

[This is an English translation prepared for the convenience of non-resident shareholders. Should there be any inconsistency between the translation and the official Japanese text, the latter shall prevail.]

**MATERIALS CONCERNING
NOTICE OF CONVOCATION OF
THE 41ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

Matters not Included in Delivered Documents Upon Request for Delivery of Documents
Pursuant to Laws and Regulations and the Articles of Incorporation
Among the Matters for Which Electronic Provision Measure are Taken

Business Report

Matters Concerning Subscription Rights to Shares

Overview of the Resolutions on the Development of Systems Necessary to Ensure the Properness of Operations and the Operating Status of the Systems

Consolidated Financial Statements

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For the 41st Business Term (For the fiscal year from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025)

Japan Tobacco Inc.

Pursuant to laws and regulations and Paragraph 2, Article 17 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the above matters are not included in documents delivered to shareholders who requested the delivery of documents.

Business Report

Matters Concerning Subscription Rights to Shares

1. Total number and others of subscription rights to shares as of December 31, 2025

(1) Total number of subscription rights to shares	954 units
(2) Class and number of shares to be delivered upon exercise of subscription rights to shares	Ordinary shares 190,800 shares (200 shares per subscription right to shares)

2. Status of subscription rights to shares held by Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of JT as of December 31, 2025

(1) Class and number of shares to be delivered upon exercise of subscription rights to shares	Ordinary shares 164,200 shares (200 shares per subscription right to shares)
(2) Value of property to be contributed when subscription rights to shares are exercised	¥1 per share
(3) Assignment of subscription rights to shares	The approval of the Board of Directors is required for the assignment of subscription rights to shares.
(4) Conditions for exercising subscription rights to shares	Subscription rights to shares holder may exercise his/her subscription rights to shares only if he/she loses his/her all position as Member of the Board, Audit & Supervisory Board Member and Executive Officer.

The status of ownership by Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of JT is as follows.

Year granted	Payment due upon allotment of subscription rights to shares	Exercise period of subscription rights to shares	Members of the Board		Audit & Supervisory Board Members	
			Number of units	Number of shareholders	Number of units	Number of shareholders
FY2007	¥581,269 per unit	From January 9, 2008 to January 8, 2038	16	1	-	-
FY2008	¥285,904 per unit	From October 7, 2008 to October 6, 2038	18	1	-	-
FY2009	¥197,517 per unit	From October 14, 2009 to October 13, 2039	40	1	-	-
FY2010	¥198,386 per unit	From October 5, 2010 to October 4, 2040	42	1	-	-
FY2011	¥277,947 per unit	From October 4, 2011 to October 3, 2041	9	1	-	-
FY2012	¥320,000 per unit	From October 10, 2012 to October 9, 2042	6	1	-	-
FY2013	¥513,400 per unit	From October 8, 2013 to October 7, 2043	21	1	-	-
FY2014	¥483,200 per unit	From October 7, 2014 to October 6, 2044	12	1	-	-
FY2015	¥711,200 per unit	From August 4, 2015 to August 3, 2045	24	1	-	-
FY2016	¥572,600 per unit	From July 5, 2016 to July 4, 2046	43	2	-	-
FY2017	¥482,200 per unit	From July 4, 2017 to July 3, 2047	66	2	-	-
FY2018	¥300,000 per unit	From July 3, 2018 to July 2, 2048	197	3	-	-
FY2019	¥188,000 per unit	From July 2, 2019 to July 1, 2049	327	3	-	-

- (Notes)
1. Outside Directors are not included in the above category of “Members of the Board.”
 2. Based on the resolution of the 35th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 19, 2020, the stock option plan was abolished. Therefore, the Company did not issue any new subscription rights as stock options during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Overview of the Resolutions on the Development of Systems Necessary to Ensure the Properness of Operations and the Operating Status of the Systems

The Board of Directors has resolved with regard to the development of systems necessary to ensure that the execution of the duties by the Members of the Board complies with the laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation, and other systems necessary to ensure the properness of operations of a stock company as follows:

- (1) Systems to ensure that the performance of duties by the Members of the Board and employees of the Company, as well as by Directors, etc. (meaning “Directors, etc.” as provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 100, item 5 (i) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act) and employees (with Directors, etc. and employees hereafter collectively referred to as “directors and employees”) of subsidiaries, conforms to laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation**

A. Compliance system

The Company shall formulate the JT Group Compliance Policy, which summarizes the JT Group’s values and ethics that are common globally with the aim of ensuring that directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries act appropriately based on regulations concerning the compliance system while complying with laws and regulations, Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the social norms, etc., and the corporate and business divisions shall formulate codes of conduct tailored to their unique environments and characteristics (hereinafter referred to as the “Divisional Compliance Codes of Conduct”). Additionally, in order to ensure thorough compliance, the Company set up a JT Group Compliance Committee as a deliberative body responsible for the executive management and promotion of compliance for the entire JT Group, and the report on this work to the Board of Directors. The committee will be comprised of the President, Executive Vice Presidents, and outside experts, with the President serving as committee chair. Moreover, the Company appoints an Executive Officer in charge of compliance with overseeing the Legal and Compliance Division striving to establish and promote a group-wide, crossover system and grasp issues. Furthermore, the divisional compliance committees established within corporate and business divisions autonomously deliberate compliance related matters within their jurisdictions. The JT Group Compliance Committee, in addition to grasping and deliberating initiatives for the entire JT Group, strengthens ties with the Board of Directors through ample reporting to the Board. Through this framework, we strive for robust and enhanced JT Group compliance in terms of both supervision and promotion.

The compliance promotion departments of the Company and its subsidiaries (meaning the Legal and Compliance Division within the Company, and corresponding departments within subsidiaries) distribute the Divisional Compliance Codes of Conduct through the divisions and organizations, to directors and employees, and work to enhance the effectiveness of the compliance system by awareness-raising activities directors and employees about compliance through training and other programs.

(Internal reporting system/Whistle-blower system)

Group companies have set up hotlines for Directors and employees and other parties to report acts suspected of being legal/regulatory violations and other such concerns. Compliance promotion departments that receive a report or query via their hotlines investigate its details and then take action, including recurrence prevention measures, as needed. Additionally, the Company has set up another hotline apart from the one staffed by its Legal and Compliance Division. The second hotline is independent from organizational units involved in operational execution and staffed by Audit & Supervisory Board Members, who investigate the details of any reports or queries received via the hotline. The Company then takes action, including recurrence prevention measures, as needed.

The Company refers or reports serious problems involving the JT Group to the divisional compliance committees and the JT Group Compliance Committee for further review as needed.

(System for excluding anti-social forces)

The Company and its subsidiaries are resolved to fight against, not to comply with, an unreasonable demand and not to have any relations with anti-social forces.

The Corporate Governance Division shall be the JT Group’s headquarters assuming the responsibility for supervising efforts to exclude anti-social forces, the Company cooperates with police, lawyers and other relevant organizations and parties to gather and share information in order to deal with such elements in an organized way.

In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries shall prohibit involving with anti-social forces and fully communicate to all directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. At the same time, an awareness raising program for excluding anti-social forces is to be consistently administered for all directors and employees, by providing relevant training, etc. as necessary.

B. System to ensure the reliability of financial reporting

The Company has in place and operates an internal control system relating to financial reporting of JT Group in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. The Company strives to maintain and improve the reliability of its financial reporting by allocating a sufficient level of staff to the task of evaluating and reporting financial results.

