Terumo Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

KPMG

Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors of Terumo Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Terumo Corporation ("the Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in net equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on May 14, 2020, the Company borrowed funds on June 5, 2020 and June 10, 2020 respectively. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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

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

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

The Audit/Supervisory Committee are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties including the design, implementation and maintenance of the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the objective of the audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide the Audit/Supervisory Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

We do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Hideaki Koyama

Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Yukihiko Ishiguro

Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Mayuka Katsuki

Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

KPMG AZSA LLC
Tokyo Office, Japan
June 26, 2020

Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	122,982	166,898
Trade and other receivables	7	128,462	131,728
Other current financial assets	8,31,32	1,744	397
Inventories	9	134,106	147,147
Current tax assets		-	1,745
Other current assets	10	11,426	12,689
Total current assets		398,722	460,607
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	201,986	264,407
Goodwill and intangible assets	12	468,885	461,506
Investments accounted for using the equity method		5,571	5,275
Other non-current financial assets	8,31,32	17,131	17,733
Deferred tax assets	18	24,624	27,307
Other non-current assets	10	3,868	4,517
Total non-current assets		722,068	780,748
Total assets		1,120,790	1,241,355

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	81,476	88,044
Bonds and borrowings	14,17,31,32	-	50,324
Other current financial liabilities	15,16,31,32	741	6,144
Current tax liabilities		10,199	11,681
Provisions		236	395
Other current liabilities	19	50,258	55,256
Total current liabilities		142,912	211,845
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds and borrowings	14,17,31,32	225,135	195,870
Other non-current financial liabilities	15,16,31,32	6,607	31,802
Deferred tax liabilities	18	24,302	20,360
Defined benefit liabilities	20	12,823	18,456
Provisions		88	92
Other non-current liabilities	19	10,807	8,043
Total non-current liabilities		279,764	274,626
Total liabilities		422,677	486,472
Equity			
Share capital	21	38,716	38,716
Capital surplus	21	52,029	51,858
Treasury shares	21	(32,381)	(14,103)
Retained earnings	21	646,223	705,765
Other components of equity	21	(6,553)	(27,423)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		698,034	754,813
Non-controlling interests		78	69
Total equity		698,113	754,883
Total liabilities and equity		1,120,790	1,241,355

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

2) Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Notes	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue	5, 24	599,481	628,897
Cost of sales		272,984	284,964
Gross profit		326,497	343,932
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25	226,334	235,144
Other income	27	9,801	4,737
Other expenses	27	3,327	2,914
Operating profit		106,637	110,611
Finance income	28	2,111	1,671
Finance costs	28	5,876	5,371
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method		(162)	(445)
Profit before tax		102,709	106,466
Income tax expenses	18	23,422	21,428
Profit for the year		79,287	85,037
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		79,470	85,211
Non-controlling interests		(183)	(173)
Total profit for the year		79,287	85,037
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (yen)	30	108.70	113.96
Diluted earnings per share (yen)	30	104.97	112.61

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

3) Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Notes	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Profit for the year		79,287	85,037
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	29	844	(1,181)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	29	(1,766)	(4,499)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(921)	(5,681)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	29	20,895	(19,813)
Cash flow hedges	29	(353)	204
Cost of hedging	29	8	(500)
Total items that are or may reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		20,549	(20,109)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		19,627	(25,790)
Total comprehensive income for the year		98,914	59,246
Attributable to			
Owners of the parent		99,100	59,415
Non-controlling interests		(185)	(169)
Total comprehensive income for the year		98,914	59,246

(Note) Items in the above statement are net of tax.

Details of the tax effect in relation to other comprehensive income are set out in Note 29 “Other comprehensive income”.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

4) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
		Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2018		38,716	52,445	(101,546)	588,932	(28,240)	550,307	128	550,435
Adjustment on changes in accounting policy		-	-	-	54	-	54	-	54
Balance as of April 1, 2018 after the adjustment		38,716	52,445	(101,546)	588,986	(28,240)	550,361	128	550,490
Profit for the year		-	-	-	79,470	-	79,470	(183)	79,287
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	19,630	19,630	(2)	19,627
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	79,470	19,630	99,100	(185)	98,914
Acquisition of treasury shares		-	-	(9)	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Disposal of treasury shares		-	-	155	(47)	(107)	0	-	0
Dividends	22	-	-	-	(19,555)	-	(19,555)	-	(19,555)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings		-	-	-	(1,949)	1,949	-	-	-
Change in shares of subsidiaries due to capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	135	135
Share-based payments	23	-	-	-	-	215	215	-	215
Conversion of convertible bonds		-	(415)	69,018	(681)	-	67,921	-	67,921
Total transactions with owners of the parent		-	(415)	69,164	(22,233)	2,057	48,572	135	48,708
Balance as of March 31, 2019		38,716	52,029	(32,381)	646,223	(6,553)	698,034	78	698,113
Profit for the year		-	-	-	85,211	-	85,211	(173)	85,037
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(25,795)	(25,795)	4	(25,790)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	85,211	(25,795)	59,415	(169)	59,246
Acquisition of treasury shares		-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Disposal of treasury shares		-	-	89	(21)	(67)	0	-	0
Dividends	22	-	-	-	(20,507)	-	(20,507)	-	(20,507)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings		-	-	-	(4,950)	4,950	-	-	-
Change in shares of subsidiaries due to capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	159	159
Share-based payments	23	-	(50)	120	82	41	194	-	194
Conversion of convertible bonds		-	(120)	18,072	(272)	-	17,679	-	17,679
Total transactions with owners of the parent		-	(170)	18,278	(25,668)	4,924	(2,636)	159	(2,476)
Balance as of March 31, 2020		38,716	51,858	(14,103)	705,765	(27,423)	754,813	69	754,883

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

5) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Notes	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		102,709	106,466
Depreciation and amortization		44,035	52,358
Share of the (gain)/loss of investments accounted for using the equity method		162	445
Increase/(decrease) in defined benefit liabilities		293	(695)
Interest and dividend income		(1,507)	(1,019)
Interest expenses		2,051	1,828
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(455)	262
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(489)	114
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(5,935)	(7,318)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(20,144)	(17,284)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		6,682	3,442
Others		(4,155)	3,396
Sub-total		123,249	141,995
Interest and dividend income received		1,687	1,215
Interest expenses paid		(1,116)	(956)
Income taxes paid		(30,249)	(24,774)
Net cash provided by operating activities		93,571	117,479
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of time deposits		(1,373)	(154)
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits		17	1,313
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(39,326)	(62,316)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,887	23
Payments for purchase of intangible assets		(15,038)	(21,168)
Payments for purchase of financial instruments		(1,200)	(1,512)
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments		524	2
Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries		(20,283)	(902)
Net cash used in investing activities		(74,792)	(84,714)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	17	-	40,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings	17	(47,764)	-
Proceeds from non-controlling interests		135	159
Repayments of lease liabilities	17	(346)	(5,638)
Payments for purchase of treasury shares		(9)	(3)
Payments for dividends		(19,555)	(20,507)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities		(67,540)	14,010
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		3,912	(2,859)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(44,849)	43,916
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		167,832	122,982
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		122,982	166,898

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

6) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Reporting entity

Terumo Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") is a company located in Japan. The address of the Company's registered head office and main business offices are available on the Company's website (URL https://www.terumo.com/). These consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 comprise of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group"). The Group is primarily involved in the manufacture and sales of medical products and equipment, and applies an in-house company system classified by product groups. Details of these principal business activities of the Group are presented in Note 5 "Segment information".

2. Basis of preparation

(1) Compliance with IFRS

As the Company has met the requirements for a "Specified Company Applying Designated International Financial Reporting Standards" prescribed in Article 1-2 of the "Ordinance on Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements" issued by the Ministry of Finance in Japan (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 28 of 1976), the Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS") as prescribed in Article 93 of the ordinance.

The consolidated financial statements were approved for publication by Shinjiro Sato, President and CEO, on June 26, 2020.

(2) Basis of measurement

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value and the assets and liabilities recognized for defined benefit plans, as presented in Note 3 "Significant accounting policies".

(3) Functional currency and presentation currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (referred to as the "functional currency"). All financial information is rounded down to the nearest million yen.

(4) Changes in accounting policy

The Group has adopted IFRS 16 “Leases” (published in January 2016) (hereinafter referred to as “IFRS 16”) since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. The accounting policy based on IFRS 16 is presented in Note 3 ”Significant accounting policies (9) Leases as a lessee”. The Group elected to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the date of initial application, which is a transition approach permitted by IFRS 16. The Group chose the practical expedient stated in paragraph C3 of IFRS 16 regarding whether a contract contains a lease at the date of initial application, and applied IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 “Leases” and IFRIC 4 “Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease”. The Group elected to apply recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. Therefore, the Group did not restate comparative information and recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities each amounting to ¥29,391 million in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of April 1, 2019. It mainly represents the impact of recognizing assets and liabilities for leases previously classified as operating leases applying IAS 17. As the amount recognized for right-of-use assets is the same as the amount recognized for lease liabilities (after revising lease prepayments and lease payables), there is no impact on the opening balance of retained earnings.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized at the date of initial application is 1.54%.

