe that they are useful information for users of our financial statements to assess the Group's performance.

For our international tobacco business, its consolidated financial statements reported in US dollars are internally reviewed and therefore revenue and adjusted operating profit are externally communicated in US dollars. These non-GAAP financial measures should be treated as supplementary information, rather than alternative measures to corresponding financial numbers prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Core Revenue

For the tobacco business, core revenue is disclosed additionally as a breakdown of revenue. Specifically, the core revenue for the Japanese domestic tobacco business excludes revenue accounted for distribution of imported tobacco products, among others, and includes revenue from domestic duty free, the China business and emerging products such as Ploom TECH device and capsules. Core revenue for the international tobacco business is presented after deducting the revenue accounted for the distribution business and contract manufacturing, among other areas, from revenue, and including revenue from waterpipe tobacco and emerging products.

Adjusted Operating Profit

In order to provide useful comparative information on our business performance, adjusted operating profit is presented as operating profit plus amortization of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions and adjusted items (income and costs). Adjusted items (income and costs) are impairment losses on goodwill and restructuring income and costs, and other items. Furthermore, for the international tobacco business, adjusted operating profit at constant rates of exchange which excludes foreign exchange effects, is also presented as additional information. Adjusted operating profit at constant exchange rate for a relevant period in the international tobacco business is calculated using the foreign exchange rates of the prior year.

Analysis of the Results continued

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

3. Analysis of consolidated financial results for FY2016

Consolidated financial results

For analysis of 'Revenue', 'Adjusted operating profit', 'Operating profit' and 'Profit attributable to owners of the parent company', please refer to page 74 and 75. For analysis of 'Assets', 'Debt' and 'Equity', please refer to page 76. For analysis of financial results by business segment, please refer to 'Review of Operations'.

(2) Results and plans of capital expenditures

Excluding the assets acquired through business combination, capital expenditures include outlays on property, plants and equipment such as land, buildings, and structures; machinery; vehicles and others; and intangible assets such as goodwill, trademark, software, and others that are necessary for enhancing the productivity of our factories and other facilities; strengthening our competitiveness, and operating in various business fields.

Total amount of capital expenditures amounted to ¥113.0 billion in FY2016.

(Billions of yen)

Capital expenditure	FY2015	**FY2016**
Continuing operations	129.8	**113.0**
International tobacco	77.2	**70.6**
Japanese domestic tobacco	37.4	**29.8**
Pharmaceutical	6.2	**3.8**
Processed Food	5.7	**5.7**
Other/Elimination and corporate	3.3	**3.1**

In international tobacco business, capital expenditures amounted to ¥70.6 billion which was mainly spent on the optimization of manufacturing bases and for improvement of product specifications. In Japanese domestic tobacco business, capital expenditures amounted to ¥29.8 billion which was mainly spent on the maintenance and upgrading of manufacturing bases, the enhancement of production, the improvement of product specifications in response to the new products. In pharmaceutical business, capital expenditures amounted to ¥3.8 billion which was mainly spent on the development and reinforcement of R&D capabilities. In processed food business, capital expenditures amounted to ¥5.7 billion, which was mainly spent on enhancing and maintaining the production capacity. These capital expenditures were internally funded through cash generated by operations.

Plans for new installations and disposal of facilities

Regarding the mid- to long-term resource allocation of the JT Group, we will place top priority on business investments that will lead to sustainable profit growth in the mid- to long-term based on our management principles. We position the international and Japanese domestic tobacco business as the core business and profit growth engine and place top priority on business investments that will lead to their sustainable profit growth. Meanwhile, regarding the pharmaceutical business and processed food business, we will strive to strengthen foundations that will lead to future profit contribution, and we will make investments to that end. Based on this policy, we plan capital expenditures totaling ¥136.0 billion for FY2017.

As JT and JT Group companies have wide-ranging plans for capital expenditure, figures are disclosed by segment. Our actual capital expenditures may differ significantly from the planned figures mentioned above as a result of a number of factors, including those discussed in 'Risk Factors'.

4. Dividends

The year-end dividends for FY2016 were ¥66 per share. The total annual dividends per share, including the interim dividends per share of ¥64, were ¥130 per share, with a ¥12 increase of dividend per share year-on-year.

The year-end dividends related to the current year are recognized in the following year for accounting purposes. The year-end dividend related to FY2015 (record date of December 31, 2015) and the interim dividends for FY2016 (record date of June 30, 2016) are recorded in the financial statements for FY2016. For more details, please refer to Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements "Dividends".

Capital Expenditure Plan	FY2017 (Billions of yen)	Main purpose of investment	Funding
International tobacco	64.0	Investment for the improvement of product specification and the optimization of manufacturing bases	Internally funded
Japanese domestic tobacco	42.0	Investment for the maintenance and upgrading of manufacturing bases, the enhancement of production, the improvement of product specifications in response to the new products	Same as above
Pharmaceutical	9.0	Investment for the maintaining and reinforcing of R&D	Same as above
Processed food	15.5	Investment for enhancing and maintaining production capacity	Same as above

5. Capital management

The JT Group's management principle is pursuit of the "4S" model: we strive to fulfill our responsibilities to our valued consumers, shareholders, employees and the wider society, carefully considering the respective interests of these four key stakeholder groups, and exceeding their expectations wherever we can. The JT Group believes that sustainable profit growth in the mid- to long-term based on this principle will increase the JT Group's value in the mid- to long-term, and is consequently in the best interest of all stakeholders, including our shareholders.

As its financial policy, JT Group maintains a solid balance sheet. This provides the capacity to withstand any adversity arising out of a volatile environment, such as economic crisis. It also allows for sufficient flexibility to capture attractive investment opportunities. JT Group monitors financial indicators in order to maintain a well-balanced capital structure that ensures an appropriate return on equity and a solid balance sheet for future investment. We monitor credit ratings for a solid balance sheet, and ROE (return on equity) for profitability, while focusing on changes in the domestic and overseas environment.

The JT Group manages net interest-bearing debt, where cash and cash equivalents are deducted from interest-bearing debt, and capital (the part attributable to owners of the parent company). The amounts as of each year-end are as follows:

(Billions of yen)

	As of Dec 31, 2015	**As of Dec 31, 2016**
Interest-bearing debt	255.3	**555.3**
Cash and cash equivalents	(526.8)	**(294.2)**
Net interest-bearing debt (Note)	(271.5)	**261.1**
Capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent company)	2,451.6	**2,456.1**

Note: The figure in parentheses () represents the net amount of cash and cash equivalents after deducting interest-bearing debt.

Share buy-back:

As of December 31, 2016 we held 209,044,267 shares of common stock as treasury stock, amounting to 10.45% of total number of shares issued.

A repurchase of our shares requires cash outlays. In order to repurchase our shares in a flexible manner, we amended the Articles of Incorporation at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 24, 2004 so that we could make repurchase based on a resolution made by the Board of Directors. We may continue to hold the repurchased shares as treasury stock or use them for other purposes. Stock repurchase provides our management with an additional option for increasing flexibility and speed in capital management in order to adapt to a rapidly changing business environment.

6. Financial activities

Our Group Treasury Division provides Group-wide support to enable secure and efficient financing activities. JT Group is exposed to financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and market price fluctuation risk). Treasury operations are conducted pursuant to a set of Group-wide financial risk management policies and results are reported to the CEO and the Board of Directors of JT on a regular basis. For more details on financial risk management, please refer to "(2) Financial Risk Management" to "(8) Market Price Fluctuation Risk" of Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements "Financial Instruments".

(1) Cash Management Systems

To maximize the total group cash efficiency, we give first priority to utilizing internal financing mainly by the Cash Management Systems (CMS) within our Group, where legally permissible and economically viable.

(2) External financing

Short-term working capital needs are basically financed through short-term borrowings from financial institutions or through commercial paper, or a combination of both. Mid- to long-term capital needs are financed through long-term borrowings from financial institutions, bond or equity, or a combination of those previously stated.

We continue to diversify our financing method and correspondent financial institutions to secure stable and efficient funding sources through activities such as the establishment of committed facilities. The condition of the Group's wide external debt is reported to the CEO and the Board of Directors of JT on a regular basis.

(3) External investments

Our financial investments are always made taking into account safety, liquidity and optimal yield. Speculative dealings in pursuit of profit margin are not allowed. The results of the financial investment are reported to the CEO and the Board of Directors of JT on a regular basis.

Analysis of the Results continued

FY2016: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

7. Results of Cash flows of FY2016 and FY2015

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of FY2016 decreased by ¥232.6 billion from the end of FY2015 to ¥294.2 billion. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of FY2015 were ¥526.8 billion.

Cash flows from (used in) operating activities

Net cash flows from operating activities during FY2016 were ¥376.5 billion. The main factors were the generation of a stable cash inflow from the tobacco business. Net cash flows from operating activities were ¥468.4 billion for FY2015.

Cash flows from (used in) investing activities

Net cash flows used in investing activities during FY2016 were ¥687.5 billion. This was mainly due to the acquisition of Natural American Spirit business outside the U.S. and the payment for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and the investment in subsidiaries. Net cash flows used in investing activities were ¥63.3 billion for FY2015.

Cash flows from (used in) financing activities

Net cash flows from financing activities during FY2016 were ¥91.3 billion. This was mainly because short-term borrowings increased and bonds were issued in FY2016, partially offset by the increase of dividends per share. Net cash flows used in financing activities were ¥254.9 billion for FY2015.

8. Liquidity

We have historically had, and expect to continue to have, significant cash flows from operating activities. We expect that cash generated from operating activities will continue to be stable and cover funds needed for ordinary business activities. On December 31, 2016, we had approximately ¥574.4 billion committed facilities for both domestic and international major financial institutions, of which 100% was unused. In addition, we have a domestic commercial paper program, uncommitted facilities, a domestic bond shelf registration and EMTN program.

(1) Long-term debt

Bonds issued (including the current portion) as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016 accounted for ¥215.1 billion and ¥358.2 billion respectively and long-term borrowings as loans from financial institutions (including the current portion) accounted for ¥1.0 billion and ¥1.4 billion respectively. Annual interest rates applicable to long-term borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016 ranged from 2.32% to 4.64% and 1.05% to 4.41%, respectively. Long-term lease obligations accounted for ¥7.8 billion as of December 31, 2015 and ¥7.3 billion as of December 31, 2016. Maturities of interest-bearing debts are shown in the table on the next page.

As of December 31, 2016, our long-term debt was rated Aa3 by Moody's Japan K.K. (Moody's), AA- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Japan K.K. (S&P), and AA by Rating and Investment Information Inc. (R&I), with a "stable" outlook from Moody's, a "stable" outlook from S&P and a "stable" outlook from R&I. These ratings are among the highest ratings for international tobacco companies.

These ratings are affected by a number of factors such as developments in our major markets, our business strategies and general economic trends that are beyond our control. The ratings may be withdrawn or revised at any time. Each rating should be evaluated separately from other ratings. Under the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act, the bondholders of JT can enjoy statutory preferential rights over unsecured creditors in seeking repayment, with the exception of national and local taxes and other statutory obligations.

(2) Short-term debt

Short-term borrowings totaled ¥30.8 billion as of December 31, 2015 and ¥187.9 billion as of December 31, 2016. There was no commercial paper outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016.

Annual interest rates applicable to short-term borrowings ranged from 0.43% to 11.30% as of December 31, 2015 and from 0.33% to 15.00% as of December 31, 2016. Short-term lease obligations totaled ¥0.6 billion as of December 31, 2015 and ¥0.4 billion as of December 31, 2016.

(Billions of yen)

Year ended December 31, 2016	Book Value	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 2 years	Due after 2 years through 3 years	Due after 3 years through 4 years	Due after 4 years through 5 years	Due after 5 years
Short-term borrowings as loans	187.9	187.9	–	–	–	–	–
Short-term lease obligations	0.4	0.4	–	–	–	–	–
Long-term borrowings as loans (current portion)	0.6	0.6	–	–	–	–	–
Bonds (current portion)	20.0	20.0	–	–	–	–	–
Long-term borrowings as loans	0.9	–	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Bonds	338.2	–	58.2	–	80.0	87.4	113.2
Long-term lease obligations	7.3	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.7
Total	**555.3**	**208.9**	**58.8**	**0.3**	**80.2**	**87.5**	**120.2**

Consolidated Financial Statements
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Japan Tobacco Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

		Millions of yen
Assets	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	¥ 526,765	**¥ 294,157**
Trade and other receivables (Note 8)	406,387	**396,934**
Inventories (Note 9)	563,820	**558,846**
Other financial assets (Note 10)	17,849	**14,921**
Other current assets (Note 11)	280,493	**340,312**
Subtotal	1,795,313	**1,605,169**
Non-current assets held-for-sale (Note 12)	2,904	**821**
Total current assets	1,798,217	**1,605,990**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	681,865	**680,835**
Goodwill (Notes 14, 37)	1,429,287	**1,601,987**
Intangible assets (Note 14)	332,478	**423,970**
Investment property (Note 16)	23,614	**18,184**
Retirement benefit assets (Note 22)	38,954	**23,680**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	59,523	**123,753**
Other financial assets (Note 10)	101,727	**99,358**
Deferred tax assets (Note 17)	92,570	**166,617**
Total non-current assets	2,760,017	**3,138,384**
Total assets	¥4,558,235	**¥4,744,374**

Liabilities and equity	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
	Millions of yen	
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Note 18)	¥ 373,032	**¥ 377,933**
Bonds and borrowings (Note 19)	30,980	**208,521**
Income tax payables	106,391	**54,940**
Other financial liabilities (Note 19)	6,459	**13,023**
Provisions (Note 20)	19,297	**12,529**
Other current liabilities (Note 21)	729,761	**689,629**
Total current liabilities	1,265,920	**1,356,574**
Non-current liabilities		
Bonds and borrowings (Note 19)	215,938	**339,036**
Other financial liabilities (Note 19)	10,143	**9,009**
Retirement benefit liabilities (Note 22)	333,562	**333,410**
Provisions (Note 20)	9,210	**4,423**
Other non-current liabilities (Note 21)	113,958	**102,221**
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 17)	87,979	**71,660**
Total non-current liabilities	770,790	**859,759**
Total liabilities	2,036,710	**2,216,333**
Equity		
Share capital (Note 23)	100,000	**100,000**
Capital surplus (Note 23)	736,400	**736,400**
Treasury shares (Note 23)	(444,333)	**(443,822)**
Other components of equity (Note 23)	(137,122)	**(303,554)**
Retained earnings	2,196,651	**2,367,067**
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	2,451,596	**2,456,091**
Non-controlling interests	69,929	**71,950**
Total equity	2,521,524	**2,528,041**
Total liabilities and equity	¥4,558,235	**¥4,744,374**

Consolidated Statement of Income

Japan Tobacco Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
	Millions of yen	
Continuing operations		
Revenue (Notes 6, 25)	¥2,252,884	**¥2,143,287**
Cost of sales (Notes 14, 22)	(920,056)	**(872,433)**
Gross profit	1,332,828	**1,270,854**
Other operating income (Note 26)	15,367	**70,101**
Share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method	6,381	**6,489**
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Notes 12, 13, 14, 16, 22, 27, 32, 37)	(789,346)	**(754,115)**
Operating profit (Note 6)	565,229	**593,329**
Financial income (Notes 28, 33)	15,016	**6,618**
Financial costs (Notes 22, 28, 33)	(15,132)	**(21,710)**
Profit before income taxes	565,113	**578,237**
Income taxes (Note 17)	(162,386)	**(152,464)**
Profit for the period from continuing operations	402,727	**425,773**
Discontinued operations		
Profit for the period from discontinued operations (Note 38)	87,515	**—**
Profit for the period	¥ 490,242	**¥ 425,773**
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent company	¥ 485,691	**¥ 421,695**
Non-controlling interests	4,551	**4,078**
Profit for the period	¥ 490,242	**¥ 425,773**
Earnings per share		
Basic (Yen)		
Continuing operations (Note 30)	¥ 221.95	**¥ 235.47**
Discontinued operations (Note 30)	48.59	**—**
Total basic earnings per share for the period (Note 30)	¥ 270.54	**¥ 235.47**
Diluted (Yen)		
Continuing operations (Note 30)	¥ 221.81	**¥ 235.33**
Discontinued operations (Note 30)	48.56	**—**
Total diluted earnings per share for the period (Note 30)	¥ 270.37	**¥ 235.33**

Reconciliation from "Operating profit" to "Adjusted operating profit"

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
	Millions of yen	
Continuing operations		
Operating profit	¥565,229	**¥593,329**
Amortization cost of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions	31,875	**46,767**
Adjustment items (income)	(10,346)	**(65,212)**
Adjustment items (costs)	39,900	**11,894**
Adjusted operating profit (Note 6)	¥626,657	**¥586,777**

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Japan Tobacco Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Profit for the period	¥ 490,242	**¥ 425,773**
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Net gain (loss) on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 29, 33)	10,735	**(3,159)**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Notes 22, 29)	(4,102)	**(22,202)**
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6,633	**(25,361)**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Notes 29, 33)	(289,400)	**(163,683)**
Net gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges (Notes 29, 33)	233	**(1,479)**
Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(289,167)	**(165,162)**
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(282,534)	**(190,523)**
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	¥ 207,708	**¥ 235,250**
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent company	¥ 203,257	**¥ 231,590**
Non-controlling interests	4,450	**3,660**
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	¥ 207,708	**¥ 235,250**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Japan Tobacco Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

Millions of yen

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company						
				Other components of equity			
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury shares	Subscription rights to shares	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Net gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	Net gain (loss) on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
As of January 1, 2015	¥100,000	¥736,400	¥(344,447)	¥1,631	¥ 116,421	¥ 1,215	¥23,156
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	(288,894)	233	10,500
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	—	—	—	—	(288,894)	233	10,500
Acquisition of treasury shares (Note 23)	—	—	(100,000)	—	—	—	—
Disposal of treasury shares (Note 23)	—	—	114	(85)	—	—	—
Share-based payments (Note 32)	—	—	—	395	—	—	—
Dividends (Note 24)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	(140)
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	—	—	(232)
Other increase (decrease)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,324)	—
Total transactions with the owners	—	—	(99,886)	310	—	(1,324)	(372)
As of December 31, 2015	100,000	736,400	(444,333)	1,941	(172,473)	125	33,284
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	(163,169)	(1,479)	(3,069)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	—	—	—	—	(163,169)	(1,479)	(3,069)
Acquisition of treasury shares (Note 23)	—	—	(0)	—	—	—	—
Disposal of treasury shares (Note 23)	—	—	512	(413)	—	—	—
Share-based payments (Note 32)	—	—	—	265	—	—	—
Dividends (Note 24)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	—	—	(360)
Other increase (decrease)	—	—	—	—	—	1,794	—
Total transactions with the owners	—	—	512	(147)	—	1,794	(360)
As of December 31, 2016	**¥100,000**	**¥736,400**	**¥(443,822)**	**¥1,794**	**¥(335,642)**	**¥ 440**	**¥29,854**