C. Internal audit system

The Internal Audit Division of the Company oversees the internal audit system and examines and evaluates the systems for supervising and managing the overall operations and the status of business execution, taking a position that is independent of organizations responsible for business execution and holding an objective viewpoint, in order to ensure proper business operations and improve management efficiency. In coordination with the internal audit functions of all subsidiaries, the Internal Audit Division also undertakes the planning and performance of the JT Group's internal audit systems and policies, and supplements the internal audit functions of subsidiaries.

(2) Procedures and arrangements for storage and management of information on the performance of duties by the Members of the Board of the Company

A. Storage and management of minutes

The Company makes sure to properly store and manage the minutes of General Meetings of Shareholders and meetings of the Board of Directors, in line with laws and regulations.

B. Storage and management of other information

The Company makes sure that the information on important matters relating to business execution and decision-making including the conclusion of corporate contracts is stored and managed by the relevant departments and divisions as specified by the Responsibility and Authority Regulations, and establishes rules on managing the processes of decision-making, procurement and accounting.

(3) System for reporting matters concerning the performance of duties by Directors, etc. of subsidiaries to the Company

The Company will require subsidiaries to regularly report important information to the Company's departments and divisions that are in charge of the subsidiaries.

(4) Rules on management of risk of loss of the Company and its subsidiaries, and procedures/arrangements for other matters

A. System to evaluate and manage risk of loss under normal circumstances

The Company establishes internal policies, rules and manuals relating to JT Group for the management of risk of loss relating to monetary and financial affairs, and ensures that relevant reports are made to the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. With regard to the risk of loss relating to other affairs, in accordance with authority delegated to each department and division as per the Responsibility and Authority Regulations, responsible departments and divisions take on a supervisory role creating all types of committees to conduct proper management and, depending on the level of importance, report risks to the President and Chief Executive Officer and obtain approval for countermeasures.

In cooperation with the internal audit functions of subsidiaries, the Internal Audit Division of the Company examines and evaluates the internal control systems, etc. of the JT Group companies in light of

the level of importance and the risks involved, and from an objective standpoint that is independent of organizations responsible for business execution. It provides reports and counsel to the President and Chief Executive Officer and also reports to the Board of Directors.

B. Preparedness for possible emergencies

The Company produces a manual for crisis management and disaster response. In the event of an emergency or a disaster, JT is ready to establish an emergency project system, and make prompt and proper responses under the leadership of senior management and through close cooperation between the relevant departments and divisions and subsidiaries. Events to which a response is made and the details of such events shall be reported to senior management, and to the Board of Directors as necessary.

(5) System to ensure that Members of the Board of the Company and Directors, etc. of its subsidiaries can perform their duties efficiently

A. Board of Directors of the Company

The Board of Directors of the Company meets once a month in principle and on more occasions as necessary, in order to make decisions with regard to the matters specified by laws and regulations and other important matters and to supervise business execution.

The Board of Directors of the Company receives reports from Members of the Board of the Company on the status of business execution at least once every three months.

B. Proper delegation of authority and system of responsibilities of the Company

For important management issues, particularly management policy and basic plans regarding overall business operations of the Company, in addition to matters to be referred to the Board of Directors of the Company, a clear decision-making process is stipulated in the Responsibility and Authority Regulations to have a system that enables to realize swift decision-making and high-quality business execution.

Executive Officers appointed by the Board of Directors execute business properly by exercising the authority delegated to them in their respective areas in accordance with the JT Group management strategies decided by the Board of Directors. In order to manage business operations in ways that contribute to the business efficiency and flexibility of the Company, basic matters concerning the Company's organization, allocation of duties to officers and staff and the roles of individual divisions are specified by the relevant internal rules.

C. Formulation, etc. of rules and policies that apply to the JT Group

The Company will construct an efficient system for business execution within the JT Group through the formulation, etc. of rules and policies that apply to the JT Group.

(6) Systems necessary to ensure the properness of operations in the Company and the business group which consists of the Company and its subsidiaries

A. Purpose of the JT Group

The JT Group has set "Fulfilling Moments, Enriching Life" as its purpose, and there is a group-wide consensus on this purpose.

B. Group management

The JT Group shall specify the functions and rules common for all group companies to effectuate group management that optimizes the operations of the entire JT Group as a whole.

The Company has put in place systems for compliance (including the internal reporting system), internal audits, financial affairs management, etc. in cooperation with its subsidiaries.

(7) Matters for employees assisting Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company in their duties in the event such employees were requested by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

A. Establishment of Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office

The Company has established an Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office as an organization to assist the duties of the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board Members (hereinafter simply "Audit & Supervisory Board Members," with the terms "Audit & Supervisory Board," "Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office," and "Vice President of the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office" also referring to those items within the Company).

B. Allocation of staff

The Company has allocated sufficient staff to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office. In addition, the Company makes sure to review and reform the staffing structure as necessary based on consultations with the Audit & Supervisory Board.

(8) Matters relating to the independence of employees belonging to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office from the Company's Members of the Board, and matters relating to the assurance of the effectiveness of instruction by Audit & Supervisory Board Members to those employees

A. Management of employees affiliated with the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office

The evaluation of the Vice President of the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office is made by the Audit & Supervisory Board and the evaluation of the other employees assigned to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office is made by the Vice President of the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office based on the advice of the Audit & Supervisory Board. The transfer and discipline of employees assigned to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office is to be deliberated in advance with the Audit & Supervisory Board.

B. Duties of employees belonging to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office

Employees belonging to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office will follow the direction and orders of Audit & Supervisory Board Members in assisting the duties of the latter, and will not be assigned to other concurrent positions relating to the business execution of the Company.

(9) System for reporting by directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries or persons reported by directors and employees of its subsidiaries to the Audit & Supervisory Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

A. Reporting to the Audit & Supervisory Board

When directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries detect any evidence of malfeasance in financial documents or serious breaches of laws or regulations or the Company's Articles of Incorporation, they are due to report them to the Audit & Supervisory Board, along with other relevant matters that could affect the Company's management.

B. Appropriate reporting in response to requests by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries shall respond in a prompt and appropriate manner when they are asked by Audit & Supervisory Board Members to compile important documents for their perusal, to accept field audits and to submit reports.

C. Reporting on the status of whistleblowing

The Legal and Compliance Division will report regularly to Audit & Supervisory Board Members on the status of whistleblowing involving the JT Group, and will make non-regular reports as necessary.

(10) System to ensure that persons reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members are not subject to disadvantageous treatment due to having reported

The Company will thoroughly communicate within the JT Group that persons engaging in consultation or whistleblowing are not to be subject to any disadvantageous treatment for reason of those actions.

(11) Matters concerning policies for the prepayment of expenses involving the performance of duties by Audit & Supervisory Board Members, procedures for reimbursement, and the handling of other expenses or debts involving the performance of those duties

A. Handling of expenses or debts in accordance with Article 388 of the Companies Act

When an Audit & Supervisory Board Member has made claim to the Company for the prepayment of expenses, etc. in accordance with Article 388 of the Companies Act, the Company will promptly handle the relevant expenses or debt, with the exception of cases in which the Company deems the claimed expenses or debt to be unnecessary to the performance of the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Member.