The difference between the total minimum future lease payments for operating lease commitments at the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the date of initial application and lease liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the date of initial application is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Operating lease commitments as of March 31, 2019	31,402
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as of April 1, 2019	1.54%
Discounted operating lease commitments as of April 1, 2019	29,587
Lease commitments classified as finance leases	900
Short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value for which lease liabilities were not recognized	(195)
Lease liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the date of initial application	30,292

(5) Use of accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group’s accounting policies and the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and assumptions are based on management’s best judgement, through their evaluation of various factors that were considered reasonable at the end of period, based on historical experience and available information. However, actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions due to their nature. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any changes to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future accounting periods.

The below are the judgements made by management, that have significant influence on the amounts in the consolidated financial statements, and the estimates and underlying assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in subsequent reporting periods.

Assuming that the impacts from the spread of COVID-19 infections continue for at least a part of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021, a relatively considerable decline in demand is expected temporarily in Cardiac and Vascular Company due to the postponement of cases with low urgency. However, as General Hospital Company and Blood and Cell Technologies Company manufacture and sell a lot of products related to healthcare infrastructure and chronic illnesses, the impacts from COVID-19 infections are expected to be comparatively limited. The Group makes accounting estimates such as impairment test of goodwill based on the above assumption in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

(a) Evaluation of inventories

Inventories are measured at historical costs. However, when the net realizable value ("NRV") at the reporting date falls below the cost, inventories are subsequently measured based on NRV. In principle, the differences between the cost and NRV are recognized as cost of sales. The net realizable value of slow-moving inventories that cannot be consumed or sold in the normal operating cycle is calculated based on information reflecting future demand and market trends. The Group may recognize substantial losses, in cases where the NRV decreases, because of a deterioration in the market environment against that forecast.

Details of the amount of write-down of inventories are described in Note 9 "Inventories".

(b) Estimation of useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated based on the estimated useful lives over which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Group. If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes obsolete in the future or is redesignated for other uses, the depreciation expenses for the period may increase due to the shortening of the estimated useful life of the item. Details of the estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment are described in Note 3 "Significant accounting policies - (7) Property, plant and equipment". The residual values of property, plant and equipment are set at zero or at a memorandum value, except for items for which the selling prices (after deducting costs to sell) at the end of useful lives can be estimated.

Intangible assets, except for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, are amortized based on the useful lives over which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Group. There is a risk of an increase in amortization costs caused by changes in the useful lives of intangible assets due to external factors, such as changes in business environment.

Details of the estimates of useful lives of intangible assets are described in Note 3 "Significant accounting policies - (8) Goodwill and intangible assets".

(c) Estimation of recoverable amounts for impairment testing

The Group conducts an impairment test on non-financial assets, except for inventories and deferred tax assets, if an indication of impairment exists. However, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and when an indication of impairment exists.

Factors that would trigger an impairment test include significant deterioration in past performance or expected operating results, significant changes in the usage of acquired assets, changes in the overall strategy, and significant decline in industry and economic trends.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units which are determined based on business type. An impairment test is conducted annually and when an indication of impairment exists.

Determining the recoverable amounts used in impairment tests requires the estimation of assets' useful lives, future cash flows, discount rates reflecting the inherent risks of the assets and long-term growth rates, which are determined based on the management's best estimates and judgements. These estimates may be affected by the uncertainty over future economic conditions. Where it is necessary to make changes in the estimates, it may result in significant impacts on the consolidated financial statements in future reporting periods.

Details of the calculation of the recoverable amounts used in the impairment tests are described in Note 3 "Significant accounting policy (10) Impairment of non-financial assets".

(d) Measurement of defined benefit obligations

The Group has in place various post retirement benefit plans, including defined benefit plans.

The present value of defined benefit liabilities for each plan and the service costs are calculated based on actuarial assumptions. Determining these actuarial assumptions requires estimates of variables such as discount rates and net interest, which are made based on management's best estimates and judgements. However, these estimates may be affected by the uncertain future economic conditions. Where it is necessary to make changes in the estimates, it may result in significant impacts on the consolidated financial statements.

Details of the amounts of defined benefit liabilities and plan assets, and actuarial assumptions are described in Note 20 "Post-employment benefits - (1) Defined benefit plans".