Millions of yen

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company					
	Other components of equity					
	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
As of January 1, 2015	¥ —	¥ 142,425	¥1,902,460	¥2,536,838	¥ 85,665	¥2,622,503
Profit for the period	—	—	485,691	485,691	4,551	490,242
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,272)	(282,433)	—	(282,433)	(101)	(282,534)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	(4,272)	(282,433)	485,691	203,257	4,450	207,708
Acquisition of treasury shares (Note 23)	—	—	—	(100,000)	—	(100,000)
Disposal of treasury shares (Note 23)	—	(85)	(29)	0	—	0
Share-based payments (Note 32)	—	395	—	395	—	395
Dividends (Note 24)	—	—	(187,574)	(187,574)	(13,809)	(201,383)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	(140)	140	—	(6,044)	(6,044)
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	—	4	4	(321)	(318)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	4,272	4,040	(4,040)	—	—	—
Other increase (decrease)	—	(1,324)	—	(1,324)	(13)	(1,337)
Total transactions with the owners	4,272	2,886	(191,500)	(288,500)	(20,187)	(308,686)
As of December 31, 2015	—	(137,122)	2,196,651	2,451,596	69,929	2,521,524
Profit for the period	—	—	421,695	421,695	4,078	425,773
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(22,387)	(190,105)	—	(190,105)	(419)	(190,523)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	(22,387)	(190,105)	421,695	231,590	3,660	235,250
Acquisition of treasury shares (Note 23)	—	—	—	(0)	—	(0)
Disposal of treasury shares (Note 23)	—	(413)	(99)	0	—	0
Share-based payments (Note 32)	—	265	—	265	4	270
Dividends (Note 24)	—	—	(229,223)	(229,223)	(2,038)	(231,261)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	1,069	1,069
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	—	69	69	(675)	(606)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	22,387	22,027	(22,027)	—	—	—
Other increase (decrease)	—	1,794	—	1,794	—	1,794
Total transactions with the owners	22,387	23,674	(251,280)	(227,094)	(1,639)	(228,733)
As of December 31, 2016	**¥ —**	**¥(303,554)**	**¥2,367,067**	**¥2,456,091**	**¥ 71,950**	**¥2,528,041**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Japan Tobacco Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income taxes	¥ 565,113	**¥ 578,237**
Profit before income taxes from discontinued operations	119,009	**—**
Depreciation and amortization	139,057	**140,794**
Impairment losses	12,654	**1,239**
Interest and dividend income	(14,818)	**(6,372)**
Interest expense	4,030	**8,680**
Share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method	(6,381)	**(6,489)**
(Gains) losses on sale and disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	6,697	**(33,473)**
(Gains) losses on sale of investments in subsidiaries	(134,287)	**(26,106)**
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	3,866	**(20,128)**
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(5,272)	**(686)**
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(6,697)	**16,157**
Increase (decrease) in retirement benefit liabilities	(5,162)	**(4,724)**
(Increase) decrease in prepaid tobacco excise taxes	(59,789)	**(48,228)**
Increase (decrease) in tobacco excise tax payables	31,714	**(14,192)**
Increase (decrease) in consumption tax payables	(34,585)	**2,787**
Other	(33,839)	**(31,938)**
Subtotal	581,310	**555,557**
Interest and dividends received	22,687	**13,064**
Interest paid	(3,538)	**(6,788)**
Income taxes paid (Note 38)	(132,027)	**(185,285)**
Net cash flows from operating activities	468,432	**376,549**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of securities	(1,320)	**(2,303)**
Proceeds from sale and redemption of securities	3,687	**5,340**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(116,976)	**(101,072)**
Proceeds from sale of investment property	8,372	**42,046**
Purchase of intangible assets	(12,123)	**(9,929)**
Payments into time deposits	(1,002)	**(346)**
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	977	**298**
Payments for business combinations (Note 37)	(70,110)	**(589,737)**
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries	126,774	**26,979**
Purchase of investments in associates	—	**(52,291)**
Other	(1,550)	**(6,493)**
Net cash flows from investing activities	(63,271)	**(687,509)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid to owners of the parent company (Note 24)	(187,646)	**(229,261)**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(13,734)	**(2,011)**
Capital contribution from non-controlling interests	—	**129**
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings and commercial paper	5,255	**186,570**
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	—	**856**
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(30,147)	**(578)**
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	114,724	**136,181**
Redemption of bonds	(40,000)	**—**
Repayments of finance lease obligations	(2,986)	**(569)**
Acquisition of treasury shares	(100,000)	**(0)**
Payments for acquisition of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests	(318)	**—**
Other	0	**0**
Net cash flows from financing activities	(254,852)	**91,318**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	150,309	**(219,643)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	385,820	**526,765**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(9,365)	**(12,965)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 7)	¥ 526,765	**¥ 294,157**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Japan Tobacco Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016 / FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

1. Reporting Entity

Japan Tobacco Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") is a joint stock corporation under the Companies Act of Japan, pursuant to the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act, with its principal places of business located in Japan since its incorporation. The addresses of the Company's registered head office and principal business offices are available on the Company's website (https://www.jti.co.jp/).

The details of businesses and principal business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Group") are stated in "6. Operating Segments."

The Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, were approved on March 24, 2017 by Mitsuomi Koizumi, President and Chief Executive Officer.

2. Basis of Preparation

(1) Compliance with IFRS

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS").

(2) Basis of Measurement

Except for the financial instruments, stated in "3. Significant Accounting Policies," the Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

(3) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is the functional currency of the Company. The units are in millions of yen, and figures less than one million yen are rounded to the nearest million yen.

(4) Early Adoption of New Accounting Standards

The Group has early adopted IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (amended in November 2013) (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS 9") from January 1, 2015.

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (hereinafter referred to as "IAS 39") and provides two measurement categories for financial instruments: amortized cost and fair value. Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value are recognized in profit or loss. However, changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments, except for equity instruments held for trading purposes, are allowed to be recognized in other comprehensive income.

For hedge accounting, the hedging relationships that meet the qualifying criteria are reviewed to appropriately reflect an entity's risk management activities in the consolidated financial statements.

(5) Changes in Method of Presentation

"Purchase of investments in subsidiaries," which was presented in cash flows from investing activities for the prior year, has been presented as "Payments for business combinations" to appropriately reflect the substance of the transaction for the year ended December 31, 2016.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, and interests in investments in associates and joint arrangements.

A. Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Group and the Group has control over the entity if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The acquisition date of a subsidiary is the date on which the Group obtains control of the subsidiary, and the subsidiary is included in the consolidation from the date of acquisition until the date on which the Group loses control.

In cases where the accounting policies applied by a subsidiary are different from those applied by the Group, adjustments are made to the subsidiary's financial statements, if necessary.

All intergroup balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Comprehensive income for subsidiaries is attributed to owners of the parent company and non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

B. Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. The Group has significant influence over the entity if it has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but it does not have control or joint control over the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the Group has the significant influence until the date on which it ceases to have the significant influence.

C. Joint Arrangements

A joint arrangement is a contractual arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control. Depending upon the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement, the Group classifies a joint arrangement into a joint operation whereby the Group has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, and a joint venture whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement only. The Group recognizes the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation while a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method.

(2) Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Consideration transferred in a business combination is measured as the sum of the acquisition-date fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued by the Company in exchange for control over an acquiree. Any excess of the consideration of acquisition over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities is recognized as goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial position. If the consideration of acquisition is lower than the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities, the difference is immediately recognized as profit in the consolidated statement of income. If the amount of initial accounting for a business combination is not determined by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete are reported and are adjusted during the measurement period, which is one year from the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs incurred are recognized as expenses. The additional acquisition of non-controlling interests after obtaining control is accounted for as a capital transaction. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in retained earnings and no goodwill is recognized with respect to such transaction.

(3) Foreign Currency Translation

Consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Japanese yen, which is the functional currency of the Company. Each company in the Group specifies its own functional currency and measures transactions based on it.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of transactions or an approximation of the rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the fiscal year end date. Differences arising from the translation and settlement are recognized as profit or loss. However, exchange differences arising from the translation of financial instruments designated as hedging instruments for net investment in foreign operations (foreign subsidiaries), financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and cash flow hedges are recognized as other comprehensive income.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Japanese yen at the rates of exchange prevailing at the fiscal year end date, while income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Japanese yen at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of transactions or an approximation of the rate. The resulting translation differences are recognized as other comprehensive income. In cases where foreign operations are disposed of, the cumulative amount of translation differences related to the foreign operations is recognized as profit or loss in the period of disposition.

(4) Financial Instruments

A. Financial Assets

(i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified into financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, and amortized cost. The Group determines the classification at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met. Otherwise, they are classified as financial assets measured at fair value.

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

For financial assets measured at fair value, each equity instrument is designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss or as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, except for equity instruments held for trading purposes that must be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such designations are applied consistently.

All financial assets are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the financial assets, except for the case of being classified in the category of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

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

(a) Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

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

(b) Other Financial Assets

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

Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value are recognized as profit or loss.

However, changes in the fair value of equity instruments designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized as other comprehensive income and the amount in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings when equity instruments are derecognized or the decline in its fair value compared to its acquisition cost is significant. Dividends on the financial assets are recognized in profit or loss for the year.

(iii) Derecognition

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

B. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with IAS 39, the Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that financial assets measured at amortized cost are impaired. Evidence of impairment includes significant financial difficulty of the borrower or a group of borrowers, a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, and bankruptcy of the borrower.

The Group assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant and collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

If there is objective evidence that impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost have been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

When impairment is recognized, the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by an allowance for doubtful accounts and impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost is directly reduced for the impairment when they are expected to become uncollectible in the future and all collateral is implemented or transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss provided changes due to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment losses are adjusted through the allowance for doubtful accounts.

C. Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Group determines the classification at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are measured at fair value at initial recognition. However, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at cost after deducting transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liabilities.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

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

(a) Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.

(b) Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortization under the effective interest method and gains or losses on derecognition are recognized as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts are measured at the higher of:

- The best estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation as of the end of the fiscal year, and
- The amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation is discharged, canceled or expired.

D. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented as a net amount in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

E. Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

The Group utilizes derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swap contracts, to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate risks. These derivatives are initially measured at fair value when the contract is entered into, and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income. However, the gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of cash flow hedges and hedges of net investment in foreign operations are recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationship to which hedge accounting is applied and the objectives and strategies of risk management for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instruments, the hedged items, the nature of the risks being hedged and how the hedging relationship's effectiveness is assessed. These hedges are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine whether the hedging relationship is effective prospectively, even though it is expected that there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, that the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship, and that the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of the hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio due to changes in an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument but the risk management objective remains the same, the Group would adjust the hedge ratio so that it meets the qualifying criteria again. The Group discontinues hedge accounting for the portion that does not meet the requirement when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria even after adjusting the hedge ratio.

Hedges that meet the stringent requirements for hedge accounting are classified in the following categories and accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9.

(i) Fair Value Hedge

The gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income. However, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income if the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. Regarding the hedging gain or loss on the hedged item, the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted and the change is recognized as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income. However, changes in the fair value of an equity instrument which the Group elected to present in other comprehensive income are recognized as other comprehensive income.

(ii) Cash Flow Hedge

The effective portion of gains or losses on hedging instruments is recognized as other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income.

The amounts of hedging instruments recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when the transactions of the hedged items affect profit or loss. In cases where hedged items result in the recognition of non-financial assets or liabilities, the amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are accounted for as adjustments to the original carrying amount of non-financial assets or liabilities.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in equity as other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. If the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur, amounts that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are continued to be recognized in other comprehensive income until the future cash flows occur.

(iii) Hedge of Net Investment in Foreign Operations

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

F. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active financial markets at the fiscal year end refers to quoted prices or dealer quotations.

If there is no active market, fair value of financial instruments is determined using appropriate valuation models.

(5) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of change in value and due within three months from the date of acquisition.

(6) Inventories

The cost of inventories includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the costs are determined by using the weighted-average method. Net realizable value is determined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Leaf tobacco which is stored for more than 12 months before being used for production is included in current assets since it is held within the normal operating cycle.

(7) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

The acquisition cost includes any costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and dismantlement, removal and restoration costs, as well as borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Except for assets that are not subject to depreciation such as land, assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of major asset items are as follows:

- Buildings and structures: 38 to 50 years
- Machinery and vehicles: 10 to 15 years

The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each fiscal year end and if there are any changes made to the estimated useful lives and depreciation method, such changes are applied prospectively as changes in estimate.

(8) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

A. Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at acquisition cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is not amortized. It is allocated to cash-generating units that are identified according to locations and types of businesses and tested for impairment annually or whenever there is any indication of impairment. Impairment losses on goodwill are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and no subsequent reversal is made.

B. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured by using the cost model and are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost at the initial recognition, and the costs of intangible assets acquired through business combinations are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Expenditures on internally generated intangible assets are recognized as expense in the period when incurred, except for development expenses that satisfy the capitalization criteria.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication of impairment. The estimated useful lives and amortization method of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at each fiscal year end, and the effect of any changes in estimate would be accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of major intangible assets with finite useful lives are as follows:

- Trademarks: 10 to 20 years
- Software: 5 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets that are not ready to use are not amortized, but they are tested for impairment individually or by cash-generating unit annually or whenever there is any indication of impairment.

(9) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are transferred to the Group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In finance lease transactions, leased assets and lease obligations are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Lease payments are apportioned between the financial cost and the reduction of the lease obligations based on the effective interest method. Financial costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Leased assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives or lease terms, whichever is shorter.

In operating lease transactions, lease payments are recognized as an expense using the straight-line method over the lease terms in the consolidated statement of income. Contingent rents are recognized as an expense in the period when they are incurred.

Determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement in accordance with IFRIC 4 "Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease," even if the arrangement does not take the legal form of a lease.

(10) Investment Property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

Investment property is measured by using the cost model and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(11) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group assesses for each fiscal year whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or in cases where the impairment test is required to be performed each year, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. In cases that the recoverable amount cannot be estimated for each asset, it is estimated by the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is determined at the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. If the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount, impairment losses are recognized and the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. In determining the value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value, using pretax discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs of disposal, the Group uses an appropriate valuation model supported by available fair value indicators.

The Group assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased, such as any changes in assumptions used for the determination of the recoverable amount. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated. In cases that the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit, impairment losses are reversed up to the lower of the estimated recoverable amount or the carrying amount (net of depreciation) that would have been determined if no impairment losses had been recognized in prior years.

(12) Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations

A. Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale

An asset or asset group for which the value is expected to be recovered through a sales transaction rather than through continuing use is classified into a non-current asset or disposal group held-for-sale when the following conditions are met: it is highly probable that the asset or asset group will be sold within one year, the asset or asset group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, and the Group management commits to the sale plan. In such cases, the non-current asset is not depreciated or amortized and is measured at the lower of its carrying amount or its fair value less costs of disposal.

B. Discontinued Operations

The Group has classified a business segment that has been disposed of, or is classified as held-for-sale, into discontinued operations.

(13) Post-employment Benefits

The Group sponsors defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans as employee retirement benefit plans.

The Company is obligated to bear pension expenses for a mutual assistance association incurred with respect to services in or before June 1956 (prior to the enforcement of the Act on the Mutual Aid Association of Public Corporation Employees). Such obligations are calculated and included in liabilities related to the retirement benefits.

For each plan, the Group calculates the present value of defined benefit obligations, related current service cost and past service cost using the projected unit credit method. For a discount rate, a discount period is determined based on the period until the expected date of benefit payment in each fiscal year, and the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields for the period corresponding to the discount period at the end of the fiscal year on high quality corporate bonds or government bonds. Liabilities or assets for defined benefit plans are calculated by the present value of the defined benefit obligation, deducting the fair value of any plan assets (including adjustments for the asset ceiling for defined benefit plans and minimum funding requirements, if necessary). Expected interest costs and interest income are recognized as financial costs.

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans are recognized in full as other comprehensive income in the period when they are incurred and transferred to retained earnings immediately. Past service costs are recognized as profit or loss in the period when incurred.

The cost for retirement benefits for defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense at the time of contribution.

(14) Share-based Payments

The Group has a share option plan as an equity-settled share-based payment plan. Share options are estimated at fair value at grant date and are recognized as an expense over the vesting period in the consolidated statement of income after considering the number of share options that are expected to be eventually vested. The corresponding amount is recognized as an increase in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(15) Provisions

The Group has present obligations (legal or constructive) resulting from past events and recognizes provisions when it is probable that the obligations are required to be settled and the amount of the obligations can be estimated reliably.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provisions is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations. In calculating the present value, the Group uses the pretax discount rate reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

In accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets," the Group recognizes a provision for restructuring when it has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main scheme to those affected by it. Restructuring provisions include only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which meet both of the following criteria:

- necessarily entailed by the restructuring;
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

(16) Revenue

A. Sale of Goods

The Group mainly engages in the sale of tobacco products, prescription drugs and processed foods. Revenue from the sale of these goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods transfer to the buyers, the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods sold, it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group, and the amount of revenue and the corresponding costs can be measured reliably. Therefore, revenue is usually recognized at the time of delivery of goods to customers. In addition, revenue is recognized at fair value of the consideration received or receivable less discounts, rebates and taxes, including consumption taxes.

Since the amount of turnover where the Group is involved as an agency, including tobacco excise taxes, is deducted from revenue, the Group recognizes only the economic benefit inflow, excluding such amount as revenue in the consolidated statement of income.

B. Interest Income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

C. Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

D. Royalties

Royalties are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

(17) Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and receive the grants.

In the case that the government grants are related to expense items, they are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the period in which the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate are recognized. With regard to government grants for assets, the amount of the grants is deducted from the acquisition cost of the assets.

(18) Borrowing Costs

With respect to assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, the borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of the assets are capitalized as part of the acquisition cost of the assets. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period when they are incurred.

(19) Income Taxes

Income taxes in the consolidated statement of income are presented as the total of current income taxes and deferred income taxes.

Current income taxes are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid to or refunded from the taxation authorities. For the calculation of the tax amount, the Group uses the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the fiscal year. The current income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for taxes arising from items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and taxes arising from business combinations.

Deferred income taxes are calculated based on the temporary differences between the tax base for assets and liabilities and the carrying amount at the fiscal year end. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences.

The deferred tax assets or liabilities are not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- the initial recognition of goodwill
- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in transactions that are not business combinations and at the time of transaction, affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or tax loss
- deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures to the extent that it is probable that the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference in the foreseeable future and it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized
- taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures to the extent that the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled and that it is probable the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the fiscal year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the fiscal year end.

(20) Treasury Shares

Treasury shares are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized on the purchase, sale or cancellation of the treasury shares. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognized in capital surplus.