B. Setting of budgets, etc.

With regard to miscellaneous expenses for audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the Company will set a budget in order to secure the effectiveness of the audits. The Company will also bear the portion of miscellaneous expenses for audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members that are in excess of budget, with the exception of cases in which the Company deems the expenses to be unnecessary to the performance of duties.

(12) Other systems to ensure effective auditing by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

A. Attendance at important meetings

Audit & Supervisory Board Members are allowed to attend not only meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company but also other important meetings of the Company.

B. Coordination between the Internal Audit Division, Legal and Compliance Division and the Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The Internal Audit Division and the Legal and Compliance Division maintain cooperation with Audit & Supervisory Board Members by exchanging information.

The status of systems necessary to ensure the properness of operations

A. Status of initiatives concerning compliance

- For the purpose of ensuring that the directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries comply with laws and regulations, the Company's Articles of Incorporation, social norms, etc., the Company shall establish a JT Group Compliance Policy that is a compilation of the sense of values and sense of ethics of the JT Group that is shared globally, and in addition, at corporate and business divisions, establish compliance codes of conduct for each department corresponding to the unique environment and characteristics of the respective organization, in alignment with the JT Group Compliance Policy, and ensure thorough understanding and awareness by distributing the compliance codes of conduct of each department to the directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries.
- In accordance with the JT Group Compliance Rules, the Company performs appropriate reporting to the Board of Directors on the performance of the annual Compliance Plan, the occurrence of serious compliance violations, actions taken in response to these, and other matters of importance.
- In order to improve awareness of compliance and prevent improper actions, the Company conducts regular training for the directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries.
- With regard to whistleblowing systems, the Company maintains consultation and reporting desks inside and outside the Company, and thoroughly communicates to directors and employees of the Company and

its subsidiaries that persons who engage in consultation or whistleblowing are not to be subject to any disadvantageous treatment for reason of those actions. In addition, the content of consultations and whistleblowing are regularly reported within the divisional compliance committees and JT Group Compliance Committee.

- With regard to the handling of anti-social forces, the Company continues to collect related declarations and pledges from suppliers, and conducts regular training and other programs for the directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries.

B. Status of initiatives to manage the risk of loss

- With regard to the monetary and financial risks, the Company makes quarterly reports to the President, Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Directors in accordance with the Group Treasury Principle.
- With regard to the evaluation and examination of internal management systems, the Internal Audit Division provides reports and counsel to the President and Chief Executive Officer and also reports to the Board of Directors, in accordance with the Rules for Internal Audits.
- With regard to crises and disasters, the Company makes reports to the Board of Directors concerning events to which responses were made and the details of the events, in accordance with the “Decision Concerning the Preparation of Basic Policies and Systems Concerning the Construction of Internal Control Systems.”

C. Status of initiatives concerning the properness and efficiency of the execution of duties

- Meetings of the Board of Directors are held every month and as appropriate, in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Directors. The Members of the Board in charge of businesses make quarterly reports to the Board of Directors on the status of business execution within each business, including within its subsidiaries.
- With regard to decision-making, etc. on execution of important business, etc., the Company is converting resolution procedures to electronic methods and is constructing a fast and efficient management system. The Company also accurately records and creates minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors, and performs appropriate storage and management of the information.

D. Securing the effectiveness of audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

- Audit & Supervisory Board Members receive reports as appropriate from directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, regarding necessary information for audits. In addition to attending important conferences, Audit & Supervisory Board Members also perform appropriate checks of the content of electronic resolutions concerning decision-making on the execution of business. In addition, Audit & Supervisory Board Members regularly exchange opinions and otherwise communicate with each subsidiary’s own Audit & Supervisory Board Members to enhance audits performed by all Audit & Supervisory Board Members inside the JT Group.
- The Internal Audit Division and the Legal and Compliance Division also coordinate on conducting regular exchanges of information with Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
- In order to assist the duties of Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the Company has established an Audit & Supervisory Board Member’s Office that is independent of divisions responsible for execution, and has assigned necessary personnel to the Office. In addition, through consultation with Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the Company records a budget for expenses expected to be necessary for the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Year ended December 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company						
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury shares	Other components of equity			
				Subscription rights to shares	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Net gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	Hedge costs
As of January 1, 2025	100,000	736,697	(488,579)	364	364,809	4,026	12
Effect of adjusting subsequent events(Note)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restated balance	100,000	736,697	(488,579)	364	364,809	4,026	12
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	149,286	(78)	5
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	—	—	—	—	149,286	(78)	5
Acquisition of treasury shares	—	—	(1,622)	—	—	—	—
Disposal of treasury shares	—	367	457	(74)	—	—	—
Share-based payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other increase (decrease)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,233)	—
Total transactions with the owners	—	367	(1,165)	(74)	—	(3,233)	—
As of December 31, 2025	100,000	737,064	(489,744)	291	514,095	715	17

(Millions of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company					Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity			Retained earnings	Total		
	Net gain (loss) on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasure- ments of defined benefit plans	Total				
As of January 1, 2025	12,388	—	381,599	3,321,034	4,050,752	82,104	4,132,856
Effect of adjusting subsequent events(Note)	—	—	—	(284,129)	(284,129)	—	(284,129)
Restated balance	12,388	—	381,599	3,036,905	3,766,623	82,104	3,848,727
Profit for the period	—	—	—	510,175	510,175	3,039	513,214
Other comprehensive income (loss)	938	22,147	172,298	—	172,298	906	173,204
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	938	22,147	172,298	510,175	682,473	3,945	686,418
Acquisition of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	(1,622)	—	(1,622)
Disposal of treasury shares	—	—	(74)	(616)	134	—	134
Share-based payments	—	—	—	1,043	1,043	22	1,065
Dividends	—	—	—	(356,873)	(356,873)	(2,671)	(359,544)
Changes in the scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	(56,129)	(56,129)
Changes in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	—	—	(1,561)	(1,561)	1,184	(377)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	(2,386)	(22,147)	(24,533)	24,533	—	—	—
Other increase (decrease)	—	—	(3,233)	(49)	(3,283)	—	(3,283)
Total transactions with the owners	(2,386)	(22,147)	(27,840)	(333,525)	(362,162)	(57,593)	(419,756)
As of December 31, 2025	10,940	—	526,058	3,213,555	4,086,933	28,456	4,115,389

(Note) The effect of ¥284,129 million on retained earnings arising from the settlement of litigation in Canada, which occurred subsequent to the date of the independent auditor's report in accordance with the Companies Act for the year ended December 31, 2024, has been reflected in the current consolidated financial statements as an adjustment to the opening balance as of January 1, 2025.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Significant matters for preparing consolidated financial statements

(1) Accounting principles for preparing consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Japan Tobacco Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Group”) are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as “IFRS Accounting Standards”) pursuant to the provisions of Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Accounting of Companies. Pursuant to the provisions of the second sentence of the same paragraph of the same Ordinance, some disclosure items required under IFRS Accounting Standards are omitted.

(2) Scope of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 225 companies

Major consolidated subsidiaries: TS Network Co., Ltd., Japan Filter Technology, Ltd., JT International S.A., Gallaher Ltd. and TableMark Co., Ltd.