(e) Estimation of share-based payments

The Group has a share option scheme. The estimation of share-based compensation expenses related to stock options granted to directors, executives and employees is measured at fair value, which is calculated using the Black-Scholes-Merton model (hereinafter referred to as the "Black-Scholes model"). The Black-Scholes model involves various assumptions that require sophisticated judgements, such as expected volatility at option grant date, expected remaining maturity of stock options, and fair value of shares on option grant date. The estimate of expected volatility is based on past actual volatility of reference companies that are listed and have similar business and scale. The estimate of the expected remaining period of stock options is based on the forecast of future stock price fluctuations and expected exercise patterns of option holders.

The nature and amounts of the share option scheme are described in Note 23 "Share-based payments".

(f) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which temporary deductible differences, tax loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards can be utilized. In respect of the recognition of deferred tax assets, the Group estimates the timing and amount of expected taxable profit based on the Group's business plan to determine whether it is probable that taxable profit will be available.

The timing and amounts of expected taxable profit may be affected by the uncertainty over future economic conditions. Where the actual timing and amounts of taxable profit differ from the estimates, the differences may have a material impact on the amounts of deferred tax assets recognized in the consolidated financial statements in subsequent reporting periods.

The nature and amounts of deferred tax assets are described in Note 18 "Income taxes".

(g) Fair values of financial instruments

The Group uses valuation techniques utilizing inputs that are unobservable in the market when assessing the fair value of financial instruments. Unobservable inputs may be affected by the uncertainty over future economic conditions, which may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements in the subsequent reporting periods.

Details of valuation techniques and inputs used in determining fair values of financial instruments are described in Note 32 "Fair values of financial instruments".

(6) Early application of standards and interpretations

There are no standards and interpretations early applied from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

(7) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The standards and interpretations that were newly issued or amended by the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements but have not been early adopted by the Group as of March 31, 2020 are as follows:

Standard/Interpretation		Mandatory application (From periods beginning on or after)	To be adopted by the Group (reporting period ending)	Outline of the new standards, interpretations and amendments
IFRS 3	Business Combinations	January 1, 2020	From the year ending March 31, 2021	The amendments revise the definition of a business and clarify whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not.

The standards and interpretations will be adopted by the Group in consolidated financial statements at the time of application as shown above.

The Group is evaluating the effect of adopting the standards on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2021 and thereafter but currently, the impacts cannot be estimated.

3. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are described below. The Group has applied the accounting policies consistently in all the reporting periods presented in these consolidated financial statements unless otherwise noted.

(1) Basis of consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities which are controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. The subsidiaries' financial statements are consolidated from the date when control is acquired until the date when control is lost.

In the event that the accounting policies applied by the subsidiaries are different from those adopted by the Group, the financial statements of those subsidiaries are adjusted to align with the Group's accounting policies.

Intergroup balances and transactions, and unrealized income and expenses arising from intergroup transactions, are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is generally attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if it results in a deficit of non-controlling interests.

(b) Associates

Associates are entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. It is presumed that significant influence over an investee exists when the Group holds 20% or more of the voting rights but no more than 50% of the voting rights of the investee.

Investments in associates are recognized initially at cost, and subsequently accounted for using the equity method. The Group's investment includes goodwill identified on acquisition. This goodwill is not separately recognized, so it is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire carrying amounts of the investments in associates are tested for impairment. Specifically, the Group evaluates, on a quarterly basis, whether there is any objective evidence of impairment of investments. If there is any objective evidence that shows the investment may be impaired, an impairment test is carried out.

To maintain consistency with the policies adopted by the Group, the financial statements of associates are adjusted to comply with the Group accounting policies as necessary.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate accounted for using the equity method, the Group reduces the balance of investment in associate to zero, and does not recognize any further losses except when the Group has legal or constructive obligations or makes payments on behalf of the associate.

(2) Business combinations

The Group uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The acquisition consideration is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control over the acquiree. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration. In principle, the identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition-date fair value.

Goodwill is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of the acquisition date as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted retrospectively to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date, during the measurement period. Additional assets and liabilities are also recognized, if new information obtained would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities. The measurement period shall not exceed one year from the date of acquisition of control.

(3) Foreign currency

(a) Functional currency and presentation currency

The separate financial statements of each company of the Group are prepared in the respective functional currency. The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared in the Company's functional currency, Japanese yen, which is also its presentation currency.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of each company at the spot exchange rate at the date of transactions or at the foreign exchange rate that approximates the spot exchange rate at the date of the translation.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency translation are recognized in profit or loss, except for exchange differences arising from financial assets measured through other comprehensive income and cash flow hedges that are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date of transactions or at the foreign exchange rate that approximates the spot exchange rate at the date of the translation.