(21) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted by the number of treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(22) Dividends

Dividend distributions to the shareholders of the Company are recognized as liabilities in the period in which, for year end dividends, the Annual Shareholders' Meeting approves the distribution and, for interim dividends, the Board of Directors approves the distribution.

(23) Contingencies

A. Contingent Liabilities

The Group discloses contingent liabilities in the notes to consolidated financial statements if it has possible obligations at the fiscal year end, whose existence cannot be confirmed at that date, or if the obligations do not meet the recognition criteria of a provision described in "20. Provisions."

B. Contingent Assets

The Group discloses contingent assets in the notes to consolidated financial statements if an inflow of future economic benefits to the Group is probable, but not virtually certain at the fiscal year end.

(24) Adjusted Financial Measures

The adjusted financial measures are calculated by adding certain adjustment items to the non-adjusted financial data or by deducting the items from the non-adjusted financial data.

The adjustment items are determined by management's judgment, taking into consideration the nature and frequency of the income and costs such that they provide effective comparative information on the Group performance and that they reflect the way of managing our business appropriately. Adjusted financial measures are presented in the consolidated statement of income and "6. Operating Segments."

The adjusted financial measures are not defined under IFRS and are not comparable with equivalent indicators for other entities.

(Changes in Accounting Policies)

The Group has adopted the following new accounting standards, amended standards and new interpretations from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

IFRS		Description of new standards and amendments
IAS 19	Employee Benefits	Clarifying the method of determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations

The effect of adopting the above standards and interpretations on the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

4. Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Preparation of consolidated financial statements of the Group requires management estimates and assumptions in order to measure income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and disclose contingencies as of the fiscal year end date. These estimates and assumptions are based on the best judgment of management in light of historical experience and various factors deemed to be reasonable as of the fiscal year end date. Given their nature, actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and assumptions are continuously reviewed by management. The effects of a change in estimates and assumptions are recognized in the period of the change or the period of the change and future periods.

Among the above estimates and assumptions, the following are items that may have a material effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the Group:

A. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties

With regard to property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets and investment properties, if there is any indication that the recoverable amount declines below the carrying amounts of the assets, the Group performs an impairment test.

The important indications include significant changes with adverse effect on the results of past or projected business performance, significant changes in the use of acquired assets or in overall business strategy, and significant deteriorations in industry trends and economic trends. With regard to goodwill, an impairment test is conducted at least once a year, regardless of any indication of impairment, in order to ensure that the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount.

The impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of assets. If the recoverable amount declines below the carrying amount, impairment losses are recognized. The recoverable amount is mainly calculated based on the discounted cash flow model. Certain assumptions are made for the useful lives and the future cash flows of the assets, discount rates and long-term growth rates. These assumptions are based on the best estimates and judgments made by management; however, there is a possibility that these assumptions may be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, which may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

The method for calculating the recoverable amount is described in "13. Property, Plant and Equipment," "14. Goodwill and Intangible Assets" and "16. Investment Property." With regard to goodwill, the sensitivity analysis is described in "14. Goodwill and Intangible Assets."

B. Post-employment Benefits

The Group has various types of retirement benefit plans, including defined benefit plans. In addition, the mutual pension benefits plan of the Company is one of the public pension systems under the jurisdiction of the government of Japan and the Company is legally obligated to bear a part of the pension costs of the plan.

The present value of defined benefit obligations on each of these plans and the related service costs are calculated based on actuarial assumptions. These actuarial assumptions require estimates and judgments on variables, such as discount rates and inflation rate.

The Group obtains advice from external pension actuaries with respect to the appropriateness of these actuarial assumptions including these variables.

The actuarial assumptions are determined based on the best estimates and judgments made by management; however, there is a possibility that these assumptions may be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, or by the publication or the amendment of related laws, which may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

These actuarial assumptions and the related sensitivity analysis are described in "22. Employee Benefits."

C. Provisions

The Group recognizes various provisions, including provisions for asset retirement obligations and restructuring, in the consolidated statement of financial position.

These provisions are recognized based on the best estimates of the expenditures required to settle the obligations taking risks and uncertainty related to the obligations into account as of the fiscal year end date.

Expenditures required to settle the obligations are calculated by taking possible results into account comprehensively; however, they may be affected by the occurrence of unexpected events or changes in conditions which may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

The nature and amount of recognized provisions are described in "20. Provisions."

D. Income Taxes

The Group operates business activities around the world, and it recognizes current tax liabilities and income taxes as the estimated amounts to be paid to the tax authorities, based on the estimation in accordance with their laws and regulations.

Calculating current tax liabilities and income taxes requires estimates and judgment on various factors, including the interpretation of tax regulations by taxable entities and the tax authority in the jurisdiction or the experience of past tax audits.

Therefore, there may be differences between the amount recognized as tax liabilities and income taxes and the amount of actual tax liabilities and income taxes. These differences may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

In addition, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

In recognizing the deferred tax assets, when judging the possibility of the future taxable income, we reasonably estimate the timing and amount of future taxable income based on the business plan.

The timing when taxable income arises and the amount of such income may be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions. Therefore, this may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

The content and amount related to income taxes are described in "17. Income Taxes."

E. Contingencies

With regard to contingencies, any items that may have a material impact on business in the future are disclosed in light of all the available evidence as of the fiscal year end date and by taking into account the probability of these contingencies and their impact on financial reporting.

The content of contingencies is described in "39. Contingencies."

5. New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted by the Group

By the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements, new accounting standards, amended standards and new interpretations that have been issued, but have not been early adopted by the Group are as follows.

The implications from adoption of these standards and interpretations are assessed by the Group; however, we evaluate that none of them will have a material impact on our operating results and financial condition.

IFRS		Mandatory adoption (From the year beginning)	To be adopted by the Group	Description of new standards and amendments
IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending December 2018	Deleting short-term exemptions for first-time adopters
IFRS 2	Share-based Payment	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending December 2018	Clarifying accounting treatment for the effects of vesting conditions on cash-settled share-based payment transactions
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending December 2018	Adding the option to defer the adoption of IFRS 9 for entities engaging mainly in insurance business
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending December 2018	Limited changes to classification and measurement of financial assets, and introduction of an expected credit loss impairment model
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	January 1, 2017	Fiscal year ending December 2017	Clarifying the scope for adoption of the Standard
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending December 2018	Amendments to accounting treatment for recognizing revenue
IFRS 16	Leases	January 1, 2019	Fiscal year ending December 2019	Amendments to accounting treatment for lease arrangements
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	January 1, 2017	Fiscal year ending December 2017	Requiring disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities
IAS 12	Income Taxes	January 1, 2017	Fiscal year ending December 2017	Clarifying the requirements for the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending December 2018	Clarifying accounting treatment for investments in associates and joint ventures
IAS 40	Investment Property	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending December 2018	Clarifying the rules for transfers of property to or from investment property
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending December 2018	Clarifying accounting treatment for the transactions that include payment/receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency
IFRS 10 IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	Amendments to accounting treatment for sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture

6. Operating Segments

(1) Outline of Reportable Segments

The reportable segments of the Group are determined based on the operating segments that are components of the Group for which separate financial information is available and are evaluated regularly by the Board of Directors in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Group is mainly engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco products, prescription drugs and processed foods. With respect to tobacco products, operations are managed separately for domestic and overseas markets. The reportable segments of the Group are composed of four segments: "Domestic Tobacco Business," "International Tobacco Business," "Pharmaceutical Business," and "Processed Food Business." They are determined by types of products, characteristics, and markets.

The "Domestic Tobacco Business" manufactures and sells tobacco products in domestic areas (which include duty-free shops in Japan and markets in China, Hong Kong, and Macau where the Company's China Division operates). The "International Tobacco Business" manufactures and sells tobacco products overseas mainly through JT International S.A., which controls manufacturing and sales operations. The "Pharmaceutical Business" consists of research and development, and the manufacture and sale of prescription drugs. The "Processed Food Business" consists of the manufacture and sale of frozen and ambient processed foods, bakery products and seasonings.

(2) Revenues and Performances of Reportable Segments

Revenues and performances of reportable segments from continuing operations are as follows. The Board of Directors assesses the segment performance and determines resource allocation after reviewing revenues and adjusted operating profit. Since financial income, financial costs and income taxes are managed by the Group head office, these income and expenses are excluded from segment performance. Transactions within the segments are based mainly on prevailing market prices.

FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

Millions of yen

	FY2015							
	Reportable Segments							
	Domestic Tobacco	International Tobacco	Pharmaceuticals	Processed Food	Total	Other (Note 2)	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue								
External revenue (Note 3)	¥677,331	¥1,317,178	¥ 75,564	¥165,843	¥2,235,916	¥ 16,968	¥ —	¥2,252,884
Intersegment revenue	20,342	46,738	—	37	67,117	9,858	(76,976)	—
Total revenue	¥697,672	¥1,363,917	¥ 75,564	¥165,880	¥2,303,034	¥ 26,826	¥(76,976)	¥2,252,884
Segment profit (loss)								
Adjusted operating profit (Note 1)	¥254,053	¥ 394,395	¥ (2,315)	¥ 2,728	¥ 648,860	¥(21,802)	¥ (402)	¥ 626,657
Other items								
Depreciation and amortization	¥ 43,668	¥ 76,007	¥ 4,603	¥ 6,476	¥ 130,754	¥ 2,673	¥ (303)	¥ 133,123
Impairment losses on other than financial assets	1,168	4,393	187	56	5,805	3,757	(47)	9,516
Reversal of impairment losses on other than financial assets	—	276	—	—	276	—	—	276
Share of profit (loss) in investments accounted for using the equity method	61	6,252	—	37	6,351	30	—	6,381
Capital expenditures	37,416	77,217	6,200	5,651	126,484	3,970	(703)	129,751

FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

Millions of yen

	FY2016							
	Reportable Segments							
	Domestic Tobacco	International Tobacco	Pharmaceuticals	Processed Food	Total	Other (Note 2)	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue								
External revenue (Note 3)	**¥684,233**	**¥1,199,190**	**¥87,183**	**¥164,078**	**¥2,134,683**	**¥ 8,604**	**¥ —**	**¥2,143,287**
Intersegment revenue	**18,245**	**30,280**	**—**	**30**	**48,554**	**9,653**	**(58,207)**	**—**
Total revenue	**¥702,478**	**¥1,229,470**	**¥87,183**	**¥164,108**	**¥2,183,237**	**¥ 18,257**	**¥(58,207)**	**¥2,143,287**
Segment profit (loss)								
Adjusted operating profit (Note 1)	**¥260,205**	**¥ 336,227**	**¥ 9,717**	**¥ 4,998**	**¥ 611,146**	**¥(24,725)**	**¥ 356**	**¥ 586,777**
Other items								
Depreciation and amortization	**¥ 57,994**	**¥ 69,129**	**¥ 4,908**	**¥ 6,423**	**¥ 138,453**	**¥ 2,675**	**¥ (335)**	**¥ 140,794**
Impairment losses on other than financial assets	**54**	**615**	**—**	**16**	**685**	**554**	**—**	**1,239**
Reversal of impairment losses on other than financial assets	**—**	**27**	**—**	**—**	**27**	**—**	**—**	**27**
Share of profit (loss) in investments accounted for using the equity method	**33**	**6,327**	**—**	**(4)**	**6,355**	**134**	**—**	**6,489**
Capital expenditures	**29,820**	**70,592**	**3,823**	**5,707**	**109,942**	**3,902**	**(847)**	**112,998**

Reconciliation from "Adjusted operating profit" to "Profit before income taxes"

FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

Millions of yen

	FY2015							
	Reportable Segments							
	Domestic Tobacco	International Tobacco	Pharmaceuticals	Processed Food	Total	Other (Note 2)	Elimination	Consolidated
Adjusted operating profit (Note 1)	¥254,053	¥394,395	¥(2,315)	¥2,728	¥648,860	¥(21,802)	¥(402)	¥626,657
Amortization cost of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions	—	(31,875)	—	—	(31,875)	—	—	(31,875)
Adjustment items (income) (Note 4)	97	3,548	—	464	4,108	6,238	—	10,346
Adjustment items (costs) (Note 4)	(4,946)	(19,148)	—	(9)	(24,103)	(15,798)	—	(39,900)
Operating profit (loss)	¥249,204	¥346,921	¥(2,315)	¥3,182	¥596,992	¥(31,361)	¥(402)	¥565,229
Financial income								15,016
Financial costs								(15,132)
Profit before income taxes								¥565,113

FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

	Reportable Segments: Domestic Tobacco	Reportable Segments: International Tobacco	Reportable Segments: Pharmaceuticals	Reportable Segments: Processed Food	Reportable Segments: Total	Other (Note 2)	Elimination	Consolidated
								Millions of yen FY2016
Adjusted operating profit (Note 1)	**¥260,205**	**¥336,227**	**¥9,717**	**¥4,998**	**¥611,146**	**¥(24,725)**	**¥356**	**¥586,777**
Amortization cost of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions	**(16,245)**	**(30,522)**	**—**	**—**	**(46,767)**	**—**	**—**	**(46,767)**
Adjustment items (income) (Note 4)	**282**	**34**	**—**	**2**	**318**	**64,894**	**—**	**65,212**
Adjustment items (costs) (Note 4)	**(137)**	**(3,960)**	**—**	**(8)**	**(4,105)**	**(7,789)**	**—**	**(11,894)**
Operating profit (loss)	**¥244,106**	**¥301,779**	**¥9,717**	**¥4,991**	**¥560,592**	**¥ 32,380**	**¥356**	**¥593,329**
Financial income								**6,618**
Financial costs								**(21,710)**
Profit before income taxes								**¥578,237**

(Note 1) For adjusted operating profit, amortization cost of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions, and adjustment items (income and costs) are excluded from operating profit (loss).

(Note 2) "Other" includes business activities relating to rent of real estate and corporate expenses relating to corporate communication and operation of the head office.

(Note 3) Core revenue as part of the "Domestic Tobacco Business" and the "International Tobacco Business" is as follows:

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Domestic Tobacco	¥ 642,240	**¥ 649,744**
International Tobacco	1,252,496	**1,138,805**

(Note 4) "Adjustment items (income)" include restructuring income of gains on sale of real estate.

"Adjustment items (costs)" include restructuring costs of the closing down of a factory.

The breakdown of restructuring income is described in "26. Other Operating Income." Restructuring costs included in "Cost of sales" were ¥57 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Restructuring costs included in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" were ¥39,843 million and ¥11,894 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively. The breakdown of restructuring costs in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" is described in "27. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses."

The breakdown of "Adjustment items (costs)" is as follows:

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Restructuring costs	¥39,900	**¥11,894**
Adjustment items (costs)	¥39,900	**¥11,894**

Restructuring costs for the year ended December 31, 2015 mainly relate to rationalization of distribution system and factory platform in some markets in the "International Tobacco Business" and disposal of real estate. Restructuring costs for the year ended December 31, 2016 mainly relate to disposal of real estate.

(3) Geographic Information

The regional breakdown of non-current assets and external revenue from continuing operations as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

Non-current Assets

	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Japan	¥ 461,265	**¥ 833,543**
Overseas	2,005,979	**1,891,433**
Consolidated	¥2,467,244	**¥2,724,975**

(Note) Non-current assets, exclusive of financial instruments, deferred tax assets and retirement benefits assets, are segmented by the location of the assets.

External Revenue from Continuing Operations

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Japan	¥ 894,710	**¥ 889,742**
Overseas	1,358,174	**1,253,545**
Consolidated	¥2,252,884	**¥2,143,287**

(Note) Revenue is segmented by the sales destination.

(4) Major Customers Information

The "International Tobacco Business" of the Group sells products to the Megapolis Group that engages in distribution and wholesale business in Russia and other countries. The external revenues from the Megapolis Group were ¥293,541 million (13.0% of consolidated revenue) for the year ended December 31, 2015 and ¥235,932 million (11.0% of consolidated revenue) for the year ended December 31, 2016.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The breakdown of "Cash and cash equivalents" as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Cash and deposits	¥399,265	**¥234,957**
Short-term investments	127,499	**59,200**
Total	¥526,765	**¥294,157**

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

8. Trade and Other Receivables

The breakdown of "Trade and other receivables" as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Note and account receivables	¥392,882	**¥386,708**
Other	15,316	**11,742**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,812)	**(1,515)**
Total	¥406,387	**¥396,934**

Trade and other receivables are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. Trade and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

9. Inventories

The breakdown of “Inventories” as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Merchandise and finished goods (Note 1)	¥162,208	**¥176,702**
Leaf tobacco (Note 2)	344,623	**324,802**
Other	56,989	**57,343**
Total	¥563,820	**¥558,846**

(Note 1) For imported tobacco products (merchandise) that are sold by TS Network Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, commissions solely from wholesale are included in revenue. The amount of imported tobacco products (merchandise) that the company holds at the end of each fiscal year is included in inventories and presented as “Merchandise and finished goods.”

(Note 2) Leaf tobacco includes those products that will be used after 12 months from the end of each fiscal year, but they are included in inventories since they are held within the normal operating cycle.

10. Other Financial Assets

(1) The breakdown of “Other financial assets” as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Derivative assets	¥ 7,106	**¥ 11,769**
Equity securities	72,795	**65,548**
Debt securities	6,600	**4,572**
Time deposits	994	**965**
Other	39,614	**38,345**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(7,533)	**(6,920)**
Total	¥119,576	**¥114,279**
Current assets	¥ 17,849	**¥ 14,921**
Non-current assets	101,727	**99,358**
Total	¥119,576	**¥114,279**

Other financial assets are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Derivative assets are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss excluding those to which hedge accounting is applied, equity securities are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and time deposits and debt securities are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(2) Names of major securities held as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and their fair values as of each fiscal year end are as follows:

Company name	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
KT&G Corporation	¥30,926	**¥28,010**
Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd.	4,747	**3,808**
DOUTOR•NICHIRES Holdings Co., Ltd.	2,496	**2,872**
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	3,114	**2,683**
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.	2,668	**2,165**
Mitsubishi Shokuhin Co., Ltd.	1,794	**2,089**

Equity securities are held mainly for strengthening relationships with investees. Therefore, they are designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

In order to pursue the efficiency of assets held and to use them effectively, sales of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income have been carried out (derecognition).

The fair value at the time of sale and cumulative gain or loss that is recognized in equity through other comprehensive income for each fiscal year is as follows:

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Fair Value	¥ 800	**¥1,532**
Cumulative gain or loss recognized in equity as other comprehensive income (Note)	(232)	**(360)**

(Note) The figure represents the amount transferred to retained earnings.
The cumulative gain or loss recognized in equity as other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings when an equity instrument is sold or the decline in its fair value compared to its acquisition cost is significant.