(3) Scope of equity method

Number of affiliates accounted for using the equity method: 20 companies

Major affiliates accounted for using the equity method: TC Megapolis JSC

Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

(4) Accounting policies

A. Basis and method of valuation for financial assets other than derivatives

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.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

With respect to financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Group recognizes the allowance for doubtful accounts for expected credit losses. The expected credit losses are calculated based on historical loss experience or future recoverable amounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts for trade receivables is always recognized at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. In principle, with respect to financial assets except for trade receivables, the allowance for doubtful accounts is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses. However, the allowance for doubtful accounts is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if a credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Group assesses whether a credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly based on a change of the default risk considering the past due information, financial difficulties of obligors or downgrades of the internal credit rating.

The Group assesses a whole or part of the financial asset which is deemed extremely difficult to be collected as a default and recognizes it as a credit-impaired financial asset. If the Group reasonably determines that a whole or part of the financial asset is uncollectible, the carrying amounts of the financial assets are written-off directly.

The expected credit losses on trade receivables which are not assessed as credit-impaired financial assets are measured collectively by an asset group consisting of a number of homogeneous counterparties.

The allowance for doubtful accounts for financial assets is recognized in profit or loss. If an event which causes a reduction in the allowance for doubtful accounts occurs, a reversal of the allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized in profit or loss.

B. Basis and method of valuation for derivatives

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.

C. Basis and method of valuation for 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.

D. Depreciation methods for significant depreciable assets

i) Property, plant and equipment and investment property (excluding right-of-use assets)

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.

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.

The estimated useful lives of major asset items are as follows:

- Buildings and structures: 20 to 50 years
- Machinery and vehicles: 10 to 18 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.

ii) Intangible assets (excluding right-of-use 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.

iii) Right-of-use assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group elects not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases within 12 months and leases of low-value assets.

If a contract is, or contains, a lease, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position at the commencement date. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use asset is measured by using the cost model and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

An acquisition cost of a right-of-use asset includes the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life or lease term, whichever is shorter. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payment that is not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are apportioned between the financial cost and the reduction in the lease liability based on the effective interest method. The financial costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

E. Policy on accounting of significant 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.

If 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.

F. 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.

G. Accounting for revenue

i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognized based on the following five-step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Group mainly engages in the sale of tobacco products and processed foods. The Group evaluates that the performance obligation is satisfied when the customer obtains control of the products upon delivery and recognizes revenue upon delivery of the products. Revenue is measured at the consideration promised in a contract with a customer, less discounts, rebates and taxes, including consumption tax.

The tobacco excise taxes and other transactions in which the Group is involved as an agent are excluded from revenue. The amount after deducting the tobacco excise taxes and other transactions is presented as “Revenue” in the consolidated statement of income.

ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

iii) Dividend income

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

H. 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 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.

I. Method of 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 to the rate. The resulting translation differences are recognized as other comprehensive income. However, the income and expenses of the Group's subsidiaries in the hyperinflationary economy are translated into Japanese yen at the rates of exchange prevailing at the fiscal year end date in accordance with the hyperinflationary accounting. Its details are stated in "M. Hyperinflationary Accounting Adjustments." 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.

J. Method of significant 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. 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 will 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. The Group performs highly effective hedging, and therefore generally expects that no significant ineffective portion should arise.

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

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 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 fair value of an equity instruments 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 time value of the foreign currency options is excluded from the designation of hedging instrument and recognized as hedge costs under other components of equity separately.

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, 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.

K. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

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

L. The Company and certain subsidiaries apply the group tax sharing system.

M. Hyperinflationary Accounting Adjustments

As required by IAS 29, "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies," the Group's consolidated financial statements include the operating results and financial condition of the Group's subsidiaries in the hyperinflationary economy, restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

The Group's subsidiaries in the hyperinflationary economy have restated their non-monetary items held at historical cost, such as property, plant and equipment, by applying the conversion coefficient at the acquisition date. Monetary items and non-monetary items held at current cost are not restated as they are considered to be expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

(5) 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, 2025.

	IFRS Accounting Standards	Description of new standards and amendments
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Providing requirements for accounting treatment and disclosure relating to currencies that lack exchangeability

The adoption of the above standards and interpretations does not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(6) Changes in Method of Presentation

For the year ended December 31, 2025, continuing operations and discontinued operations have been presented separately, as a result of the classification of the pharmaceutical business as discontinued operations. Its details are stated in "9. Discontinued operations."

2. Notes to accounting estimates

The following are estimates that have been recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year based on accounting estimates and that will have material impacts on the consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year.

(1) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties

A. Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.

Plant and Equipment	¥979,800 million
Goodwill	¥2,923,096 million
Intangible Assets	¥395,658 million
Investment Properties	¥3,068 million

B. Information that helps understanding of the content of accounting estimates

With regard to property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets and investment properties, if there is any indication that the recoverable amount has declined below the carrying amount, the Group performs an impairment test. Such indications include, but are not limited to 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 or economic trends. With regard to goodwill, an impairment test is conducted at least once a year regardless of whether there are any indicators of impairment.

An impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount to the recoverable amount of the asset under assessment. If the recoverable amount is below the carrying amount, impairment losses are recognized. The recoverable amount is calculated based primarily on a discounted cash flow model. Certain assumptions must be made for the useful lives and future cash flows of the assets, the applicable discount rates as well as 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 will be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, which may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

(2) Post-employment Benefits

A. Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.

Retirement benefit assets	¥29,946 million
Retirement benefit liabilities	¥253,225 million

B. Information that helps understanding of the content of accounting estimates

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 make use of estimates and judgments on a number of variables, including discount rates and inflation rate.

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

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

(3) Provisions

A. Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.

Provisions	¥87,139 million
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B. Information that helps understanding of the content of accounting estimates

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 best estimates of the expenditure required to settle the obligations, taking into account the pertinent risks and uncertainties which exist at the year-end for those obligations.

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.

(4) Settlement liabilities on litigation in Canada

A. Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.

Other financial liabilities	¥156,511 million
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B. Information that helps understanding of the content of accounting estimates

The Company's local subsidiary, JTI-Macdonald Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "JTI-Mac"), has agreed to pay settlement amounts in connection with a comprehensive settlement of lawsuits related to smoking and health against JTI-Mac and JT's indemnitees. Payments commenced in 2025.

JTI-Mac was a party to ten health care cost recovery cases brought by the Canadian provinces and eight class actions where plaintiffs were seeking damages for harm allegedly caused by smoking of cigarettes. Following a decision of the Quebec Court of Appeal related to two class actions, JTI-Mac and its competitors and co-defendants, Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "RBH") and Imperial Tobacco Canada Limited (hereinafter referred to as "ITC"), and collectively with JTI-Mac and RBH referred to as the "Tobacco Companies"), had been operating under the protection of the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (hereinafter referred to as "CCAA") and participating in a Court-ordered mediation process with representatives of all claimant groups, including the Quebec class action plaintiffs (hereinafter referred to as the "Claimants").

Ultimately, CCAA Plans of Compromise and Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as the "Plans"), under which the Tobacco Companies would pay a total of CAD 32.5 billion (approximately ¥3.56 trillion) in aggregate to settle the litigation, were approved by the Ontario Superior Court on March 6, 2025, and implemented on August 29, 2025. Under the terms of its Plan, JTI-Mac made its upfront contribution of CAD 1.7 billion (approximately ¥180 billion).

For the future annual payments under JTI-Mac's Plan (hereinafter referred to as the "payable portion"), a certain percentage of JTI-Mac's annual net income after tax (85% for years 1-5, 80% for years 6-10, 75% for years 11-15, and 70% from year 16 onwards) will be paid. These annual payments will continue until the total settlement amount (CAD 32.5 billion) is paid in aggregate by the Tobacco Companies, which the Company expects will take 30-40 years based on the Company's estimates of each company's future earnings under certain assumptions.