(c) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of the Group’s foreign operations are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate for the period unless the exchange rate fluctuates significantly during the period. Exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income, and subsequently transferred to profit or loss during the period in which foreign operations are disposed.

(4) Financial instruments

a. Recognition and measurement of financial assets

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group classifies financial assets into financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost. The classification is determined on initial recognition.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. However, the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing components are measured at the transaction price on initial recognition.

Financial assets are initially recognized when the Group becomes a contractual party to the contract provisions of the financial instrument. However, trade and other receivables are initially recognized on the transaction date.

The Group classifies its financial assets as those measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met.

- the financial assets are held within a business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets not classified as those measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value.

Among financial assets measured at fair value, the Group may irrevocably designate equity instruments, on an asset-by-asset basis, measured at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition and apply the designation consistently.

The above-said financial assets measured at amortized cost, and financial assets other than equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are all measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are subsequently measured according to the following classifications:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets measured at fair value are measured at fair value.

The changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value are recognized in profit or loss. However, as for equity instruments designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Dividends arising from equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized as “Finance income” in profit or loss, except when such dividends are deemed as partial recovery of investment cost.

b. Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, loss allowances are recognized based on the expected credit losses.

The Group evaluates whether the credit risk on a financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition at the end of the reporting period. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk on a financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

Whether credit risk has increased significantly is determined based on changes in the risk of a default occurring on financial asset. When determining whether changes in the risk of a default occurring on financial asset, significant change in the financial asset’s external credit rating and past due information are considered.

The loss allowance for trade and other receivables is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

The expected credit loss is measured at the present value of the differences between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset is recognized in profit or loss. The reversal of loss allowance for expected credit losses is also recognized in profit or loss.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

d. Recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. Financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a contractual party. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liabilities.

(b) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured according to the following classifications:

(i) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortization under the effective interest rate method and gains or losses arising from derecognition of the financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

The net gains or losses, including interest expenses, arising from the financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized in profit or loss.

e. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or has expired.

f. Compound instruments

The compound instruments issued by the Group are convertible bonds with share subscription rights. The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the excess of the fair value of the compound financial instrument over the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the equity and liability components of the compound financial instrument in proportion to their initial carrying values.

After initial recognition, the liability component of the compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, while the equity component is not remeasured.

g. Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivatives to hedge currency risk and interest rate risk. Derivatives mainly consist of forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, and cross-currency interest rate swaps. These derivatives are initially measured at the fair value when the derivative contracts are entered. After initial recognition, the derivatives are remeasured at fair value and the changes in fair value are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Group designates certain derivatives as cash flow hedges to hedge against the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to the risk of foreign currency exchange rates, interest rate fluctuations and highly probable forecast transactions.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationships to which hedge accounting is applied, between hedging instruments and hedged items, along with the risk management objectives and strategies. The documentation includes the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how to assess whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the risks to be hedged. The Group evaluates the hedge effectiveness periodically. Specifically, when a hedging relationship meets all of the following hedge effective requirements, the hedge relationship is assessed as highly effective:

・ there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument which results in an offset;

・ the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and

・ 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 hedged item.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting prospectively only when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria after taking into account any rebalancing of the hedging relationship.

The hedges that meet the requirements for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

The effective portion of the gain or loss on hedging instruments that are designated as cash flow hedges, is recognized in other comprehensive income. The ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group uses interest rate currency swaps for hedging. The Group designates the portion other than the foreign currency basis spread portion as the hedging instrument and recognizes any changes in the fair value of the foreign currency basis spread portion as the cost of hedging through other comprehensive income in equity.

The cumulative amount previously recognized in equity through other comprehensive income for gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cost of hedging are reclassified to profit or loss in the same period when the hedged forecast cash flows affect profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting due to the expiration or sale of the hedging instrument. If the future cash flow is still expected to occur, the accumulated gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income continue to be recognized in other comprehensive income. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(6) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost of inventories is mainly calculated by using the weighted average method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of manufacturing, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of manufacturing include allocated fixed and variable manufacturing overhead.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

The Group measures property, plant and equipment by using the cost model under which it is measured at costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Initial costs include costs directly attributable to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, the initial estimated costs related to removing the asset and restoring the site, and borrowing costs that are qualified for capitalization.