11. Other Current Assets

The breakdown of "Other current assets" as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**
Prepaid tobacco excise taxes	¥219,942	**¥274,157**
Prepaid expenses	14,144	**15,743**
Consumption tax receivables	17,125	**18,575**
Other	29,282	**31,836**
Total	¥280,493	**¥340,312**

12. Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale

The breakdown of "Non-current assets held-for-sale" as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

Breakdown of Major Assets

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**
Non-current assets held-for-sale		
Property, plant and equipment	¥ 105	**¥309**
Investment property	2,799	**512**
Total	¥2,904	**¥821**

"Non-current assets held-for-sale" are mainly rental properties and idle properties which are currently actively marketed for sale.

With regard to such assets and assets sold, impairment losses from continuing operations of ¥47 million are recognized in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2015.

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

(1) Schedule of Property, Plant and Equipment

The schedules of the carrying amount, acquisition cost, and accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses of "Property, plant and equipment" are as follows:

Millions of yen

Carrying Amount	Land, buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Construction in progress	Total
As of January 1, 2015	¥325,895	¥292,404	¥ 66,622	¥ 71,206	¥756,127
Individual acquisition	27,483	29,903	20,601	42,433	120,420
Acquisition through business combinations	560	3,538	69	1	4,168
Transfer to investment property	(19,439)	(90)	(192)	—	(19,721)
Transfer to non-current assets held-for-sale	(193)	(415)	(0)	—	(608)
Depreciation	(16,380)	(54,478)	(19,237)	—	(90,094)
Impairment losses	(1,988)	(2,826)	(3,133)	(56)	(8,003)
Reversal of impairment losses	—	229	1	46	276
Sale or disposal	(2,025)	(4,103)	(3,836)	(189)	(10,154)
Decrease resulting from transfer of subsidiaries	(5,617)	(4,732)	(14,059)	—	(24,407)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(14,886)	(23,311)	(2,475)	(3,964)	(44,635)
Other	46,130	13,041	1,994	(62,667)	(1,503)
As of December 31, 2015	339,542	249,160	46,355	46,808	681,865
Individual acquisition	**13,053**	**30,787**	**12,390**	**43,758**	**99,989**
Acquisition through business combinations	**1,066**	**451**	**241**	**3**	**1,762**
Transfer to investment property	**(5,702)**	**(9)**	**(16)**	**—**	**(5,726)**
Transfer to non-current assets held-for-sale	**(180)**	**—**	**(0)**	**—**	**(180)**
Depreciation	**(15,709)**	**(47,121)**	**(14,670)**	**—**	**(77,500)**
Impairment losses	**(24)**	**(537)**	**(3)**	**(10)**	**(575)**
Reversal of impairment losses	**—**	**8**	**19**	**—**	**27**
Sale or disposal	**(507)**	**(3,646)**	**(736)**	**(162)**	**(5,050)**
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**(4,722)**	**(8,864)**	**(766)**	**(4,252)**	**(18,604)**
Other	**17,420**	**25,963**	**1,377**	**(39,932)**	**4,827**
As of December 31, 2016	**¥344,237**	**¥246,192**	**¥ 44,193**	**¥ 46,213**	**¥680,835**

Millions of yen

Acquisition Cost	Land, buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Construction in progress	Total
As of January 1, 2015	¥661,172	¥804,276	¥188,732	¥71,206	¥1,725,386
As of December 31, 2015	633,789	706,561	144,618	46,808	1,531,776
As of December 31, 2016	**643,073**	**693,378**	**147,223**	**46,213**	**1,529,888**

Millions of yen

Accumulated Depreciation and Accumulated Impairment Losses	Land, buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Construction in progress	Total
As of January 1, 2015	¥335,277	¥511,872	¥122,110	¥ —	¥ 969,259
As of December 31, 2015	294,247	457,401	98,263	—	849,910
As of December 31, 2016	**298,836**	**447,187**	**103,030**	**—**	**849,053**

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as of each fiscal year end includes the carrying amount of the following leased assets:

				Millions of yen
	Land, buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Total
As of January 1, 2015	¥6,910	¥5,250	¥6,766	¥18,926
As of December 31, 2015	6,801	1,853	9	8,662
As of December 31, 2016	**6,538**	**1,201**	**7**	**7,746**

(2) Impairment Losses

The grouping of property, plant and equipment for impairment test is the smallest cash-generating unit that independently generates cash inflow.

The Group recognized impairment losses from continuing operations of ¥5,185 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, and ¥575 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses recognized in the year ended December 31, 2015 represent the losses incurred to reduce the carrying amounts to the recoverable amounts of the buildings, structures, machinery and vehicles due to decision of closing down of a factory.

The recoverable amounts of these assets are calculated mainly by their values in use, which are set at "zero."

Impairment losses recognized in the year ended December 31, 2016 represent the losses incurred to reduce the carrying amounts to the recoverable amounts of the buildings, structures, machinery and vehicles due to decision of individual selection for demolition.

The recoverable amounts of these assets are calculated mainly by their values in use, which are set at "zero."

14. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

(1) Schedule of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The schedules of carrying amount, acquisition cost, and accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses of "Goodwill" and "Intangible assets" are as follows:

					Millions of yen
Carrying Amount	Goodwill	Trademarks	Software	Other	Total
As of January 1, 2015	¥1,539,376	¥301,960	¥ 35,856	¥27,096	¥1,904,288
Individual acquisition	—	794	7,232	7,024	15,051
Acquisition through business combinations	65,252	14,967	8	8,740	88,967
Amortization (Note)	—	(30,216)	(12,852)	(5,040)	(48,107)
Impairment losses	—	—	(268)	(362)	(631)
Sale or disposal	—	(0)	(316)	(140)	(456)
Decrease resulting from transfer of subsidiaries	(882)	(0)	(193)	(3,022)	(4,097)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(174,516)	(20,182)	(172)	(206)	(195,076)
Other	57	1,505	4,124	(3,858)	1,827
As of December 31, 2015	1,429,287	268,828	33,418	30,232	1,761,765
Individual acquisition	**—**	**222**	**5,597**	**6,852**	**12,670**
Acquisition through business combinations	**289,720**	**180,297**	**8**	**2,243**	**472,268**
Amortization (Note)	**—**	**(44,154)**	**(12,795)**	**(5,696)**	**(62,645)**
Impairment losses	**—**	**—**	**(102)**	**—**	**(102)**
Sale or disposal	**—**	**—**	**(90)**	**(40)**	**(130)**
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**(114,709)**	**(40,315)**	**(406)**	**(280)**	**(155,710)**
Other	**(2,312)**	**17**	**1,448**	**(1,314)**	**(2,161)**
As of December 31, 2016	**¥1,601,987**	**¥364,896**	**¥ 27,078**	**¥31,996**	**¥2,025,957**

(Note) The amortization of intangible assets is included in "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of income. The amortization of intangible assets from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 is included in "Profit for the period from discontinued operations."

Acquisition Cost	Goodwill	Trademarks	Software	Other	Total
					Millions of yen
As of January 1, 2015	¥1,539,376	¥845,499	¥132,309	¥92,280	¥2,609,465
As of December 31, 2015	1,429,287	818,982	135,951	92,062	2,476,282
As of December 31, 2016	**1,601,987**	**928,876**	**137,761**	**96,994**	**2,765,618**

Accumulated Amortization and Accumulated Impairment Losses	Goodwill	Trademarks	Software	Other	Total
					Millions of yen
As of January 1, 2015	¥ —	¥543,539	¥ 96,453	¥65,184	¥705,177
As of December 31, 2015	—	550,154	102,533	61,830	714,517
As of December 31, 2016	**—**	**563,981**	**110,683**	**64,997**	**739,661**

(2) Material Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are mainly composed of goodwill and trademarks in the JTIH Group. The carrying amounts of goodwill as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 were ¥1,387,593 million and ¥1,310,727 million, respectively. The carrying amounts of trademarks as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 were ¥266,521 million and ¥216,617 million, respectively.

The majority of goodwill and trademark in the JTIH Group was recognized as a result of the acquisitions of RJR Nabisco's non-U.S. tobacco operations in 1999 and Gallaher in 2007.

Other than the above, goodwill and trademark in Domestic Tobacco business were recognized as a result of the acquisition of Natural American Spirit's non-U.S. tobacco operations in 2016 and the carrying amounts are ¥265,891 million for goodwill and ¥148,260 million for trademark as of December 31, 2016.

The trademarks are amortized using the straight-line method and the remaining amortization period is mainly from 9 to 10 years.

(3) Impairment Test for Goodwill

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of the majority of goodwill is allocated to the domestic tobacco cash-generating unit of ¥265,891 million, the international tobacco cash-generating unit of ¥1,310,727 million (¥1,387,593 million for the year ended December 31, 2015) and the processed food cash-generating unit of ¥25,368 million (¥25,368 million for the year ended December 31, 2015). Details of the result of impairment tests are as follows:

A. Domestic Tobacco Cash-generating Unit

The recoverable amount is calculated by the value in use based on the three-year business plan that was prepared by reflecting past experiences and external information and that was approved by management. After the three-year business plan, the Group conservatively decreases a growth rate from 2.9% in the fourth year to 0% in the ninth year gradually, and calculates the value in use from the tenth year by using the same cash flows as the ninth year.

The discount rate before taxes is 4.6%. The value in use sufficiently exceeds the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit. Therefore, even in cases where the discount rate and growth rate used in calculating the value in use fluctuate within reasonable ranges, the Group assumes that the value in use will not become less than the carrying amount.

B. International Tobacco Cash-generating Unit

The recoverable amount is calculated by the value in use based on the three-year business plan that was prepared by reflecting past experiences and external information and that was approved by management. After the three-year business plan, the Group sets a growth rate from 2.8% in the fourth year (FY2015: 3.2%) to 1.4% in the ninth year (FY2015: 3.8%), and the same growth rate as the ninth year from the tenth year as a continued growth rate for inflation.

The discount rate before taxes is 9.7% (FY2015: 11.7%). The value in use sufficiently exceeds the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit. Therefore, even in cases where the discount rate and growth rate used in calculating the value in use fluctuate within reasonable ranges, the Group assumes that the value in use will not become less than the carrying amount.

C. Processed Food Cash-generating Unit

The recoverable amount is calculated by the value in use based on the three-year business plan that was prepared by reflecting past experiences and external information and that was approved by management. After the three-year business plan, the Group sets a growth rate from 1.6% in the fourth year (FY2015: 2.8%) to 1.0% in the ninth year (FY2015: 1.1%), and the same growth rate as the ninth year issued from the tenth year as a continued growth rate for inflation.

The discount rate before taxes is 3.9% (FY2015: 4.1%). The value in use sufficiently exceeds the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit. Therefore, even in cases where the discount rate and growth rate used in calculating the value in use fluctuate within reasonable ranges, the Group assumes that the value in use will not become less than the carrying amount.

(4) Impairment Losses

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units that are identified according to locations and types of businesses. The grouping of intangible assets for impairment test is the smallest cash-generating unit that independently generates cash inflow.

The Group recognized impairment losses from continuing operations of ¥311 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, and ¥102 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

15. Lease Transactions

The Group leases factory sites, vehicles and other assets as a lessee. Some of the lease contracts have renewal options or escalation clauses. There are no restrictions on additional debt and further leasing imposed by the lease arrangements.

(1) Present Value of Finance Lease Obligations

The total of future minimum lease payments for leased assets recognized based on the finance lease contracts, their present value and future financial costs as of each fiscal year end are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**
Not later than 1 year		
Total of future minimum lease payments	¥ 702	**¥ 589**
Future financial costs	149	**218**
Present value	553	**372**
Later than 1 year and not later than five years		
Total of future minimum lease payments	2,201	**1,696**
Future financial costs	1,062	**1,018**
Present value	1,140	**678**
Later than 5 years		
Total of future minimum lease payments	10,066	**9,489**
Future financial costs	3,385	**2,838**
Present value	6,680	**6,652**
Total		
Total of future minimum lease payments	12,969	**11,775**
Future financial costs	4,596	**4,074**
Present value	8,373	**7,701**

(2) Future Minimum Lease Payments under Non-cancellable Operating Leases

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**
Not later than 1 year	¥ 6,446	**¥ 7,287**
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	8,968	**8,382**
Later than 5 years	7,419	**7,871**
Total	¥22,833	**¥23,539**

(3) Total of Minimum Lease Payments and Contingent Rents

The total of minimum lease payments and contingent rents of operating lease contracts recognized as an expense from continuing operations for each fiscal year is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Total of minimum lease payments	¥11,621	**¥8,099**
Contingent rents	1,057	**1,147**

16. Investment Property

(1) Schedule of Investment Property

The schedule of the carrying amount of "Investment property" for each fiscal year is as follows:

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Balance at the beginning of the period	¥17,870	**¥23,614**
Expenditure after acquisition	556	**338**
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	19,721	**5,726**
Transfer to non-current assets held-for-sale	(3,560)	**(3,130)**
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	(731)	**(1,799)**
Depreciation	(856)	**(649)**
Impairment losses	(3,973)	**(562)**
Sale or disposal	(5,399)	**(1,904)**
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(8)	**(5)**
Other	(6)	**(3,446)**
Balance at the end of the period	¥23,614	**¥18,184**
Acquisition cost at the beginning of the period	¥46,084	**¥69,106**
Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the period	28,214	**45,493**
Acquisition cost at the end of the period	69,106	**51,245**
Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the period	45,493	**33,061**

The investment properties as of December 31, 2016 are mainly idle properties.

(2) Fair Value

The fair value of investment property is determined based on a valuation conducted by an external real estate appraiser. The valuation is made in accordance with the appraisal standards of the country where the investment property is located and based on market evidence of transaction prices for similar assets.

The fair value hierarchy of investment property is categorized from Level 1 to Level 3 as follows:

Level 1: Fair value measured at the quoted price in the active market
Level 2: Fair value that is calculated using the observable price other than categorized in Level 1 directly or indirectly
Level 3: Fair value that is calculated based on valuation techniques which include inputs that are not based on observable market data

The fair value of investment property based on the fair value hierarchy as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
				Millions of yen
			FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	
Investment property	¥ —	¥64,829	¥3,526	¥68,355

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
				Millions of yen
			FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)	
Investment property	**¥ —**	**¥45,763**	**¥1,570**	**¥47,334**

The carrying amount of investment property as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Investment property	¥23,614	**¥18,184**

(3) Impairment Losses

The grouping of investment properties for impairment test is based on the smallest cash-generating unit that independently generates cash inflow. Impairment test for idle properties is carried out individually.

The Group recognized impairment losses from continuing operations of ¥3,973 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, and ¥562 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2015 represent the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of land and buildings as idle properties were individually selected for demolition. The recoverable amount is calculated based on value in use basis, which is zero for buildings due to the decision of demolition, and the recoverable amount of other properties is calculated by the fair value less costs of disposal.

Impairment losses recognized for the year ended December 31, 2016 represent the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of land and buildings as idle properties were individually selected for demolition. The recoverable amount is calculated based on value in use basis, which is zero for buildings due to the decision of demolition, and the recoverable amount of other properties is calculated by the fair value less costs of disposal.

17. Income Taxes

(1) Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities

The breakdown and schedule of "Deferred tax assets" and "Deferred tax liabilities" by major causes of their occurrence for each fiscal year are as follows:

FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

Millions of yen

Deferred Tax Assets	As of January 1, 2015	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Other (Note 1)	As of December 31, 2015
Fixed assets (Note 2)	¥ 45,228	¥ (4,868)	¥ —	¥ 32	¥ 40,392
Retirement benefits	124,330	(25,886)	(3,495)	(3,080)	91,870
Carryforward of unused tax losses	63,050	1,479	—	(6,946)	57,582
Other	85,684	(1,513)	(4,860)	(2,472)	76,839
Subtotal	318,292	(30,788)	(8,355)	(12,466)	266,683
Valuation allowance	(66,478)	(4,403)	(611)	5,704	(65,788)
Total	¥251,814	¥(35,191)	¥(8,966)	¥ (6,762)	¥200,895

Millions of yen

Deferred Tax Liabilities	As of January 1, 2015	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Other (Note 1)	As of December 31, 2015
Fixed assets (Note 2)	¥(115,753)	¥24,602	¥ —	¥3,236	¥ (87,915)
Retirement benefits	(7,334)	(476)	(502)	615	(7,696)
Other	(106,722)	(913)	2,147	4,794	(100,693)
Total	¥(229,809)	¥23,214	¥1,646	¥8,645	¥(196,305)

FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

Deferred Tax Assets	As of January 1, 2016	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Other (Note 1)	As of December 31, 2016
					Millions of yen
Fixed assets (Note 2)	¥ 40,392	**¥(12,218)**	**¥ —**	**¥108,540**	**¥136,713**
Retirement benefits	91,870	**(11,902)**	**1,441**	**(1,468)**	**79,940**
Carryforward of unused tax losses	57,582	**(2,029)**	**—**	**(2,419)**	**53,135**
Other	76,839	**(1,372)**	**4,192**	**(3,688)**	**75,971**
Subtotal	266,683	**(27,522)**	**5,633**	**100,966**	**345,760**
Valuation allowance	(65,788)	**322**	**1,914**	**2,320**	**(61,231)**
Total	¥200,895	**¥(27,200)**	**¥7,547**	**¥103,285**	**¥284,528**

Deferred Tax Liabilities	As of January 1, 2016	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Other (Note 1)	As of December 31, 2016
					Millions of yen
Fixed assets (Note 2)	¥ (87,915)	**¥11,097**	**¥ —**	**¥ 3,013**	**¥ (73,805)**
Retirement benefits	(7,696)	**234**	**1,824**	**1,132**	**(4,506)**
Other	(100,693)	**(7,467)**	**(9,030)**	**5,931**	**(111,260)**
Total	¥(196,305)	**¥ 3,864**	**¥(7,206)**	**¥10,075**	**¥(189,572)**

(Note 1) "Other" includes exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and acquisition through business combinations. The outline of the major business combination and the deferred tax assets recognized in the year ended December 31, 2016 are described in "37. Business Combinations."
(Note 2) "Fixed assets" include property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets and investment property.

The deferred tax assets are recognized for the amount considered to be recoverable on deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax losses and tax credits by taking taxable temporary differences and future taxable profits plan into account. The carryforward of unused tax losses, for which the deferred tax assets are not recognized, was ¥47,738 million (including ¥14,609 million, for which the carryforward expires after five years) as of December 31, 2015, and ¥44,484 million (including ¥12,644 million, for which the carryforward expires after five years) as of December 31, 2016. Tax credits, for which the deferred tax assets are not recognized, were ¥3,953 million (including ¥3,669 million, for which the carryforward expires after five years) as of December 31, 2015, and ¥4,951 million (including ¥4,541 million, for which the carryforward expires after five years) as of December 31, 2016.

(2) Income Taxes

The breakdown of "Income taxes" from continuing operations for each fiscal year is as follows:

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Current income taxes	¥150,774	**¥129,128**
Deferred income taxes	11,612	**23,336**
Total income taxes	¥162,386	**¥152,464**

Deferred income taxes decreased by ¥1,358 million and increased by ¥167 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively, due to the effect of changes in tax rates in Japan and other countries.