The payable portion recorded in liabilities is calculated based on the annual net income after tax for each year incorporating future trends in the market size of the tobacco business in Canada and JTI-Mac's expected market share in the Canadian tobacco market. Additionally, the discount rate used in calculating the liability is a pre-tax discount rate of 6.13%, which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Expenditures of the payable portion are recognized based on best estimates of the expenditures required to settle the obligations, taking into account the pertinent risks and uncertainties which exist at the year end for those obligations.

Expenditures required to settle the obligations are calculated by taking possible results into account rationally and 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.

(5) Income Taxes

A. Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.

Income tax payables	¥36,546 million
Deferred tax assets	¥158,528 million
Deferred tax liabilities	¥129,606 million

B. Information that helps understanding of the content of accounting estimates

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, the Group reasonably estimates 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.

(6) 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 year end and by taking into account the probability of these contingencies and their impact on financial reporting.

The content of contingencies is described in “10. Contingencies.”

(7) Other information

In relation to the recent situation in Russia and Ukraine, there is no material impact on the accounting estimates and judgments at present.

3. Notes to consolidated statement of financial position

(1) Accumulated depreciation of assets (including accumulated impairment losses)

Property, plant and equipment:	¥	1,338,701million
Goodwill and intangible assets:	¥	1,436,993million
Investment property:	¥	5,525million

(2) Assets pledged as collateral and liabilities relating to collateral

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act, the Company's properties are pledged as general collateral for its corporate bonds.

Amount of liabilities relating to collateral

Bonds:	¥	557,434million
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In addition, JTI-Mac has agreed to pay for a settlement under a comprehensive settlement of lawsuits related to smoking and health brought against multiple parties including JTI-Mac and JT's indemnitees.

Assets of JTI-Mac and its subsidiary are pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations under the Plan, which is ¥56,725 million for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(3) Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from assets

Trade and other receivables:	¥	11,451million
Other financial assets:	¥	6,892million

4. Notes to consolidated statement of changes in equity

(1) Class and total number of issued shares and class and total number of treasury shares

(Thousands of shares)

	Number of shares as of January 1, 2025	Increase for the year ended December 31, 2025	Decrease for the year ended December 31, 2025	Number of shares as of December 31, 2025
Issued shares				
Ordinary shares	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
Treasury shares				
Ordinary shares	224,409	412	210	224,612

(Note) The increase of 412 thousand treasury shares (ordinary shares) is composed of 0 thousand treasury shares due to purchase of shares less than one unit and 412 thousand treasury shares due to purchase of shares for restricted stock unit plan through the board benefit trust. The decrease of 210 thousand treasury shares (ordinary shares) is composed of 140 thousand treasury shares due to disposal for restricted stock remuneration, 40 thousand treasury shares due to exercise of share options, 30 thousand treasury shares due to disposal for performance share unit remuneration and 0 thousand treasury shares due to sale of shares less than one unit.

The balance of Treasury shares at the end of the fiscal year includes 412 thousand shares of the Company's ordinary shares held by the board benefit trust.

(2) Cash dividends

i) Dividends payments

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Basis date	Effective date
Annual Shareholders' Meeting (March 26, 2025)	Ordinary shares	172,232	97	December 31, 2024	March 27, 2025
Board of Directors (July 31, 2025)	Ordinary shares	184,683	104	June 30, 2025	September 1, 2025

The total amount of dividends declared at the Board of Directors meeting held on July 31, 2025 includes ¥42 million in dividends on the Company's ordinary shares held by the board benefit trust.

ii) Dividends whose basis date is in the year ended December 31, 2025 but whose effective date falls in the year ending December 31, 2026.

The following proposal will be placed on the agenda of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting to be held on March 25, 2026.

(Proposal)	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividends per share (Yen)	Basis date	Effective date
Annual Shareholders' Meeting (March 25, 2026)	Ordinary shares	230,854	Retained earnings	130	December 31, 2025	March 26, 2026

The total amount of dividends declared at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on March 25, 2026 includes ¥54 million in dividends on the Company's ordinary shares held by the board benefit trust.

(3) Class and number of shares under subscription rights to shares as of December 31, 2025 (excluding rights whose exercise period has not yet begun)

Ordinary shares 190,800shares

5. Revenue recognition

(1) Disaggregation of Revenue

The disaggregation of “Revenue” from continuing operations is as follows. The amounts are presented after the elimination of intercompany transactions.

(Millions of yen)				
	Reportable Segments		Other	Consolidated
	Tobacco (Note 2)	Processed Food		
Core revenue from tobacco business (Note 1)	3,184,384	—	—	3,184,384
Other	121,023	159,513	2,756	283,291
Total	3,305,407	159,513	2,756	3,467,675

(Note 1) Core revenue from tobacco business does not include revenue related to the distribution business and contract manufacturing.

(Note 2) Revenue from RRP in core revenue from the “Tobacco Business” was ¥122,511 million. RRP represents Reduced-Risk Products with potential to reduce the health risks associated with smoking.

Breakdown of core revenue from tobacco business by cluster is as follows.

(Millions of yen)				
	Clusters			
	Asia	Western Europe	EMA	Total
Core revenue	864,223	735,554	1,584,608	3,184,384

Asia: All over Asia including Japan

Western Europe: Western Europe region

EMA: Africa, Middle East, Eastern Europe, Turkey, Americas and all duty-free markets

Asia includes Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines, etc.

Western Europe includes Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, etc.

EMA includes Turkey, Romania, Russia, etc.

A. Tobacco Business

Tobacco business engages in the sale of tobacco products.

The Group evaluates that the performance obligation is satisfied when the customer obtains control of the products upon delivery and recognizes revenue upon delivery of the products. Revenue is measured at the consideration promised in the contract with customers, less discounts, rebates and taxes, including consumption tax. In addition, where the Group makes payments to the customer, except in the case when consideration payable to the customer is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer, revenue is measured at the amount which is consideration promised with the customer, less consideration payable to the customer.

Considerations for transactions are received mainly within one year from the satisfaction of the performance obligations and include no significant financing components.

The tobacco excise taxes and other transactions in which the Group is involved as an agent 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.

B. Processed Food Business

Processed Food business engages in the sale of frozen and ambient processed foods and seasonings.

The Group evaluates that the performance obligation is satisfied when the customer obtains control of the products upon delivery and recognizes revenue upon delivery of the products. Revenue is measured at the consideration promised in a contract with a customer, less discounts, rebates and taxes, including consumption tax. In addition, where the Group makes payments to the customer, except the case when consideration payable to the customer is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer, revenue is measured at the amount of consideration promised with the customer, less consideration payable to the customer.

Considerations for transactions are received mainly within one year from satisfying their performance obligations and include no significant financial component.

Transactions in which the Group is involved as an agent are excluded from revenue. The inflow of economic benefits after deducting these transactions is presented as “Revenue” in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Transaction Price Allocated to the Remaining Performance Obligations

The Group uses the practical expedient and does not disclose information on the remaining performance obligations because it has no significant transactions with initial expected contractual terms exceeding one year. There are no significant amounts of considerations from contracts with customers that are not included in transaction prices.

6. Financial instruments

(1) Status of financial instruments

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 department having jurisdiction over financial operations 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, the Group does not transact derivatives for speculation purposes or trading purposes.