(3) Reconciliation of the Effective Tax Rate

The breakdown of major items that caused differences between the effective statutory tax rate and the average actual tax rate in continuing operations for each fiscal year is as follows:

The Company is subject mainly to corporate tax, inhabitant tax and enterprise tax, and the effective statutory tax rate is calculated based on these taxes. The corporate tax rate and other tax rates were changed for the year ended December 31, 2016 and the effective statutory tax rates were 35.41% and 32.78% for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively. Foreign subsidiaries are subject to income taxes at their locations.

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
		%
Effective statutory tax rate	35.41	**32.78**
Different tax rates applied to foreign subsidiaries	(10.20)	**(7.62)**
Non-deductible expenses	0.53	**1.31**
Valuation allowance	1.74	**(0.03)**
Other	1.26	**(0.08)**
Average actual tax rate	28.74	**26.37**

18. Trade and Other Payables

The breakdown of "Trade and other payables" as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
		Millions of yen
Accounts payable	¥178,709	**¥188,285**
Other payables	104,193	**85,646**
Other	90,130	**104,002**
Total	¥373,032	**¥377,933**

Trade and other payables are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

19. Bonds and Borrowings (including Other Financial Liabilities)

(1) Breakdown of Financial Liabilities

The breakdown of "Bonds and borrowings" and "Other financial liabilities" as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	Millions of yen		%	
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)	Average interest rate (Note 1)	Due
Derivative liabilities	¥ 5,595	**¥ 12,516**	—	—
Short-term borrowings	30,832	**187,949**	1.99	—
Current portion of long-term borrowings	148	**572**	1.63	—
Current portion of bonds (Note 2)	—	**20,000**	—	—
Long-term borrowings	866	**877**	3.34	2018–2028
Bonds (Note 2)	215,072	**338,158**	—	—
Other	11,007	**9,516**	—	—
Total	¥263,520	**¥569,589**		
Current liabilities	¥ 37,439	**¥221,544**		
Non-current liabilities	226,080	**348,045**		
Total	¥263,520	**¥569,589**		

(Note 1) The average interest rate is calculated using the interest rate and outstanding balance as of December 31, 2016.

(Note 2) The summary of the issuing conditions of the bonds is as follows:

Company	Name of bond	Date of issuance	Millions of yen FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	Millions of yen FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)	% Interest rate	Collateral	Date of maturity
Japan Tobacco Inc.	7th domestic straight bond	December 9, 2010	¥ 20,000	**¥ 20,000 (20,000)**	0.84	Yes	December 8, 2017
Japan Tobacco Inc.	8th domestic straight bond	December 9, 2010	20,000	**20,000**	1.30	Yes	December 9, 2020
Japan Tobacco Inc.	9th domestic straight bond	July 15, 2015	60,000	**60,000**	0.22	Yes	July 15, 2020
Japan Tobacco Inc.	10th domestic straight bond	July 15, 2015	30,000	**30,000**	0.36	Yes	July 15, 2022
Japan Tobacco Inc.	11th domestic straight bond	July 15, 2015	25,000	**25,000**	0.60	Yes	July 15, 2025
Japan Tobacco Inc.	Straight bond in USD	July 23, 2013	60,072 [USD 500 mil.]	**58,106 [USD 500 mil.]**	2.10	Yes	July 23, 2018
Japan Tobacco Inc.	Straight bond in USD	April 13, 2016	—	**87,109 [USD 750 mil.]**	2.00	Yes	April 13, 2021
Japan Tobacco Inc.	Straight bond in USD	April 13, 2016	—	**57,943 [USD 500 mil.]**	2.80	Yes	April 13, 2026
Total			¥215,072 (—)	**¥358,158 (20,000)**			

(Note 1) The figure in parentheses ( ) represents the amount of the current portion of the bond.
(Note 2) The figure in parentheses [ ] represents the amount of foreign currency-denominated bond.

Derivative liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss excluding those to which hedge accounting is applied, and bonds and borrowings are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

There are no financial covenants that have a significant impact on the Group on the bonds and borrowings.

(2) Assets Pledged as Collateral for Liabilities

A. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act, the Company's properties are pledged as general collateral for bonds issued by the Company. Bondholders are entitled to claim satisfaction in preference to unsecured creditors of the Company properties (with the exception of national and local taxes and certain other statutory obligations).

B. Assets pledged as collateral by some subsidiaries are ¥70 million and ¥66 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively. Their corresponding debts are ¥82 million and ¥53 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

20. Provisions

The breakdown and schedule of "Provisions" for each fiscal year are as follows:

FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

					Millions of yen
	Asset retirement provisions	Restructuring provisions	Provisions for sales rebates	Other provisions	Total
As of January 1, 2015	¥2,742	¥ 22,954	¥ 3,994	¥ 4,935	¥ 34,624
Provisions	498	15,039	3,323	742	19,603
Interest cost associated with passage of time	36	—	—	—	36
Provisions used	(100)	(13,416)	(3,941)	(1,149)	(18,606)
Provisions reversed	(447)	(1,161)	(53)	(3,299)	(4,960)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	(2,150)	—	(40)	(2,190)
As of December 31, 2015	¥2,728	¥ 21,267	¥ 3,323	¥ 1,189	¥ 28,507
Current liabilities	¥ —	¥ 15,058	¥ 3,323	¥ 915	¥ 19,297
Non-current liabilities	2,728	6,209	—	273	9,210
Total	¥2,728	¥ 21,267	¥ 3,323	¥ 1,189	¥ 28,507

FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

					Millions of yen
	Asset retirement provisions	Restructuring provisions	Provisions for sales rebates	Other provisions	Total
As of January 1, 2016	**¥2,728**	**¥ 21,267**	**¥ 3,323**	**¥1,189**	**¥ 28,507**
Provisions	**685**	**4,774**	**3,459**	**450**	**9,368**
Interest cost associated with passage of time	**31**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**31**
Provisions used	**(85)**	**(13,414)**	**(3,323)**	**(430)**	**(17,253)**
Provisions reversed	**(10)**	**(748)**	**—**	**(153)**	**(911)**
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**—**	**(2,755)**	**—**	**(35)**	**(2,790)**
As of December 31, 2016	**¥3,348**	**¥ 9,124**	**¥ 3,459**	**¥1,021**	**¥ 16,952**
Current liabilities	**¥ 26**	**¥ 8,287**	**¥ 3,459**	**¥ 757**	**¥ 12,529**
Non-current liabilities	**3,322**	**837**	**—**	**264**	**4,423**
Total	**¥3,348**	**¥ 9,124**	**¥ 3,459**	**¥1,021**	**¥ 16,952**

A. Asset Retirement Provisions

In order to settle the obligation of restoring and of removing hazardous substances from plant facilities and premises that the Group uses, the probable amount to be paid in the future is recognized based on past performances. These expenses are expected to be paid after one year or more; however, they may be affected by future business plans.

B. Restructuring Provisions

These provisions are mainly related to business integration and measures for the rationalization of the "International Tobacco Business." The timing of the payment may be affected by future business plans.

C. Provisions for Sales Rebates

These provisions are for contracts which reward the customers with discounts when the sales volume or sales amount in a given period exceeds a specified volume or amount. They are expected to be paid within one year.

21. Other Liabilities

The breakdown of "Other current liabilities" and "Other non-current liabilities" as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**
Tobacco excise tax payables	¥334,557	**¥306,816**
Tobacco special excise tax payables	14,548	**13,882**
Tobacco local excise tax payables	183,492	**180,799**
Consumption tax payables	103,933	**105,497**
Bonus to employees	34,014	**33,828**
Employees' unused paid vacations liabilities	18,827	**18,832**
Other	154,348	**132,195**
Total	¥843,719	**¥791,850**
Current liabilities	¥729,761	**¥689,629**
Non-current liabilities	113,958	**102,221**
Total	¥843,719	**¥791,850**

22. Employee Benefits

(1) Post-employment Benefits

The Group sponsors funded or unfunded defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans as employee retirement benefit plans. The benefits of defined benefit plans are predetermined based on conditions, such as points employees have gained in compensation for each year of service, the payment rate, years of service, and average salaries in their final years of service before retirement.

The Company is obligated to bear pension costs for a mutual assistance association incurred with respect to services in or before June 1956 (prior to enforcement of the Act on the Mutual Aid Association of Public Corporation Employees). Such obligations are recognized as liabilities at their present value using the actuarial valuation method and are included in retirement benefit liabilities.

Special termination benefits may be provided to employees on their early retirements under certain circumstances.

The funded defined benefit plans are administrated by the Group or the fund that is legally separated from the Group in accordance with statutory requirements. The Group, or the board of the pension fund and the trustee of the plan, are required by law to act in the best interests of the plan participants, and are responsible for managing the plan assets in accordance with the designated investment strategy.

The Group's main defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as investment risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, and longevity risk.

(i) Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using a discount rate set with reference to a yield on high quality corporate bonds or government bonds. If the return on the plan assets is below this yield, there is a possibility that the plan is underfunded.

(ii) Interest rate risk

A decrease in a yield on high quality corporate bonds or government bonds will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligations. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the fair value of the debt instruments (plan assets).

(iii) Inflation risk

The level of benefit for certain defined benefit plans of the Group is linked to inflation. Accordingly, a rise in inflation will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

(iv) Longevity risk

Some defined benefit plans of the Group provide a lifetime annuity, and the Group is obligated to provide pension benefits to the plan participants for the rest of their lives after their retirements. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during or after employment. An increase in average life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the defined benefit obligations.

A. Schedule of Defined Benefit Obligations

The schedule of the defined benefit obligations is as follows:

			Millions of yen
	Japan (Note 3)	Overseas	Total
As of January 1, 2015 (Notes 1, 2)	¥292,138	¥552,006	¥844,144
Current service cost	11,802	11,216	23,018
Past service cost and gains and losses on settlement	310	389	699
Interest expense	1,923	15,337	17,261
Contributions by plan participants	—	1,697	1,697
Remeasurement gains and losses:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(634)	(327)	(961)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(105)	(2,266)	(2,371)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(47)	346	299
Benefits paid	(25,941)	(20,823)	(46,764)
Decrease resulting from transfer of subsidiaries	(13,277)	—	(13,277)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	(38,030)	(38,030)
Other	42	(466)	(423)
As of December 31, 2015 (Notes 1, 2)	266,213	519,079	785,292
Current service cost	**11,324**	**8,777**	**20,100**
Past service cost and gains and losses on settlement	**—**	**(5,362)**	**(5,362)**
Interest expense	**1,790**	**12,644**	**14,434**
Contributions by plan participants	**—**	**1,300**	**1,300**
Remeasurement gains and losses:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**(1,158)**	**7,703**	**6,545**
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	**4,222**	**59,529**	**63,751**
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	**(1,264)**	**(527)**	**(1,791)**
Benefits paid	**(20,953)**	**(23,963)**	**(44,916)**
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**—**	**(62,630)**	**(62,630)**
Other	**(51)**	**324**	**273**
As of December 31, 2016 (Notes 1, 2)	**¥260,122**	**¥516,875**	**¥776,997**

(Note 1) The Group's weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 7.7 years for Japan and 16.2 years for overseas (FY2015: 7.7 years for Japan and 15.3 years for overseas).

(Note 2) The Group's breakdown of the defined benefit obligation by plan participant is as follows:

						Millions of yen
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)			**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**		
	Japan	Overseas	Total	Japan	Overseas	Total
Active members	¥165,996	¥208,743	¥374,739	**¥165,390**	**¥191,202**	**¥356,592**
Deferred members	16,235	51,014	67,249	**15,006**	**70,980**	**85,986**
Pensioners	83,982	259,322	343,304	**79,726**	**254,693**	**334,418**
Total	¥266,213	¥519,079	¥785,292	**¥260,122**	**¥516,875**	**¥776,997**

(Note 3) The schedule of mutual pension benefits obligations included in the category of Japan is as follows:

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Balance at the beginning of the period	¥59,191	**¥52,710**
Interest expense	296	**264**
Remeasurement gains and losses	276	**1,600**
Benefits paid	(7,052)	**(5,967)**
Balance at the end of the period	¥52,710	**¥48,607**

B. Schedule of Plan Assets

The schedule of the plan assets is as follows:

			Millions of yen
	Japan	Overseas	Total
As of January 1, 2015	¥111,515	¥416,117	¥527,631
Interest income	765	12,517	13,282
Remeasurement gains and losses:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	1,605	(4,724)	(3,119)
Contributions by the employer (Notes 1, 2)	3,754	10,536	14,290
Contributions by plan participants	—	1,697	1,697
Benefits paid	(9,162)	(17,091)	(26,253)
Decrease resulting from transfer of subsidiaries	(11,670)	—	(11,670)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	(24,708)	(24,708)
Other	—	(466)	(466)
As of December 31, 2015	96,806	393,878	490,684
Interest income	**679**	**10,263**	**10,942**
Remeasurement gains and losses:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	**906**	**42,132**	**43,037**
Contributions by the employer (Notes 1, 2)	**2,099**	**7,015**	**9,113**
Contributions by plan participants	**—**	**1,300**	**1,300**
Benefits paid	**(6,918)**	**(20,311)**	**(27,229)**
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**—**	**(58,376)**	**(58,376)**
Other	**—**	**(2,206)**	**(2,206)**
As of December 31, 2016	**¥ 93,571**	**¥373,696**	**¥467,267**

(Note 1) Pursuant to laws and regulations, the Group and the pension fund review the financial condition of the pension plan regularly and recalculate contributions for allocating future benefit and keeping the balance of the pension financing when the plan is underfunded.
(Note 2) The Group plans to pay contributions of ¥6,941 million in the year ending December 31, 2017.

C. Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligations and Plan Assets

The reconciliation of the defined benefit obligations and plan assets to the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

FY2015: As of December 31, 2015

			Millions of yen
			FY2015
	Japan	Overseas	Total
Present value of the funded defined benefit obligations	¥ 96,583	¥ 387,804	¥ 484,387
Fair value of the plan assets	(96,806)	(393,878)	(490,684)
Subtotal	(223)	(6,074)	(6,297)
Present value of the unfunded defined benefit obligations	169,629	131,275	300,905
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	¥169,406	¥ 125,201	¥ 294,608
Retirement benefit liabilities	¥172,385	¥ 161,176	¥ 333,562
Retirement benefit assets	(2,979)	(35,975)	(38,954)
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	¥169,406	¥ 125,201	¥ 294,608

FY2016: As of December 31, 2016

	Millions of yen		
	FY2016		
	Japan	Overseas	Total
Present value of the funded defined benefit obligations	¥ 92,436	¥ 383,213	¥ 475,648
Fair value of the plan assets	(93,571)	(373,696)	(467,267)
Subtotal	(1,136)	9,517	8,381
Present value of the unfunded defined benefit obligations	167,686	133,662	301,348
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	¥166,550	¥ 143,179	¥ 309,729
Retirement benefit liabilities	¥170,804	¥ 162,606	¥ 333,410
Retirement benefit assets	(4,254)	(19,426)	(23,680)
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	¥166,550	¥ 143,179	¥ 309,729

D. Major Breakdown of Plan Assets

The breakdown of plan assets by major category as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

Japan

	Millions of yen					
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)			FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)		
	Market price in an active market			Market price in an active market		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	¥23,002	¥ —	¥23,002	¥18,233	¥ —	¥18,233
Equity instruments	3,383	—	3,383	3,579	—	3,579
Japan	2,251	—	2,251	2,381	—	2,381
Overseas	1,132	—	1,132	1,198	—	1,198
Debt instruments	10,395	—	10,395	11,000	—	11,000
Japan	9,142	—	9,142	9,758	—	9,758
Overseas	1,252	—	1,252	1,242	—	1,242
General account of life insurance companies (Note)	—	59,454	59,454	—	60,155	60,155
Other	—	572	572	—	603	603
Total	¥36,779	¥60,027	¥96,806	¥32,813	¥60,759	¥93,571

Overseas

	Millions of yen					
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)			FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)		
	Market price in an active market			Market price in an active market		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 12,084	¥ —	¥ 12,084	¥ 5,397	¥ —	¥ 5,397
Equity instruments	122,613	—	122,613	123,669	—	123,669
United Kingdom	29,719	—	29,719	30,212	—	30,212
North America	35,974	—	35,974	38,532	—	38,532
Other	56,920	—	56,920	54,925	—	54,925
Debt instruments	220,473	4,968	225,441	207,393	5,035	212,427
United Kingdom	143,809	—	143,809	137,158	—	137,158
North America	48,969	—	48,969	47,524	—	47,524
Other	27,695	4,968	32,663	22,711	5,035	27,746
Real estate	9,266	464	9,731	9,026	441	9,468
Other	18,105	5,905	24,009	15,808	6,927	22,735
Total	¥382,541	¥11,337	¥393,878	¥361,293	¥12,403	¥373,696

Total

	Millions of yen					
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)			**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**		
	Market price in an active market			Market price in an active market		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 35,086	¥ —	¥ 35,086	**¥ 23,630**	**¥ —**	**¥ 23,630**
Equity instruments	125,996	—	125,996	**127,248**	**—**	**127,248**
Debt instruments	230,868	4,968	235,836	**218,393**	**5,035**	**223,428**
Real estate	9,266	464	9,731	**9,026**	**441**	**9,468**
General account of life insurance companies (Note)	—	59,454	59,454	**—**	**60,155**	**60,155**
Other	18,105	6,477	24,582	**15,808**	**7,530**	**23,338**
Total	¥419,320	¥71,364	¥490,684	**¥394,106**	**¥73,161**	**¥467,267**

(Note) A certain interest rate and principal for the general account of life insurance are guaranteed by life insurance companies.

The investment strategy for the Group's major plans is as follows:

(Japan)

The Company's pension fund is managed in accordance with the internal policy for securing stable profits in the middle- and long-term in order to ensure the redemption of the plan liability. Concretely, by setting a target rate of return and composition ratio of plan assets by asset category within the risk tolerance that is annually assessed, the Company invests plan assets consistently with the composition ratio. When reviewing the composition ratio, the Company considers introducing an asset investment which has a high correlation with the liability.

In the case where an unexpected situation occurs in the market environment, it is temporarily allowed to make an adjustment on the weight of risk assets complying with the policy.

(Overseas)

The investment strategy for the foreign subsidiaries' funded pension plans is decided properly by the trustee of the plan or the management of overseas subsidiaries according to local legislation. The Company's objective for the foreign subsidiaries' funded pension plans is to manage risks arising from its defined benefit obligation, and meanwhile to achieve a return on assets in excess of the movement in the value of the defined benefit obligation.

The majority of the plan assets have been allocated to liability matching bonds and the remaining parts of the plan assets are mainly invested in equities targeting long-term return.