(2) The breakdown of financial instruments by fair value level

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 on the consolidated statement of financial position and fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Millions of yen)					
	Carrying amount on consolidated statement of financial position	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term borrowings (Note)	120,883	—	117,812	—	117,812
Bonds	1,478,362	1,455,042	—	—	1,455,042
Settlement liabilities on litigation in Canada (Note)	156,511	—	—	154,897	154,897

(Note) Current portion is included.

With regard to short-term financial assets and short-term financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, the 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.

The fair value of settlement liabilities on litigation in Canada is calculated based on the present value which is obtained by discounting each amount of expected annual payment by the discount rate at the end of the fiscal year.

ii) Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

(Millions of yen)				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets	—	13,758	—	13,758
Equity securities	20,742	—	14,446	35,188
Notes and accounts receivable	—	24,680	—	24,680
Other	—	—	13,695	13,695
Total	20,742	38,438	28,141	87,321
Derivative liabilities	—	35,792	—	35,792
Total	—	35,792	—	35,792

7. Investment property

(1) Status of investment property

The Group owns some rental properties such as office buildings in Tokyo and other areas.

(2) Fair value of investment property

The carrying amount on the consolidated statement of financial position and the fair value of investment properties as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount on consolidated statement of financial position	Fair value
Investment property	3,068	12,617

(Notes) 1. The carrying amount on the consolidated statement of financial position is the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

2. The fair value of investment properties 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.

8. Per share information

(1) Equity attributable to owners of the parent company per share: ¥ 2,301.99

(2) Basic earnings per share: ¥ 287.36

(3) Diluted earnings per share: ¥ 287.33

Profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent company from continuing operations and basic earnings per share from continuing operations are ¥499,081 million and ¥281.11, respectively.

9. Discontinued operations

(1) General information of 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.

The shares of Torii Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Torii Pharmaceutical), a pharmaceutical subsidiary of the Group, held by the Company were transferred to Torii Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. on September 1, 2025, and an absorption-type split contract regarding the transfer of the Company's pharmaceutical business to Shionogi & Co., Ltd. was concluded on September 25, 2025. Accordingly, the "Pharmaceutical Business" has been classified as discontinued operations in the current fiscal year and presented separately from continuing operations.

The transfer of pharmaceutical business was completed on December 1, 2025.

(2) Profit and loss of discontinued operations

	(Millions of yen)
	Year ended December 31, 2025
Profit and loss of discontinued operations	
Revenues (Note 1)	80,530
Costs (Note 2)	(85,492)
Loss before income taxes	(4,962)
Income taxes (Note 3)	17,101
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	12,139

(Note 1) Gains on transfer of pharmaceutical business of ¥4,725 million are included.

(Note 2) Impairment losses of ¥24,346 million are included.

(Note 3) Tax expense of ¥(26,371) million related to transfer of pharmaceutical business is included.

10. 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 its defenses asserted in these proceedings are based on substantial evidence and implement the system for response to action with the assistance of external lawyers.

(1) Smoking and health related litigation

Some of the Company's 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, 2025, there were a total of 142 smoking and health related cases pending including cases in which the Company's subsidiaries were named as defendants. All of the 18 cases in Canada have been forever discharged, released, enjoined and barred as a result of CCAA Plans of Compromise and Arrangement which were approved by the Ontario Superior Court on March 6, 2025 and implemented on August 29, 2025. Procedural steps for these claims to be formally dismissed with prejudice from each relevant court are currently progressing.

Of these, there were some lawsuits for which a provision for loss on litigation has been provided in connection with the acquisition of the U.S. tobacco company, Vector Group Ltd.

The major ongoing smoking and health related cases are as follows:

i) Individual claims

There are 123 individual cases brought against the Company's subsidiaries in the United States of America.

ii) Class actions

There is one ongoing class action in the United States of America against the Company's subsidiary. The case is stayed.

(2) Other legal proceedings

The Company and some of its subsidiaries are also engaged in other legal proceedings such as commercial and tax disputes.

11. Significant subsequent events

No items to report.

12. All figures are rounded off to the nearest unit.

Nonconsolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(Year ended December 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity									
	Capital stock	Capital surplus			Retained earnings					
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings				Total retained earnings
						Reserve for investment loss on developing new business	Reserve for reduction entry	Special account for reduction entry	Retained earnings brought forward	
As of January 1, 2025	100,000	636,400	100,297	736,697	18,776	243	31,382	877	831,979	883,256
Changes of items during the period										
Provision of reserve for investment loss on developing new business	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	(223)	—
Reversal of reserve for investment loss on developing new business	—	—	—	—	—	(243)	—	—	243	—
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,896)	—	8,896	—
Provision of special account for reduction entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822	(822)	—
Reversal of special account for reduction entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(877)	877	—
Dividends from surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(356,915)	(356,915)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491,698	491,698
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disposal of treasury shares	—	—	367	367	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total changes of items during the period	—	—	367	367	—	(20)	(8,896)	(55)	143,754	134,783
As of December 31, 2025	100,000	636,400	100,664	737,064	18,776	223	22,486	822	975,733	1,018,039

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments			Subscription rights to shares	Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
As of January 1, 2025	(488,579)	1,231,375	7,052	(23,896)	(16,844)	364	1,214,895
Changes of items during the period							
Provision of reserve for investment loss on developing new business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of reserve for investment loss on developing new business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of reserve for reduction entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision of special account for reduction entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reversal of special account for reduction entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends from surplus	—	(356,915)	—	—	—	—	(356,915)
Net income	—	491,698	—	—	—	—	491,698
Purchase of treasury shares	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Disposal of treasury shares	457	824	—	—	—	—	824
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	—	—	(549)	(11,493)	(12,042)	(74)	(12,116)
Total changes of items during the period	456	135,605	(549)	(11,493)	(12,042)	(74)	123,489
As of December 31, 2025	(488,124)	1,366,980	6,503	(35,389)	(28,887)	291	1,338,384

Notes to Nonconsolidated Financial Statements

1. Significant accounting policies

(1) Basis and method of valuation for securities

Shares of subsidiaries and affiliates:

Stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

Available-for-sale securities:

Securities with a market price:

Stated at fair value based on market prices on the closing date of the accounting period. (Valuation difference is stated as a component of net assets and the cost of securities sold is calculated by applying the moving-average method.)

Securities without a market price:

Stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

(2) Basis and method of valuation for derivatives

Stated based on the fair value method.

(3) Basis and method of valuation for inventories

Stated at cost as determined by the average cost method.

(Balance sheet amounts are measured at the lower of cost or net selling value.)

(4) Depreciation methods for depreciable assets

i) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

The declining-balance method is applied. However, the straight-line method is applied for buildings (excluding accompanying facilities) acquired on or after April 1, 1998 and for accompanying facilities and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016.

The main useful lives are as follows:

Buildings (excluding accompanying facilities):	38 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment:	10 to 18 years

ii) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

Straight-line method

The main useful lives are as follows:

Right of trademark:	10 years
Software:	5 years
Goodwill:	10 years

iii) Leased assets

For finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee, depreciation expense is mainly computed by the straight-line method over the lease period as the useful life assuming no residual value.