E. Matters Related to Actuarial Assumptions

The major items of actuarial assumptions as of each fiscal year end are as follows:

	%			
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)		**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**	
	Japan	Overseas	Japan	Overseas
Discount rate	0.7	2.9	**0.5**	**2.2**
Inflation rate	—	2.4	**—**	**2.6**

FY2015: As of December 31, 2015

	Years			
	FY2015			
	Japan		Overseas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Average life expectancy at retirement (Note 1)				
Current pensioners	23.6 (Note 2)	29.3 (Note 2)	21.7 (Note 3)	24.2 (Note 3)
Future pensioners			23.1 (Note 4)	25.7 (Note 4)

FY2016: As of December 31, 2016

	Japan		Overseas	
				Years FY2016
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Average life expectancy at retirement (Note 1)				
Current pensioners	23.6 (Note 2)	29.3 (Note 2)	21.9 (Note 3)	24.3 (Note 3)
Future pensioners			23.3 (Note 4)	25.8 (Note 4)

(Note 1) The average life expectancies underlie the values of the defined benefit obligations on major plans. Assumptions regarding future mortality rate are based on published statistics and mortality tables.
(Note 2) Life expectancy for a pensioner currently aged 60. Regardless of the plan participant's current age, the Group performs actuarial calculations based on the assumption that life expectancy remains the same.
(Note 3) Life expectancy for a pensioner currently aged 65
(Note 4) Life expectancy at the age of 65 for an active member currently aged 50
(Note 5) The valuation of defined benefit obligations reflects a judgment on uncertain future events. The sensitivities of defined benefit obligations due to changes in major assumptions as of each fiscal year end are as follows. Each of these sensitivities assumes that other variables remain fixed; however, in fact, they do not always change independently. Negative figures show a decrease in pension plan obligations, while positive figures show an increase.

Millions of yen

	Change in assumptions	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015) Japan	FY2015 Overseas	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016) Japan**	**FY2016 Overseas**
Discount rate	Increase by 0.5%	¥ (9,672)	¥(37,287)	**¥ (9,636)**	**¥(39,870)**
	Decrease by 0.5%	10,368	42,058	**10,363**	**43,735**
Inflation rate	Increase by 0.5%	—	27,545	**—**	**29,449**
	Decrease by 0.5%	—	(25,543)	**—**	**(25,654)**
Mortality rate	Extended 1 year	5,809	16,859	**5,540**	**19,321**
	Shortened 1 year	(5,649)	(16,964)	**(5,370)**	**(17,860)**

F. Breakdown of Defined Benefit Cost

The breakdown of defined benefit cost for each fiscal year is as follows:

FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

Millions of yen

	Japan	Overseas	FY2015 Total
Current service cost	¥11,802	¥11,216	¥23,018
Past service cost and gains and losses on settlement	310	389	699
Interest expense (income)	1,159	2,820	3,979
Defined benefit cost through profit or loss	13,270	14,426	27,696
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(634)	(327)	(961)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(105)	(2,266)	(2,371)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(47)	346	299
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	(1,605)	4,724	3,119
Defined benefit cost through other comprehensive income	¥ (2,390)	¥ 2,476	¥ 86
Total of defined benefit cost	¥10,880	¥16,902	¥27,782

FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

	Millions of yen		
	FY2016		
	Japan	Overseas	Total
Current service cost	**¥11,324**	**¥ 8,777**	**¥ 20,100**
Past service cost and gains and losses on settlement	**—**	**(2,956)**	**(2,956)**
Interest expense (income)	**1,111**	**2,381**	**3,492**
Defined benefit cost through profit or loss	**12,435**	**8,201**	**20,636**
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	**(1,158)**	**7,703**	**6,545**
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	**4,222**	**59,529**	**63,751**
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	**(1,264)**	**(527)**	**(1,791)**
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	**(906)**	**(42,132)**	**(43,037)**
Defined benefit cost through other comprehensive income	**¥ 894**	**¥ 24,573**	**¥ 25,467**
Total of defined benefit cost	**¥13,328**	**¥ 32,775**	**¥ 46,103**

(Note 1) The net amount of interest expense and interest income is included in "Financial costs." Other expenses are included in "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses." The defined benefit cost through profit or loss from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 is included in "Profit for the period from discontinued operations."

(Note 2) Contributions to the defined contribution plans were ¥7,649 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and ¥6,917 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and were not included in the table above.

(2) Other Employee Benefit Expenses

The employee benefit expenses other than post-employment benefits from continuing operations that are included in the consolidated statement of income for each fiscal year are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Remuneration and salary	¥233,512	**¥211,838**
Bonus to employees	62,134	**59,474**
Legal welfare expenses	43,861	**39,803**
Welfare expenses	36,183	**34,581**
Termination benefits	4,392	**1,479**

23. Equity and Other Equity Items

(1) Share Capital and Capital Surplus

A. Authorized Shares

The number of authorized shares as of December 31, 2015 and as of December 31, 2016 is 8,000,000 thousand ordinary shares.

B. Fully Paid Issued Shares

The schedule of the number of issued shares and share capital is as follows:

	Thousands of shares	Millions of yen	
	Number of ordinary issued shares	Share capital	Capital surplus
As of January 1, 2015	2,000,000	¥100,000	¥736,400
Increase (decrease)	—	—	—
As of December 31, 2015	2,000,000	100,000	736,400
Increase (decrease)	**—**	**—**	**—**
As of December 31, 2016	**2,000,000**	**¥100,000**	**¥736,400**

(Note) The shares issued by the Company are non-par value ordinary shares that have no restriction on any content of rights.

(2) Treasury Shares

The schedule of the number of treasury shares and its amount as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	Thousands of shares	Millions of yen
	Number of shares	Amount
As of January 1, 2015	182,443	¥344,447
Increase (decrease) (Note 2)	26,842	99,886
As of December 31, 2015	209,285	444,333
Increase (decrease) (Note 2)	**(241)**	**(512)**
As of December 31, 2016	**209,044**	**¥443,822**

(Note 1) The Company adopts share option plans and utilizes treasury shares for delivery of shares due to its exercise. Contract conditions and amount are described in "32. Share-based Payments."

(Note 2) The number of treasury shares purchased based on the resolution made by the Board of Directors was 26,896 thousand shares and the total purchase cost was ¥100,000 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Purchases of shares less than one unit are 0 thousand shares for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 0 thousand shares for the year ended December 31, 2016. The number of shares delivered upon exercise of share options is 54 thousand shares for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 241 thousand shares for the year ended December 31, 2016. Sales of shares less than one unit are 0 thousand shares for the year ended December 31, 2016.

(3) Other Components of Equity

A. Subscription Rights to Shares

The Company adopts share option plans and issues subscription rights to shares based on the Companies Act. Contract conditions and amount are described in "32. Share-based Payments."

B. Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations

Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations are composed of foreign currency translation difference that occurs when consolidating financial statements of foreign subsidiaries prepared in foreign currencies, and the effective portion of net gain (loss) on the hedging instruments designated as hedge of net investment.

C. Net Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges

The Company uses derivatives for hedging to avoid the risk of fluctuation in future cash flows. This is the effective portion of changes in the fair value of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

D. Net Gain (Loss) on Revaluation of Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

This is the valuation difference in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

E. Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income, and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling excluding amounts included in interest income. In addition, actuarial gains and losses are the effects of differences between the actuarial assumptions at the beginning of the year and what has actually occurred, and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. Remeasurements are recognized as other comprehensive income when they occur and are transferred immediately from other components of equity to retained earnings.

24. Dividends

Dividends paid for each fiscal year are as follows:

FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

					FY2015
		Millions of yen	Yen		
	Class of shares	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Basis date	Effective date
(Resolution)					
Annual Shareholders' Meeting (March 20, 2015)	Ordinary shares	¥90,878	¥50	December 31, 2014	March 23, 2015
Board of Directors (August 3, 2015)	Ordinary shares	96,696	54	June 30, 2015	September 1, 2015

FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

	Class of shares	Millions of yen Total dividends	Yen Dividends per share	Basis date	Effective date
					FY2016
(Resolution)					
Annual Shareholders' Meeting (March 23, 2016)	**Ordinary shares**	**¥114,606**	**¥64**	**December 31, 2015**	**March 24, 2016**
Board of Directors (August 1, 2016)	**Ordinary shares**	**114,617**	**64**	**June 30, 2016**	**September 1, 2016**

Dividends, for which the effective date falls in the following fiscal year, are as follows:

FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

	Class of shares	Millions of yen Total dividends	Yen Dividends per share	Basis date	Effective date
					FY2015
(Resolution)					
Annual Shareholders' Meeting (March 23, 2016)	Ordinary shares	¥114,606	¥64	December 31, 2015	March 24, 2016

FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

	Class of shares	Millions of yen Total dividends	Yen Dividends per share	Basis date	Effective date
					FY2016
(Resolution)					
Annual Shareholders' Meeting (March 24, 2017)	**Ordinary shares**	**¥118,203**	**¥66**	**December 31, 2016**	**March 27, 2017**

25. Revenue

The reconciliation from "Gross turnover" to "Revenue" from continuing operations for each fiscal year is as follows:

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016** **(Year ended December 31, 2016)**
		Millions of yen
Gross turnover	¥ 7,436,141	**¥ 7,062,848**
Tobacco excise taxes and agency transaction amount	(5,183,257)	**(4,919,561)**
Revenue	¥ 2,252,884	**¥ 2,143,287**

The tobacco excise taxes and other transactions in which the Group is involved as an agency are excluded from revenue. The inflow of economic benefits after deducting the tobacco excise taxes and other transactions is presented as "Revenue" in the consolidated statement of income.

Gross turnover is an item that the Group discloses voluntarily and is not "Revenue" as defined by IFRS.

26. Other Operating Income

The breakdown of "Other operating income" from continuing operations for each fiscal year is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties (Note)	¥ 7,277	**¥41,161**
Gain on sale of investments in subsidiaries (Note)	—	**26,106**
Other (Note)	8,089	**2,835**
Total	¥15,367	**¥70,101**

(Note) The amount of restructuring income included in each account for each fiscal year is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties	¥6,193	**¥38,973**
Gain on sale of investments in subsidiaries	—	**26,106**
Other	606	**100**
Total	¥6,799	**¥65,178**

27. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The breakdown of "Selling, general and administrative expenses" from continuing operations for each fiscal year is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
Advertising expenses	¥ 25,644	**¥ 26,108**
Promotion expenses	120,270	**124,766**
Shipping, warehousing expenses	26,859	**26,793**
Commission	51,330	**50,860**
Employee benefit expenses (Note 2)	264,725	**241,752**
Research and development expenses (Note 1)	57,796	**58,193**
Depreciation and amortization	65,999	**79,088**
Impairment losses on other than financial assets (Note 2)	9,516	**1,239**
Losses on sale and disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property (Note 2)	19,156	**11,256**
Other (Note 2)	148,052	**134,060**
Total	¥789,346	**¥754,115**

(Note 1) All research and development expenses are included in "Selling, general and administrative expenses."
(Note 2) The amount of restructuring costs included in each account is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
Employee benefit expenses	¥ 4,720	**¥ 1,243**
Impairment losses on other than financial assets	7,643	**743**
Losses on sale and disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property	12,523	**5,676**
Other	14,957	**4,231**
Total	¥39,843	**¥11,894**

28. Financial Income and Financial Costs

The breakdown of "Financial income" and "Financial costs" from continuing operations for each fiscal year is as follows:

Financial Income	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
	Millions of yen	
Dividend income		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	¥ 1,771	**¥ 1,707**
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Deposits and bonds	13,010	**4,664**
Other	235	**247**
Total	¥15,016	**¥6,618**

Financial Costs	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
	Millions of yen	
Interest expenses		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Bonds and borrowings (Note 2)	¥ 3,745	**¥ 8,592**
Other	153	**87**
Foreign exchange losses (Note 1)	6,010	**9,183**
Employee benefit expenses (Note 3)	3,971	**3,492**
Other	1,253	**355**
Total	¥15,132	**¥21,710**

(Note 1) Valuation gain (loss) of currency derivatives is included in foreign exchange losses.
(Note 2) Valuation gain (loss) of interest rate derivatives is included in interest expenses.
(Note 3) The employee benefit expenses are the net amount of interest cost and interest income related to employee benefits.

29. Other Comprehensive Income

Amount arising during the year, reclassification adjustments to profit or loss and tax effects for each component of "Other comprehensive income" for each fiscal year are as follows:

FY2015: Year ended December 31, 2015

	Amount arising	Reclassification adjustments	Before tax effects	Tax effects	Net of tax effects
					Millions of yen FY2015
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Net gain (loss) on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	¥ 14,220	¥ —	¥ 14,220	¥(3,485)	¥ 10,735
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(86)	—	(86)	(4,016)	(4,102)
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	¥ 14,134	¥ —	¥ 14,134	¥(7,501)	¥ 6,633
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	¥(289,270)	¥ (223)	¥(289,493)	¥ 93	¥(289,400)
Net gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	1,084	(812)	271	(38)	233
Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	¥(288,186)	¥(1,036)	¥(289,222)	¥ 55	¥(289,167)
Total	¥(274,052)	¥(1,036)	¥(275,088)	¥(7,446)	¥(282,534)

FY2016: Year ended December 31, 2016

	Amount arising	Reclassification adjustments	Before tax effects	Tax effects	Net of tax effects
	Millions of yen				
	FY2016				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Net gain (loss) on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	¥ (5,574)	¥ —	¥ (5,574)	¥ 2,416	¥ (3,159)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(25,467)	—	(25,467)	3,265	(22,202)
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	¥ (31,042)	¥ —	¥ (31,042)	¥ 5,681	¥ (25,361)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	¥(157,539)	¥ 19	¥(157,520)	¥(6,163)	¥(163,683)
Net gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(2,986)	849	(2,136)	658	(1,479)
Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	¥(160,525)	¥868	¥(159,657)	¥(5,506)	¥(165,162)
Total	¥(191,567)	¥868	¥(190,699)	¥ 175	¥(190,523)

30. Earnings per Share

(1) Basis of Calculating Basic Earnings per Share

A. Profit Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders of the Parent Company

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
	Millions of yen	
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent company	¥485,691	¥421,695
Profit not attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	—	—
Profit for the period used for calculation of basic earnings per share	¥485,691	¥421,695
Profit for the period from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	¥ 87,237	¥ —
Profit for the period from continuing operations used for calculation of basic earnings per share	¥398,454	¥421,695

B. Weighted-average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding During the Period

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
	Thousands of shares	
Weighted-average number of shares during the period	1,795,254	1,790,878

(2) Basis of Calculating Diluted Earnings per Share

A. Profit Attributable to Diluted Ordinary Shareholders

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
	Millions of yen	
Profit for the period used for calculation of basic earnings per share	¥485,691	¥421,695
Adjustment	—	—
Profit for the period used for calculation of diluted earnings per share	¥485,691	¥421,695
Profit for the period from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company	¥ 87,237	¥ —
Profit for the period from continuing operations used for calculation of diluted earnings per share	¥398,454	¥421,695

B. Weighted-average Number of Diluted Ordinary Shares Outstanding During the Period

Thousands of shares

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares during the period	1,795,254	**1,790,878**
Increased number of ordinary shares under subscription rights to shares	1,128	**1,030**
Weighted-average number of diluted ordinary shares during the period	1,796,382	**1,791,908**

31. Non-cash Transactions

Significant Non-cash Transactions

The amount of assets acquired under finance leases was ¥3,507 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and ¥202 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

32. Share-based Payments

The Company and Torii Pharmaceutical adopt share option plans. Share options are granted by the resolutions of the Board of Directors based on the approvals at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

The outline of the share option plan of the Company is as follows:

(1) Share Option Contract Conditions of the Company

Positions of persons granted : Directors and Executive Officers

Settlement : Issuance of shares

Effective period of granted share option : 30 years after the date of grant

Vesting conditions : None

Conditions related to the exercise of share options are as follows:

(a) The subscription rights to shares become exercisable when a holder of a subscription right to shares no longer holds a position as a director, an audit & supervisory board member or an executive officer. In the subscription rights to shares allocation contract with holders of such rights, it is provided for that the rights become exercisable from the date following the date on which they no longer hold their positions.

(b) In the case where any holders of subscription rights to shares waive such rights, they cannot exercise them.

(2) Changes in the Number of Share Options of the Company

Shares

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)			FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)		
	Directors	Executive Officers	Total	Directors	Executive Officers	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	275,800	795,200	1,071,000	**324,800**	**807,200**	**1,132,000**
Granted	49,000	66,200	115,200	**34,200**	**51,800**	**86,000**
Exercised	—	(54,200)	(54,200)	**—**	**(241,200)**	**(241,200)**
Transferred	—	—	—	**(83,200)**	**83,200**	**—**
Balance at the end of the period	324,800	807,200	1,132,000	**275,800**	**701,000**	**976,800**
Exercisable balance at the end of the period	—	424,400	424,400	**—**	**442,200**	**442,200**

(Note 1) The number of share options is presented as the number of underlying shares.

(Note 2) All share options are granted with an exercise price of ¥1 per share.

(Note 3) Share options are granted to 6 directors and 18 executive officers for the year ended December 31, 2015, and 5 directors and 18 executive officers for the year ended December 31, 2016.

"Transferred" included in the "Changes in the Number of Share Options" represents the number of share options for persons granted whose management position changed during the period.

(Note 4) The weighted-average fair values per share of share options granted during the period were ¥3,556 and ¥2,863 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

(Note 5) The weighted-average share prices of share options at the time of exercise during the period were ¥4,497 and ¥4,258 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

(Note 6) The weighted-average remaining contract years of unexercised share options at the end of each period were 25.7 years and 25.2 years for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

(3) Method of Measuring Fair Value of Share Options Granted During the Period of the Company

A. Valuation Model

Black-Scholes Model

B. Main Assumptions and Estimation

	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Share price	¥4,847	**¥4,315**
Volatility of share price (Note 1)	32.7%	**32.9%**
Estimated remaining period (Note 2)	15 years	**15 years**
Estimated dividends (Note 3)	¥100/share	**¥118/share**
Risk free interest rate (Note 4)	0.78%	**(0.12)%**

(Note 1) Calculated based on daily share prices quoted for the past 15 years
(Note 2) Because of the difficulty of a reasonable estimation due to insufficient data, the remaining period is estimated based on the assumption that share option rights would be exercised at a midpoint of the exercise period.
(Note 3) Based on the latest dividends paid
(Note 4) The yield on government bonds for a period of the expected remaining period

(4) Share-based Payment Expenses

The costs for share options from continuing operations included in “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the consolidated statement of income were ¥383 million and ¥270 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016.

33. Financial Instruments

(1) Capital Management

The Group’s management principle is pursuit of the “4S” model: balancing the interests of consumers, shareholders, employees and wider society, and fulfilling our responsibilities towards them, aiming to exceed their expectations.

The Group believes that sustainable profit growth in the mid- to long-term based on this principle will increase the Group’s value in the mid- to long-term, and is consequently in the best interest of all stakeholders, including our shareholders.

For that reason, as its financial policy, the Group maintains a strong financial base that secures stability in the case of changes in business environment such as economic crises, and flexibility enabling expeditious responses to business investment opportunities.

The Group manages net interest-bearing debt, where cash and cash equivalents are deducted from interest-bearing debt, and capital (the part attributable to the owners of the parent company). The amounts as of each fiscal year end are as follows:

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**
Interest-bearing debt	¥ 255,291	**¥ 555,257**
Cash and cash equivalents	(526,765)	**(294,157)**
Net interest-bearing debt (Note)	(271,474)	**261,101**
Capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent company)	2,451,596	**2,456,091**

(Note) The figure in parentheses ( ) represents the net amount of cash and cash equivalents after deducting interest-bearing debt.

There are specific rules for shares of the Company under the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act as follows:

The Japanese government shall hold more than one-third of all of the shares issued by the Company (excluding the type of shares, for which it is stipulated that voting rights may not be exercised on any matters that can be resolved by the Annual Shareholders’ Meeting) (Article 2 (1)).

In cases where the Company intends to solicit persons to subscribe for shares to be issued or subscription rights to shares or where the Company intends to deliver shares (excluding treasury shares), subscription rights to shares (excluding subscription right to own shares) or bonds with subscription rights to shares (excluding bonds with subscription rights to shares) when exchanging with shares, the Company shall obtain the approval of the Minister of Finance (Article 2 (2)).

Disposal of shares owned by the Japanese government shall be within the limits on the number of shares decided by the Diet in the relevant annual budget (Article 3).

The Group monitors financial indicators in order to maintain a well-balanced capital structure that ensures an appropriate return on equity and a stable and flexible financial condition for future investment. We monitor credit ratings for financial stability and flexibility, and ROE (return on equity) for profitability, while focusing on changes in the domestic and overseas environment.

(2) Financial Risk Management

The Group is exposed to financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and market price fluctuation risk) in the process of its management activities and it manages risks based on a specific policy in order to avoid or reduce said risks. The results of risk management are regularly reported by the Treasury Division to the president and the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Group policy limits derivatives to transactions for the purpose of mitigating risks from transactions based on actual demand. Therefore, we do not transact derivatives for speculation purposes or trading purposes.

(3) Credit Risk

Receivables, such as note and account receivables, acquired from the operating activities of the Group are exposed to customer credit risk.

The Group holds mainly debt securities for surplus investment and equity securities of customers and suppliers to strengthen relationships with them; those securities are exposed to the issuer's credit risk. In addition, through derivative transactions that the Group conducts in order to hedge foreign exchange fluctuation risks and interest rate fluctuation risks, we are exposed to the credit risk of the financial institutions which are counterparties to these transactions.

In principle, the Group sets credit lines or transaction conditions with respect to trade receivables for counterparties based on the Credit Management Guidelines in order to control the credit risk relating to counterparties. In addition, the receivable balances of counterparties with high credit risk are monitored. The Treasury Division of the Company regularly monitors the status of the occurrence and collection of bad debts, and reports them to the president and the Board of Directors of the Company.

With regard to the investment of cash surpluses and derivatives, the Group invests in debt securities and other financial instruments with a certain credit rating and transacts with financial institutions with a high credit rating in principle in order to prevent credit risks from occurring and based on the Group Financial Operation Basic Policy. In addition, the Treasury Division of the Company regularly monitors the performance of these transactions and reports the results to the president and the Board of Directors of the Company.

The maximum exposure pertaining to credit risks for financial assets is the carrying amount after considering impairment in the consolidated financial statements.

The analysis of the aging of financial assets that are past due but not impaired as of each fiscal year end date is as follows:
The financial assets include amounts considered recoverable by credit insurance and collateral.

FY2015: As of December 31, 2015

					Millions of yen
					FY2015
					Amount past due
	Total	Within 30 days	Over 30 days, within 60 days	Over 60 days, within 90 days	Over 90 days
Trade and other receivables	¥3,238	¥2,260	¥349	¥38	¥591

FY2016: As of December 31, 2016

					Millions of yen
					FY2016
					Amount past due
	Total	Within 30 days	Over 30 days, within 60 days	Over 60 days, within 90 days	Over 90 days
Trade and other receivables	**¥6,916**	**¥2,612**	**¥1,004**	**¥8**	**¥3,292**

The Group reviews collectability of trade receivables depending on the credit conditions of counterparties and recognizes allowance for doubtful accounts. The schedule of the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Balance at the beginning of the period	¥10,595	**¥9,345**
Addition	346	**335**
Decrease (intended use)	(357)	**(515)**
Decrease (reversal)	(986)	**(336)**
Other	(253)	**(394)**
Balance at the end of the period	¥ 9,345	**¥8,436**

(4) Liquidity Risk

The Group raises funds by borrowings, commercial paper and bonds; however, these liabilities are exposed to the liquidity risk that we would not be able to repay liabilities on the due date due to the deterioration of the financing environment.

In accordance with the Group Financial Operation Basic Policy, the Group establishes a finance plan based on the annual business plan and the Treasury Division of the Company regularly monitors and collects information on the balance of liquidity-in-hand and interest-bearing debt and reports it to the president and the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition, the Group keeps necessary credit facilities to manage liquidity risk by having commitment lines with several financial institutions.

The financial liability balance (including derivative financial instruments) by maturity as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

FY2015: As of December 31, 2015

	Millions of yen							
	FY2015							
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Due within one year	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years	Due after three years through four years	Due after four years through five years	Due after five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	¥373,032	¥373,032	¥373,032	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Short-term borrowings	30,832	30,832	30,832	—	—	—	—	—
Current portion of long-term borrowings	148	148	148	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term borrowings	866	866	—	150	152	97	45	422
Bonds	215,072	215,305	—	20,000	60,305	—	80,000	55,000
Subtotal	619,949	620,183	404,012	20,150	60,457	97	80,045	55,422
Derivative financial liabilities								
Foreign exchange forward contract	5,594	5,594	5,594	—	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swap	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	5,595	5,595	5,595	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥625,544	¥625,778	¥409,607	¥20,150	¥60,457	¥97	¥80,045	¥55,422

FY2016: As of December 31, 2016

								Millions of yen
	FY2016							
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Due within one year	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years	Due after three years through four years	Due after four years through five years	Due after five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	¥377,933	¥377,933	¥377,933	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Short-term borrowings	187,949	187,949	187,949	—	—	—	—	—
Current portion of long-term borrowings	572	572	572	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term borrowings	877	877	—	360	92	41	43	341
Current portion of bonds	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds	338,158	338,858	—	58,245	—	80,000	87,368	113,245
Subtotal	925,489	926,188	586,453	58,605	92	80,041	87,411	113,586
Derivative financial liabilities								
Foreign exchange forward contract	12,516	12,516	12,516	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	12,516	12,516	12,516	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥938,005	¥938,704	¥598,970	¥58,605	¥92	¥80,041	¥87,411	¥113,586

The total of commitment lines and withdrawal as of each fiscal year end are as follows:

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
Total committed line of credit	¥682,286	¥574,432
Withdrawing	—	—
Unused balance	¥682,286	¥574,432

(5) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group operates businesses globally and, therefore, is exposed to the following risks due to foreign exchange fluctuation:

(i) The risk where the profit or loss and cash flow in each functional currency of the Group is influenced by foreign exchange fluctuation as a result of external transactions and intergroup transactions, including the payment and receipt of dividends, in currencies that are different from each functional currency of the Group.

(ii) The risk that the equity of the Group is influenced by foreign exchange fluctuation when equity denominated in each functional currency of the Group is translated into Japanese yen and consolidated.

(iii) The risk that the profit or loss of the Group is influenced by foreign exchange fluctuation when profit or loss denominated in each functional currency of the Group is translated into Japanese yen and consolidated.

The Group hedges against risk (i) using derivatives or foreign currency-denominated interest-bearing debts for example, when future cash flow is projected or when receivables and payables are fixed, and some of them are designated as cash flow hedges.

The Group hedges against risk (ii) using foreign currency-denominated interest-bearing debts for example, and part of these are designated as net investment hedges. The Group does not hedge against risk (iii) in principle.

In order to mitigate risks mentioned above resulting from the foreign exchange fluctuation, in accordance with the Group Financial Operation Basic Policy, and under the supervision of the Financial Risk Management Committee of the Company, the Group establishes and implements a foreign currency hedge policy, taking into consideration the impact on the Group's performance and the current conditions of the foreign exchange market in a comprehensive manner. The Treasury Division of the Company regularly reports the performances to the president and the Board of Directors of the Company.

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity Analysis

In cases where each currency other than the functional currency that denominates the financial instruments held by the Group as of each fiscal year end increases by 10% in value against the functional currency, the impact on profit before income taxes in the consolidated statement of income is as follows:

The impact from the translation of functional currency-denominated financial instruments, and assets, liabilities, income and expenses of foreign operations into Japanese yen is not included. Also, it is based on the assumption that currencies other than the currencies used for the calculation do not fluctuate.

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
Profit before income taxes	¥(866)	¥(1,502)

(6) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk within the Group arises from interest-bearing debts after deducting cash equivalents. Borrowings and bonds with floating rates are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk.

In order to reduce the interest rate fluctuation risk related to borrowings and bonds, in accordance with the Group Financial Operation Basic Policy, and under the supervision of the Financial Risk Management Committee of the Company, the Group establishes and implements an interest rate hedging policy, taking into consideration the impact on the Group's performance and the current condition of the interest rates in a comprehensive manner. The Treasury Division of the Company reports the performances to the president and the Board of Directors of the Company.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

In cases where the interest rate of financial instruments held by the Group as of each fiscal year end increases by 100bp, the impact on profit before income taxes in the consolidated statement of income is as follows:

The analysis is subject to financial instruments affected by interest rate fluctuation and based on the assumption that other factors, including the impacts of foreign exchange fluctuation, are constant.

		Millions of yen
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)**
Profit before income taxes	¥2,058	**¥(559)**

(7) Hedging Transactions

The Group's policy for hedging transactions is stated in "3. Significant Accounting Policies."

A. Cash Flow Hedges

The details of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges are as follows:

FY2015: As of December 31, 2015

					FY2015
			Carrying amount (Note) (Millions of yen)		
	Contract amount	Over one year	Assets	Liabilities	Average rates (yen, %)
Foreign exchange risk					
Foreign exchange forward contract					
JPY/USD	USD 129 mil.	USD —	¥ 70	¥ 75	¥119.95
Interest rate risk					
Cross currency swap					
Fixed rate receipt and fixed rate payment	USD 175 mil.	USD 175 mil.	3,870	—	0.24%

FY2016: As of December 31, 2016

					FY2016
			Carrying amount (Note) (Millions of yen)		
	Contract amount	Over one year	Assets	Liabilities	Average rates (yen, %)
Foreign exchange risk					
Foreign exchange forward contract					
JPY/USD	**USD 259 mil.**	**USD —**	**¥1,077**	**¥ 478**	**¥109.84**
Interest rate risk					
Cross currency swap					
Fixed rate receipt and fixed rate payment	**USD 175 mil.**	**USD 175 mil.**	**3,052**	**—**	**0.24%**

(Note) Carrying amounts of derivatives are presented as "Other financial assets" or "Other financial liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position, and the portion with over one year maturity is classified as "Non-current assets" or "Non-current liabilities."

The schedule of net gains (losses) on hedging instrument designated as cash flow hedges is as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	Effective portion of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges		
	Foreign exchange risk	Interest rate risk	Total
As of January 1, 2015	¥ 1,077	¥ 139	¥ 1,215
Other comprehensive income			
Amount arising (Note 1)	284	800	1,084
Reclassification adjustments (Note 2)	—	(812)	(812)
Tax effects	(49)	11	(38)
Others	(1,324)	—	(1,324)
As of December 31, 2015	(12)	137	125
Other comprehensive income			
Amount arising (Note 1)	**(2,168)**	**(818)**	**(2,986)**
Reclassification adjustments (Note 2)	**128**	**721**	**849**
Tax effects	**625**	**33**	**658**
Others	**1,794**	**—**	**1,794**
As of December 31, 2016	**¥ 367**	**¥ 73**	**¥ 440**

(Note 1) The change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognizing hedge ineffectiveness approximates the change in fair value of the hedging instrument.

(Note 2) The amount, which is reclassified when the hedged item affects profit or loss, is recognized in "Revenue", "Financial income" or "Financial costs" in the consolidated statement of income. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness is immaterial.

B. Hedge of Net Investment in Foreign Operations

The details of hedging instruments designated as hedge of net investment are as follows:

FY2015: As of December 31, 2015

					FY2015
			Carrying amount (Note) (Millions of yen)		
	Contract amount	Over one year	Assets	Liabilities	Average rates (yen)
Bonds in USD	USD 325 mil.	USD 325 mil.	¥ —	¥38,965	¥99.45

FY2016: As of December 31, 2016

					FY2016
			Carrying amount (Note) (Millions of yen)		
	Contract amount	Over one year	Assets	Liabilities	Average rates (yen)
Short-term borrowings	**USD 500 mil.**	**USD —**	**¥ —**	**¥ 58,245**	**¥117.91**
Bonds in USD	**USD 1,575 mil.**	**USD 1,575 mil.**	**—**	**182,773**	**107.36**

(Note) Carrying amounts of bonds and short-term borrowings are presented as "Bonds and borrowings" in the consolidated statement of financial position, and the portion with over one year maturity is classified as "Non-current liabilities."

The schedule of net gains (losses) on hedging instrument designated as hedge of net investment in foreign operations is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	**FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)**
Balance at the beginning of the period	¥(3,100)	**¥ (4,497)**
Other comprehensive income		
Amount arising (Note 1)	(1,490)	**19,444**
Tax effects	93	**(6,163)**
Balance at the end of the period (Note 2)	¥(4,497)	**¥ 8,784**

(Note 1) The change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognizing hedge ineffectiveness approximates the change in fair value of the hedging instrument.

(Note 2) Net gain arising from the hedging instruments for which hedge accounting is discontinued were ¥136 million and ¥18,241 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 respectively those which are included in the exchange differences on translation of foreign operations.

(8) Market Price Fluctuation Risk

With respect to securities, the Group regularly assesses the fair value and financial conditions of the issuers, and each relevant department reviews the portfolio held by taking into account the relationship with counterparty entities as necessary.

(9) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments is categorized from Level 1 to Level 3 as follows:

Level 1: Fair value measured at the quoted price in the active market
Level 2: Fair value that is calculated using the observable price other than categorized in Level 1 directly or indirectly
Level 3: Fair value that is calculated based on valuation techniques which include inputs that are not based on observable market data

(i) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount and fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at amortized cost as of each fiscal year end are as follows:

FY2015: As of December 31, 2015

					Millions of yen
	FY2015				
		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term borrowings (Note)	¥ 1,014	¥ —	¥ —	¥1,014	¥ 1,014
Bonds	215,072	217,215	—	—	217,215

FY2016: As of December 31, 2016

					Millions of yen
	FY2016				
		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term borrowings (Note)	**¥ 1,449**	**¥ —**	**¥ —**	**¥1,449**	**¥ 1,449**
Bonds (Note)	**358,158**	**357,126**	**—**	**—**	**357,126**

(Note) Current portion is included.

With regard to short-term financial assets and short-term financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, their fair value approximates the carrying amount.

The fair value of long-term borrowings is calculated based on the present value which is obtained by discounting the total of the principal and interest by the interest rate assumed in a case where the same loan is newly made.

(ii) Financial instruments measured at fair value

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

FY2015: As of December 31, 2015

				Millions of yen
	FY2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (Note)	Total
Derivative assets	¥ —	¥7,106	¥ —	¥ 7,106
Equity securities	67,557	—	5,239	72,795
Other	319	—	1,727	2,046
Total	¥67,876	¥7,106	¥6,966	¥81,948
Derivative liabilities	¥ —	¥5,595	¥ —	¥ 5,595
Total	¥ —	¥5,595	¥ —	¥ 5,595

FY2016: As of December 31, 2016

	Millions of yen			
	FY2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 (Note)	Total
Derivative assets	¥ —	¥11,769	¥ —	¥11,769
Equity securities	60,662	—	4,886	65,548
Other	368	—	2,316	2,683
Total	¥61,030	¥11,769	¥7,202	¥80,001
Derivative liabilities	¥ —	¥12,516	¥ —	¥12,516
Total	¥ —	¥12,516	¥ —	¥12,516

(Note) The schedule of financial instruments that are classified in Level 3 is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
Balance at the beginning of the period	¥5,411	¥6,966
Total gain (loss)		
Profit or loss (Note 1)	172	(16)
Other comprehensive income (Note 2)	1,154	80
Purchases	478	448
Sales	(250)	(76)
Other	—	(200)
Balance at the end of the period	¥6,966	¥7,202

(Note 1) Gains and losses included in profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 are related to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss as of the fiscal year end date. These gains and losses are included in "Financial income" and "Financial costs."

(Note 2) Gains and losses included in other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 are related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as of the fiscal year end date. These gains and losses are included in "Net gain (loss) on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income."

34. Related Parties

Based on the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act, the Japanese government shall hold more than one-third of all of the shares issued by the Company (excluding the type of shares, for which it is stipulated that voting rights may not be exercised on any matters that can be resolved by Annual Shareholders' Meeting). As of December 31, 2016, the Japanese government held 33.35% of all outstanding shares of the Company.

(1) Related-party Transactions

Related-party transactions are conducted under the same conditions as regular business transactions.

The Company's revenue from CJSC TK Megapolis, the local Russian distribution affiliate, was ¥240,837 million and ¥207,768 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively. The Company held trade receivables of ¥27,396 million and ¥38,373 million from CJSC TK Megapolis as of December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

(2) Remuneration for Directors and Audit and Supervisory Board Members

Remuneration for directors and audit and supervisory board members for each fiscal year is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (Year ended December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (Year ended December 31, 2016)
Remuneration and bonuses	¥650	¥620
Share-based payments	159	117
Total	¥809	¥737

35. Subsidiaries, Associates and Others

(The composition of the Group)
The composition of the Group by reportable segment as of each fiscal year end is as follows:

	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)		FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)	
Reportable Segments	Number of subsidiaries	Number of entities accounted for using the equity method (Note)	Number of subsidiaries	Number of entities accounted for using the equity method (Note)
Domestic Tobacco	11	2	**12**	**2**
International Tobacco	144	5	**150**	**5**
Pharmaceuticals	3	—	**2**	**—**
Processed Food	28	3	**28**	**3**
Other	8	2	**10**	**2**
Total	194	12	**202**	**12**

(Note) No associates or joint ventures are considered to be material to the Group.

There is no significant change in the composition of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2016.