(5) Policy on accounting of provisions

i) Allowance for doubtful accounts

Provided for possible losses from bad debts at an amount determined based on the historical default rate for ordinary receivables and the individual recoverability of specific doubtful receivables from customers experiencing financial difficulties.

ii) Provision for bonuses

Provided based on the estimated payable amount to provide for the payment of bonuses to employees and directors.

iii) Provision for retirement benefits

Provided in preparation for the payment of retirement benefits to employees based on the estimated retirement benefit obligations and fair values of plan assets as of the end of this fiscal year. In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is used as the method of attributing expected benefit to periods up to the end of this fiscal year. Past service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over the average remaining years of service of the employees (10 years).

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized from the year following the year in which the gains or losses are recognized using the straight-line method over the average remaining years of service of the employees (10 years).

Also included in the provision for retirement benefits is the portion of public pension expenses for mutual assistance association during certain periods in or before June 1956 (prior to the enforcement of the Act on the Mutual Aid Association of Public Corporation Employees).

(6) Policy on translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency into Japanese yen

Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the rates prevailing at the closing date of the accounting period with translation differences treated as gains or losses occurring in the corresponding fiscal year.

(7) Policy on accounting of revenue and expense

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognized based on the following five-step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company mainly engages in the sale of tobacco products. The Company evaluates that the performance obligation is satisfied when the customer obtains control of the products upon delivery and recognizes revenue upon delivery of the products. Revenue is measured at the consideration promised in a contract with a customer, less discounts, rebates and taxes, including consumption tax.

The tobacco excise taxes are excluded from revenue. The amount after deducting the tobacco excise taxes and other transactions is presented as "Net sales" in the nonconsolidated statement of income.

(8) Method of hedge accounting

Deferral hedge accounting is applied.

For interest rates and currency swaps, if they satisfy the requirements for treatment that incorporates swaps into underlying accounting items (accounting by applying foreign exchange rate stipulated in the contracts; exceptional treatment), they are accounted for by incorporating swaps into underlying accounting items.

(9) Adoption of Group Tax Sharing System

The Company adopts the group tax sharing system.

(10) Changes in accounting policies

Application of the Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes, etc.

The Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes (ASBJ Statement No.27 October 28, 2022), etc. has been applied from the beginning of the current fiscal year. Revisions concerning categories in which current income taxes should be recorded are subject to the transitional treatment set forth in the proviso of paragraph 20-3 of the Revised Accounting Standard 2022. There is no impact on the nonconsolidated financial statements.

Application of the Accounting for and Disclosure of Current Taxes Related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules

The Accounting for and Disclosure of Current Taxes Related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules (ASBJ The Practical Solution No.46 March 22, 2024) has been applied from the beginning of the current fiscal year. As a result, Income taxes-current increased by ¥936 million, Net income decreased by the same amount.

2. Notes to accounting estimates

The following are the estimates and assumptions that have material impacts on the amounts recognized in the nonconsolidated financial statements.

In relation to the recent situation in Russia and Ukraine, there is no material impact on the accounting estimates and judgments at present.

Evaluation of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates

(1) Amounts recorded in the nonconsolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

Shares of subsidiaries and affiliates ¥1,652,493 million

(2) Information that helps understanding of the content of accounting estimates

Of the shares of subsidiaries and affiliates recorded in the balance sheet at the end of the current fiscal year, the shares of JT International Holding B.V., a subsidiary, amounted to ¥ 1,527,785 million. Whether or not to recognize impairment of the shares of that company is determined by comparing the carrying amount of those shares to the actual value calculated based on net assets of that company. In addition, the Company determines whether the actual value of those shares has declined significantly or not by referring to the result of the impairment test of goodwill allocated to the tobacco cash-generating unit in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The assumptions used in the impairment test are based on management's best estimates and judgment. However, they may be affected by the results of changes in uncertain future economic conditions, and if a revision is necessary, it may have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the nonconsolidated financial statements in future periods.

3. Notes to nonconsolidated balance sheet

(1) Receivables and payables with respect to subsidiaries and affiliates (excluding items separately presented)

Short-term receivables: ¥ 17,598 million
Short-term payables: ¥ 69,618 million

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment: ¥ 351,921 million

(3) Pursuant to Article 6 of the Japan Tobacco Inc. Act, the Company's assets are pledged as general collateral for its corporate bonds.

Amount of liabilities relating to collateral: Bonds ¥ 559,543 million

(4) Guarantee obligations

Guaranteed party	Guarantee amount	Type of guarantee obligation	
	(Millions of yen)		
JT International Financial Services B.V.	932,986	Bond guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 932,986 million (EUR 2,968 million) (USD 1,945 million) (GBP 400 million)
JT International Company Netherlands B.V.	91,019	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 91,019 million (EUR 495 million)
JTI Ireland Ltd.	50,757	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 50,757 million (EUR 235 million)others
Gallaher Ltd.	49,337	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 49,337 million (USD 316 million)others
JT International Hellas A.E.B.E.	36,744	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 36,744 million (EUR 200 million)
JT International spol. s r.o.	25,787	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 25,787 million (CZK 3,405 million)others
JT Canada LLC Inc.	20,575	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 20,575 million (CAD 180 million)
JT International Luxembourg S.A.	19,291	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 19,291 million (EUR 105 million)
JT International Germany GmbH	18,448	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 18,448 million (EUR 96 million)others
TOB GmbH & Co KG	16,535	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 16,535 million (EUR 90 million)
JT International S.A.	13,726	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 13,726 million (CHF 43 million) (USD 21 million)others
JT International Italia S.r.l.	13,360	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 13,360 million (USD 84 million)others

JTI Investments GmbH	12,769	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 12,769 million (EUR 70 million)
PT Karyadibya Mahardhika	11,216	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 11,216 million (IDR 1,197,977 million)others
Greek Cooperative Cigarette Manufacturing Company S.A.	11,140	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 11,140 million (EUR 61 million)
JTI Hungary Dohanyertekesítő Zártkörűen Működő Reszvénytársaság	10,950	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 10,950 million (HUF 23,000 million)others
JTI Polska spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	10,784	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 10,784 million (PLN 210 million)others
JT International Asia Manufacturing Corp.	10,715	Loan guarantee, guarantee denominated in foreign currencies	¥ 10,715 million (PHP 4,038 million)
Other (36 companies)	77,216	Loan guarantee	
Total	1,433,355		

(5) Payables to Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Long-term payables: ¥ 41 million

(6) “Cash management system deposits received” are funds entrusted in the cash management system for group companies.

4. Notes to nonconsolidated statement of income

(1) Amount of transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Net sales:	¥	70,005 million
Purchase of goods:	¥	80,949 million
Selling, general and administrative expenses:	¥	98,959 million
Dividends income:	¥	483,138 million
Amount of non-operating transactions:	¥	99,820 million

(2) Total research and development expenses are ¥63,424 million, all of which were recorded as general and administrative expenses.

(3) Loss on liquidation of business is related to transfer of Pharmaceutical Business, mainly impairment losses on noncurrent assets.

(4) The amount of income taxes imposed by the global minimum taxation, included in "Income taxes-current" is ¥936 million.

5. Notes to nonconsolidated statement of changes in net assets

Class and number of shares of treasury shares

(Thousands of shares)

	Number of shares as of January 1, 2025	Increase for the year ended December 31, 2025	Decrease for the year ended December 31, 2025	Number of shares as of December 31, 2025
Treasury shares				
Ordinary shares	224,409	0	210	224,200
Total	224,409	0	210	224,200

(Note) The increase of 0 thousand treasury shares (ordinary shares) is due to purchase of shares less than one unit. The decrease of 210 thousand treasury shares (ordinary shares) is composed of 140 thousand treasury shares due to disposal for restricted stock remuneration, 40 thousand treasury shares due to exercise of share options, 30 thousand treasury shares due to disposal for performance share unit remuneration and 0 thousand treasury shares due to sales of shares less than one unit.