36. Commitments

(1) Commitments for the Acquisition of Assets

Commitments for the acquisition of assets after each fiscal year end date are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	FY2015 (As of December 31, 2015)	FY2016 (As of December 31, 2016)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	¥41,879	**¥41,889**
Acquisition of intangible assets	1,402	**3,374**
Total	¥43,281	**¥45,264**

(2) Procurement of Domestic Leaf Tobacco

With regard to the procurement of domestic leaf tobacco by the Company, based on the Tobacco Business Act, the Company enters into purchase contracts with domestic leaf tobacco growers every year, and the contracts determine the area under cultivation by type of tobacco and the prices by type and quality of tobacco leaf. Under the contracts, the Company is obligated to purchase all domestic leaf tobacco produced pursuant to such contracts, except for any domestic leaf tobacco not suited for the manufacture of tobacco products.

37. Business Combinations

Acquisition of the Natural American Spirit Business outside the United States

(1) Summary of Business Combinations

On January 13, 2016, the Group acquired from the Reynolds American Inc. group ("RAI") the Natural American Spirit business outside the United States which included the non-U.S. trademarks and all outstanding shares of RAI's subsidiaries outside the U.S. which sold the brand, Santa Fe Natural Tobacco Company Japan K.K.(Note) and eight other subsidiaries.

Natural American Spirit, the tobacco brand that Santa Fe Natural Tobacco Company, Inc. launched in the U.S. in 1982, has established a unique brand positioning due to its additive-free tobacco products that abundantly use high quality leaf tobacco. The brand has steadily increased the sales volume in the U.S., Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, the U.K. and others.

The purpose of this acquisition is that Natural American Spirit, which has a strong presence in a premium priced category, allows the Group to further extend its brand portfolio and strengthen the business foundation.

Notably in Japan, which accounts for the majority of the sales volume worldwide excluding the U.S., the brand has enjoyed broad support of consumers and experienced significant growth in sales volume. This acquisition is positioned as part of business investments to underpin the Group's sustainable long-term profit growth in Japan, which is one of the Group's most significant markets.

(Note) Santa Fe Natural Tobacco Company Japan K.K. changed its name to K.K. TRUE SPIRIT TOBACCO COMPANY on May 1, 2016.

(2) Financial Impact on the Group

Since the acquisition date, the acquired business has contributed to total revenue and operating loss of ¥28,291 million and ¥13,946 million, respectively.

The amortization of trademarks acquired from the business combinations included in the above operating loss is ¥17,928 million.

(3) Consideration and Details (Total of the Acquisition)

The consideration is ¥591,420 million and all is paid in cash.

(4) Cash Out for the Business Combinations (Total of the Acquisition)

	Millions of yen Net cash outflow for the business combinations
Cash consideration	¥591,420
Cash and cash equivalents in subsidiaries acquired	(4,335)
Net cash outflow for the business combinations	¥587,085

(5) Fair Values of the Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed

	Millions of yen Fair value
Current assets	¥ 21,369
Trademarks	180,471
Deferred tax assets	113,185
Other non-current assets	9,207
Total assets	¥324,232
Current liabilities	¥ 11,376
Non-current liabilities	8,415
Total liabilities	¥ 19,791
Goodwill	¥286,979

Goodwill represents future economic benefits for integration synergies including enhanced business scale in each market, and it is expected that most of the trademarks and goodwill are deductible for tax purposes.

Fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date and may change during the measurement period (one year from the acquisition date).

Transaction costs of ¥293 million are expensed as incurred and recognized in "Selling, general and administrative expense."

Other Acquisitions

In addition to the above, the Group acquired other entities through business combinations for the year ended December 31, 2016, which are omitted as they are immaterial both individually and in aggregate.

38. Discontinued Operations

The Group classifies continuing operations and discontinued operations based on operating segments. As a result, for a business not managed as an independent operating segment, it will not be classified as discontinued operations when sold or discontinued and its operating income (loss) and cash flows will be included in the operating income (loss) and cash flows of continuing operations.

Shares of Japan Beverage Holdings Inc., JT A-star Co., Ltd. and other subsidiaries conducting vending machine operation business were transferred to Suntory Beverage & Food Limited on July 31, 2015 and the manufacture and sale of JT beverage products were discontinued at the end of September, 2015. Accordingly, in the prior year, "Beverage Business" was classified as discontinued operations and presented separately from continuing operations. ¥134,287 million of gain on sale of investments in subsidiaries and ¥36,494 million of income taxes related to the transfer of subsidiaries are included in "Profit for the period from discontinued operations" in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2015. ¥36,494 million of income taxes paid related to the transfer of subsidiaries for the prior year are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2016.

39. Contingencies

Contingent Liabilities

The Company and some of its subsidiaries are defendants in legal proceedings. Provisions are not accounted for in matters where it is not practicable to reasonably estimate the final outcomes.

The Company and some of its subsidiaries, who are defendants in such legal proceedings, believe that our defenses asserted in these proceedings are based on substantial evidence and implement the system for the response to action with the assistance of external lawyers.

(1) Smoking and Health Related Litigation

The Company and some of its subsidiaries are defendants in lawsuits filed by plaintiffs seeking damages for harm allegedly caused by smoking, the marketing of tobacco products, or exposure to tobacco smoke. As of December 31, 2016, there were a total of 20 smoking and health related cases pending in which one or more members of the Group were named as a defendant or for which the Company may have certain indemnity obligations pursuant to the agreement for the Company's acquisition of RJR Nabisco Inc.'s overseas (non-U.S.) tobacco operations.

The major ongoing smoking and health related cases are as follows:

a. Individual Claim

There is one individual case brought against the Company's indemnitee in South Africa.

South Africa Individual Claim (Joselowitz):

The individual claim was brought against the Company's indemnitee in South Africa in October 2000. Plaintiff seeks compensatory and punitive damages, alleging that the Company's indemnitee marketed products which it knew to be dangerous to health, manipulated nicotine content to foster addiction, failed to comply with South African labeling requirements and participated in a clandestine worldwide operation to encourage children to smoke. This case has been dormant since February 2001.

In addition, there is one individual case (which is currently dormant) brought against the Company's subsidiary in Ireland, and one individual case brought against the Company's subsidiaries in Russia on February 20, 2017.

b. Class Actions

There are eight ongoing class actions in Canada against the Company's subsidiary and/or indemnitees.

Canada Quebec Class Action (Cecilia Letourneau):

This class action was brought in September 1998 against three Canadian tobacco manufacturers including JTI-Macdonald Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "JTI-Mac"), the Company's Canadian subsidiary. Plaintiffs are seeking a total of approximately ¥396.9 billion (approximately CAD 4.6 billion) in compensatory damages, an amount for which all the defendants are jointly and severally liable. Plaintiffs are seeking an additional amount of approximately ¥396.9 billion (approximately CAD 4.6 billion) in punitive damages, to be divided among all the defendants based on their respective market shares. The class was certified by the court in February 2005, and the trial was conducted from March 2012 through December 2014.

The Quebec Superior Court rendered the first instance judgment in May 2015, ordering a punitive damage award against the defendants of approximately ¥11.3 billion (CAD 131 million), in which the share of the total damage award against JTI-Mac is approximately ¥1.1 billion (approximately CAD 13 million). Although the Court found that the defendants had all committed some faults, it refused to award moral damages because the evidence did not establish the total amount of the claims of class members. In June 2015, JTI-Mac appealed the judgment to the Quebec Court of Appeal, and the appeal on the merits was heard in November 2016. The timing of the decision is at the Court's discretion.

Canada Quebec Class Action (Conseil Québécois sur le tabac et la santé):

This class action was brought in November 1998 against three Canadian tobacco manufacturers including JTI-Mac. Plaintiffs are seeking a total of approximately ¥1,075.4 billion (approximately CAD 12.4 billion) in compensatory damages, an amount for which all the defendants are jointly and severally liable. Plaintiffs are seeking an additional amount of approximately ¥70.1 billion (approximately CAD 0.8 billion) in punitive damages, to be divided among all the defendants based on their respective market shares. The class was certified by the court in February 2005, and the trial was conducted from March 2012 through December 2014.

The Quebec Superior Court rendered the first instance judgment in May 2015, ordering a compensatory damage award jointly and severally against the defendants of approximately ¥1,340.1 billion (CAD 15.5 billion), in which the share of the total damage award against JTI-Mac is approximately ¥174.2 billion (CAD 2.015 billion). Given the enormity of the damage award, the Court granted a symbolic amount of punitive damages of approximately ¥3 million (CAD 30,000) per defendant. In June 2015, JTI-Mac appealed the judgment to the Quebec Court of Appeal, and the appeal on the merits was heard in November 2016. The timing of the decision is at the Court's discretion.

Canada Saskatchewan Class Action (Adams):
This class action was brought against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees in June 2009. Plaintiffs are seeking unspecified compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of class members who allege to be or have been addicted to nicotine contained in cigarettes manufactured by the defendants. The preliminary motions are pending. The case is currently dormant.

Canada Manitoba Class Action (Kunta):
This class action was brought against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees in June 2009. Plaintiffs are seeking unspecified compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of class members who allege to be or have been addicted to nicotine contained in cigarettes manufactured by the defendants. The statement of claim was served on the Company's indemnitees but not on JTI-Mac. The case is currently dormant.

Canada Nova Scotia Class Action (Semple):
This class action was brought against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees in June 2009. Plaintiffs are seeking unspecified compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of class members who allege to be or have been addicted to nicotine contained in cigarettes manufactured by the defendants. The statement of claim was served on the Company's indemnitees but not on JTI-Mac. The case is currently dormant.

Canada British Columbia Class Action (Bourassa):
This class action was brought against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees in June 2010. Plaintiffs are seeking unspecified compensatory and punitive damages for class members. The preliminary motions are pending. The case is currently dormant.

Canada British Columbia Class Action (McDermid):
This class action was brought against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees in June 2010. Plaintiffs are seeking unspecified compensatory and punitive damages for class members. The preliminary motions are pending. The case is currently dormant.

Canada Ontario Class Action (Jacklin):
This class action was brought against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees in June 2012. Plaintiffs are seeking unspecified compensatory and punitive damages for class members. The preliminary motions are pending. The case is currently dormant.

c. Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation

There are 10 ongoing health-care cost recovery cases in Canada pending against the Company's subsidiary and indemnitees brought by all the Canadian provinces (except three Canadian territories). These provinces filed lawsuits under their own provincial legislation which was enacted exclusively for the purpose of authorizing the provincial government to file a direct action against tobacco manufacturers to recoup the health-care costs the government has allegedly incurred and will incur, resulting from "tobacco related wrongs."

Canada British Columbia Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of British Columbia in January 2001 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on its provincial legislation, the "Tobacco Damages and Health-Care Costs Recovery Act." The claim amount is unspecified. In 2001, several defendants challenged the legislation's constitutionality, which was ultimately rejected by the Supreme Court of Canada in September 2005. The action remains pending in the first instance. The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada New Brunswick Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of New Brunswick in March 2008 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The claim amount is unspecified. The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada Ontario Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of Ontario in September 2009 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The statement of claim contains allegations of joint and several liabilities among all the defendants but does not specify any individual amount or percentages within the total claimed amount of ¥4,323 billion (CAD 50.0 billion). The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada Newfoundland and Labrador Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador in February 2011 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The claim amount is unspecified. The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada Manitoba Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of Manitoba in May 2012 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The claim amount is unspecified. The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada Quebec Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of Quebec in June 2012 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The statement of claim contains allegations of joint and several liabilities among all the defendants but does not specify any individual amount or percentages within the total amount of the claim approximately ¥5,244.4 billion (approximately CAD 60.7 billion). The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada Alberta Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of Alberta in June 2012 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The statement of claim contains allegations of joint and several liabilities among all the defendants but does not specify any individual amount or percentages within the total claimed amount of at least ¥864.6 billion (CAD 10.0 billion). The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada Saskatchewan Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of Saskatchewan in June 2012 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The claim amount is unspecified. The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada Prince Edward Island Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of Prince Edward Island in September 2012 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The claim amount is unspecified. The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

Canada Nova Scotia Health-Care Cost Recovery Litigation:
This health-care cost recovery litigation was filed by the Province of Nova Scotia in January 2015 against tobacco industry members including JTI-Mac and the Company's indemnitees based on legislation similar to that introduced in the Province of British Columbia. The claim amount is unspecified. The pre-trial process is ongoing. A trial date is not yet scheduled.

(2) Other Legal Proceedings

The Company and some of its subsidiaries are also engaged in other legal proceedings such as commercial and tax disputes, which may include proceedings that are conducted pursuant to applicable confidentiality obligations. Details of such proceedings and their outcomes are disclosed by the Company only where permitted by such confidentiality obligations.

One major commercial litigation case is pending.

Japan Compensatory Damages Claim:
In February 2010, a former President & CEO of Katokichi Co., Ltd. filed a claim against TableMark Holdings Co., Ltd. (renamed after acquisition of Katokichi Co., Ltd. by the Company) and its subsidiary seeking damages allegedly incurred by the plaintiff from an asset purchase agreement between the plaintiff and Katokichi Co., Ltd. and a joint and several guarantee provided by the plaintiff. The plaintiff argues the invalidity of the asset purchase agreement.

(Note) The amount of damages sought denominated in foreign currencies is translated into Japanese yen at the rates as of December 31, 2016.

40. Subsequent Events

No items to report

Consolidated Supplementary Information

A. Quarterly Information for the Year ended December 31, 2016

Millions of yen

	Q1 From January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016	Q2 From January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016	Q3 From January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016	FY2016 From January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016
Revenue	¥534,088	¥1,076,879	¥1,618,537	¥2,143,287
Profit before income taxes for the period (year)	200,339	339,364	484,275	578,237
Profit attributable to owners of the parent company for the period (year)	145,445	247,094	350,008	421,695
Basic earnings per share for the period (year) (yen)	81.22	137.98	195.44	235.47

	Q1 From January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016	Q2 From April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016	Q3 From July 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016	Q4 From October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016
Basic earnings per share for the quarter (yen)	¥81.22	¥56.76	¥57.47	¥40.03

B. Significant Lawsuits

The significant lawsuits of the Group are as stated in “39. Contingencies” in the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Japan Tobacco Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of Japan Tobacco Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the fiscal year from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, and notes to consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Japan Tobacco Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

March 24, 2017

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Glossary of Terms

Unless otherwise stated, terms and numbers reported in this glossary are in accordance with IFRS.

Adjusted Operating Profit: Operating profit + Amortization cost of acquired intangibles arising from business acquisitions + Adjusted items (income and costs)*.

* Adjusted items (income and costs) = impairment losses on goodwill ± restructuring income and costs ± others

Adjusted Profit: Profit for the year (profit attributable to owners of the parent company) ± adjustment items (income and costs)* ± (tax and minority interests adjustments)

* Adjustment items (income and costs): impairment losses on goodwill ± restructuring income and costs ± others

BnU: Billion Units.

Contraband: Genuine products smuggled from abroad. Genuine products diverted from the legitimate supply chain and sold in a country different from the intended market of retail sale and without domestic duty paid in that country.

Constant Exchange Rates: Constant exchange rates measures are computed by restating current year results at the previous year's foreign currency exchange rate. Results at constant rates of exchange should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, results reported in accordance with IFRS.

Core Revenue (International Tobacco Business): Includes revenues from waterpipe tobacco and emerging products, but excludes revenues from distribution, contract manufacturing and other peripheral businesses.

Core Revenue (Japanese Domestic Tobacco Business): Excludes revenue from distribution of imported tobacco in the Japanese domestic tobacco business, among others, but includes revenue from domestic duty free, the China business and emerging products such as Ploom TECH device and capsules.

Counterfeit: Fake products appearing to be a genuine brand. Products protected by intellectual property rights which are manufactured without authorization from the rights' owners and with the intent to copy the genuine brand to deceive the consumer, also sold without duties being paid.

FCF (Free Cash Flow): The sum of cash flows from operating activities and investing activities but excluding the following items:

- Cash flows from operating activities: interest received, dividends received, interest paid and the tax effect related to these items.
- Cash flows from investing activities: purchase of investment securities (for both short-term and long-term), payments into time deposits, proceeds from sale or redemption of investment securities (for both short-term and long-term), proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits and other investing activities not for business operation purposes.

GFB: Global Flagship Brands (Winston, Camel, MEVIUS, LD, Benson & Hedges, Glamour, Silk Cut, Sobranie and Natural American Spirit)

FY2014: Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

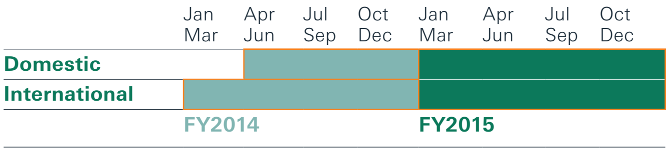
In FY2014, the Company and its subsidiaries with fiscal year ends other than December 31 have changed their fiscal year ends to December 31.

The fiscal year end for international business continues to be December 31 as before, hence the Group consolidates financial results of international business for the twelve-month period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 into the Group's consolidated financial results for the nine months ended December 31, 2014 (Reported basis).

For the purpose of fair comparison of business performance, we are providing figures for the twelve-month period from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 (Like-for-Like basis) with regard to all business segments in continuing operations.

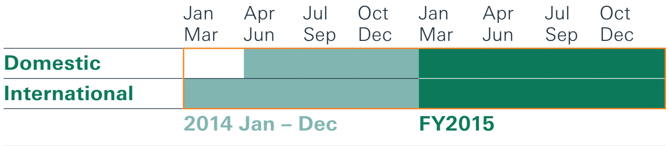
Results for Nine months ended December 31, 2014 (Reported basis): For domestic businesses: consolidated nine-month results from April 1 to December 31, 2014.

For international business: consolidated twelve-month results from January 1 to December 31, 2014.



Results of Jan-Dec 2014 (Like-for-Like basis): For the purpose of fair comparison of business performance, we are providing figures with regard to all business segments in continuing operations for January to December, 2014.

- Revenue, operating profit, adjusted operating profit from continuing operations and profit attributed to owners of the parent company from continuing and discontinued operations combined for January to December, 2014 were disclosed in the FY2015 Annual Securities Report, which was audited.



Illicit Whites: Legitimately manufactured brands intentionally sold on the illicit market. Brands manufactured legitimately in one country but smuggled into another country to provide consumers with cheap brands, also without duties being paid.

IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standards.

JPY BN: Billion Japanese Yen.

Restated: See 'Constant Exchange Rates'.

Revenue: Excluding tobacco excise taxes and revenue from agent transactions.

Profit: Profit attributable to owners of the Parent.

TableMark: References to "TableMark" are to TableMark Holdings Co. Ltd., TableMark Co. Ltd.

Total Shipment Volume (International Tobacco Business): Includes fine cut, cigars, pipe tobacco and snus but excludes contract manufactured products, waterpipe tobacco and emerging products.

Total Sales Volume (Japanese Domestic Tobacco Business): Excludes sales volume of domestic duty free, the Chinese business and emerging products.

US$ MM: Million US dollars.

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