6. Tax effect accounting

(1) Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by major cause

Deferred tax assets	
Provision for retirement benefits	¥ 22,144 million
Obligations pertaining to mutual assistance pension benefits	¥ 3,490 million
Investments in subsidiaries	¥ 6,569 million
Other	¥ 59,836 million
Subtotal	¥ 92,038 million
Less valuation allowance	¥ (36,513)million
Deferred tax assets total	¥ 55,525 million
Deferred tax liabilities	
Reserve for reduction entry	¥ (10,500)million
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	¥ (12,140)million
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥ (2,968)million
Other	¥ (12,652)million
Deferred tax liabilities total	¥ (38,260)million
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 17,266 million

(2) The breakdown of major items that caused significant differences between the effective statutory tax rate and the actual tax rate when applying tax effect accounting

Effective statutory tax rate	30.43%
(Adjustments)	
Permanent difference arising from non-deductible items including entertainment expenses	0.13%
Permanent difference arising from non-taxable items including dividends income	(32.13%)
Tax credit of items including research and development expenses	(0.35%)
Changes in valuation allowance	0.97%
Global minimum tax	0.19%
Other	1.52%
Actual effective tax rate after applying tax effect accounting	0.77%

(3) Accounting for corporate tax and local corporate tax or tax effect accounting related to these taxes

Following the adoption of the group tax sharing system, the Company applied the "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System" (ASBJ PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021) for the accounting treatment and disclosure of corporate tax and local corporate taxes or tax effect accounting related to these taxes.

(4) Adjustments to deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to changes in income tax rate

The Act Partially Amending the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2025) was passed by the National Diet on March 31, 2025. As a result, the Defense Special Corporation Tax will be imposed starting from fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities related to temporary differences expected to be reversed in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2027 are calculated using a revised statutory effective tax rate, which is changed from 30.43% to 31.34%. As a result of this tax rate change, deferred tax assets (net of deferred tax liabilities), income taxes - deferred, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities, and deferred gains or losses on hedges decreased by ¥7 million, ¥432 million, ¥86 million, and ¥352 million, respectively.

7. Related-party transactions

Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Type	Name	Ownership ratio of voting rights	Relation with related-parties	Description of transaction	Transaction amount	Item	End-of-period balance
Subsidiary	TS Network Co., Ltd.	Direct ownership 85.25%	Deposits received for cash management system	Receipt of surplus funds (Notes 1, 2)	millions of yen -	Cash management system deposits received	millions of yen 196,871
	Japan Filter Technology, Ltd.	Direct ownership 100%	Deposits received for cash management system	Receipt of surplus funds (Notes 1, 2)	-	Cash management system deposits received	25,338
	Table Mark Co., Ltd.	Direct ownership 100%	Lending of funds	Lending of funds (Notes 1, 2)	20,510	Short-term loan receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates	14,692
				Receipt of repayment of funds (Notes 1, 2)	29,979	Long-term loan receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates	2,323
	JT International Holding B.V.	Direct ownership 100%	Underwriting of capital increase, Borrowing of funds, and Lending of funds	Underwriting of capital increase (Notes 3)	171,594	-	-
				Borrowing of funds (Notes 1, 2)	380,000	Short-term borrowings	-
				Repayment of borrowings of funds (Notes 1, 2)	480,000		
				Lending of funds (Notes 1, 2)	144,000	Short-term loan receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates	99,000
				Receipt of repayment of funds (Notes 1, 2)	45,000		
	JT International S.A.	Indirect ownership 100%	Lending of funds, and Payment of commission	Lending of funds (Note 1)	243,993	Long-term loan receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates	265,302
				Payment of commission (Note 4)	45,611	Accounts payable-other	45,611
	JT International Financial Services B.V.	Indirect ownership 100%	Guarantee of obligations	Guarantee of obligations (Note 5)	932,986	-	-
	JT International Company Netherlands B.V.	Indirect ownership 100%	Guarantee of obligations	Guarantee of obligations (Note 5)	91,019	-	-
	JTI Ireland Ltd.	Indirect ownership 100%	Guarantee of obligations	Guarantee of obligations (Note 5)	50,757	-	-
	Gallaher Ltd.	Indirect ownership 100%	Guarantee of obligations	Guarantee of obligations (Note 5)	49,337	-	-
	JT International Hellas A.E.B.E.	Indirect ownership 100%	Guarantee of obligations	Guarantee of obligations (Note 5)	36,744	-	-
	Torii Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	-	Sales of shares of the company	Selling price (Note 6)	70,342	-	-
				Gain on sales	28,761	-	-

Transaction conditions and policy on determination of transaction conditions

- (Notes)
1. Interest rates on lending and borrowing of funds and that on receipt of surplus funds are reasonably determined by taking into account interest rates on the market.
 2. For lending/borrowing from the cash management system, transaction amounts are omitted from the table above because of their frequent occurrence.
 3. Underwriting of capital increase of JT International Holding B.V. is USD 1,200 million.
 4. Commission is reasonably determined by taking into account general transaction conditions.
 5. Guarantees of obligations are made for bank loans, and guarantee fees are calculated based on the guarantee amount.
 6. Effective September 1, 2025, the Company transferred all shares held in Torii Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. through the purchase of treasury stock. The transaction terms have been determined based on the agreement entered into on May 7, 2025 by the Company and Shionogi & Co., Ltd., the tender offeror.

8. Per share information

(1) Net assets per share:	¥	753.52
(2) Net income per share:	¥	276.90
(3) Diluted net income per share:	¥	276.87

9. Business combinations

Absorption-type Split

1. Overview of the business divestiture

(1) Name of the successor company

Shionogi & Co., Ltd.

(2) Details of the divested business

The Company's Pharmaceutical Business

(3) Major reason for the business divestiture

The Company has determined that, in order to enhance the drug discovery capabilities and benefits for patients, the best option is to transfer the Business to a dedicated pharmaceutical company that ensures to continue growing the Business mid to long term.

(4) Date of the business divestiture

December 1, 2025

(5) Outline of the transaction including the legal form

An absorption-type split in which the Company will be the splitting company and Shionogi will be the successor company.

2. Accounting overview

(1) Amount of gain or loss on transfer

Immaterial impact on the nonconsolidated financial statements.

(2) Carrying amounts of assets and liabilities pertaining to the transferred business and the breakdown thereof

Current assets ¥9,937 million

Noncurrent assets ¥10,295 million

Total assets ¥20,233 million

Current liabilities ¥6,082 million

Noncurrent liabilities ¥9,880 million

Total liabilities ¥15,961 million

(3) Accounting treatment

The accounting treatment of the transaction was based on the "Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" (ASBJ Statement No. 7, September 13, 2013) and the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" (ASBJ Guidance No. 10, January 16, 2019).

3. Estimated amount of profit and loss related to the divested business reported in the nonconsolidated statement of income

Net sales ¥51.1 billion

Operating profit ¥12.5 billion

10. Significant subsequent events

No items to report.

11. All figures are rounded off to the nearest unit.