In case that the useful life of each significant component of an item of property, plant and equipment is different, each significant component is accounted for separately.

Subsequent cost incurred after acquisition is included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Other repair and maintenance expenditures are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss at the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the time of derecognition. The Group recognizes gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment in "Other income" or "Other expenses" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

(b) Depreciation

Property, plant, and equipment other than land and construction in progress are depreciated mainly using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- Buildings and structures 3- 60 years
- Machinery and vehicles 4- 15 years
- Tools, furniture and fixtures 2- 20 years

The useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods are applied prospectively as changes of accounting estimates.

(8) Goodwill and intangible assets

a. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from a business combination is recognized as "Goodwill and intangible assets" in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Group recognizes goodwill as the excess of the fair value of consideration transferred, including the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree measured at the acquisition date, over the net of the amount (generally, fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognized at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. Impairment losses on goodwill are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and are not reversed in subsequent periods. Goodwill is measured at cost determined at the acquisition date, less any accumulated impairment losses in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

b. Intangible assets

(a) Recognition and measurement

The Group recognizes intangible assets other than goodwill using the cost model. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost at initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination other than goodwill are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

Expenditures on research activities are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Expenditures on development activities for which the Group can demonstrate that they meet the following conditions are recognized as an asset. Where expenditures on development activities do not meet the following conditions, the expenditures are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development;

Expenditures on development activities that are capitalized as an asset are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

(b) Amortization

After initial recognition, intangible assets other than goodwill and those with indefinite useful lives are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives, and measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortized from the date when they are available for use. The intangible assets, other than those with indefinite useful lives and those that are not available for use, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Goodwill is not amortized.

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

・Development costs	mainly 20 years
・Software	5 ~ 10 years
・Technologies	10 ~ 20 years
・Customer relationships	mainly 20 years

Estimated useful lives, amortization methods, and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization methods are applied prospectively as changes of accounting estimates.

(9) Leases as a lessee

As explained in Note 2 (4) Changes in accounting policy, the Group has adopted IFRS 16 “Leases” since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. The Group no longer classifies leases as a lessee as finance leases or operating leases. Instead, a single accounting model has been introduced and in principle, a right-of-use asset which represents the right to use an underlying asset and a lease liability which represents the obligation for lease payments are recognized for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

In applying IFRS 16, at inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A 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.

At the commencement date, the Group, as a lessee, measures the right-of-use asset at cost and lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The cost of the right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, together with adjustments for any initial direct costs and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are included in “Property, plant and equipment” and “Other financial liabilities”, respectively, in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. After the initial measurement of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability are recognized.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The lessee’s incremental borrowing rate is used for measurement of the lease liability related to a right-of-use asset. A right-of-use asset is depreciated by the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group elects not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases which have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

The Group recognized the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position based on the transition approach under IFRS 16 and did not restate the comparative information. Therefore, the accounting policy of the comparative year is as follows:

Whether a contract is a lease or contains a lease depends on the substance of the contract at the inception. The substance of the contract is determined based on whether the fulfillment of the contract depends on use of certain assets or groups of assets, and the right to use the assets is given under such agreement.

A lease contract is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to a lessee. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

The Group initially recognizes finance leases as assets at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset measured at the commencement date or the present value of the minimum lease payments. After initial recognition, the leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term according to the applicable accounting policy. Lease payments are allocated into interest expenses calculated by the effective interest method and repayment of lease liabilities. Interest expenses are recognized in “Finance costs” in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

Operating lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(10) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets (except for inventories and deferred tax assets) and determines whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated. Goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment when there is any indication of impairment, and at a certain time in a fiscal year, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment. When performing impairment tests, assets are grouped into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows through continuous use of the asset that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or cash-generating units. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units or group of cash-generating units expected to obtain synergies from the business combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset, a cash-generating unit, or a group of cash-generating units is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash-generating unit.

Impairment losses are recognized, when the carrying amount of an asset, a cash-generating unit, or a group of cash-generating units is greater than the recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment loss recognized for a (group of) cash-generating unit which includes goodwill is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit, and subsequently to other assets of the unit pro rata to the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Any impairment loss for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. For assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed, to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized, net of depreciation and amortization.

(11) Employee benefits

a. Post-retirement benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The contribution obligation of a defined contribution plan is recognized as an expense when employees render the related services. Prepayment of the contribution amount is recognized as an asset to the extent that the contribution amount would be returned or the future payment amount decreases.

(b) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a retirement benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Assets or liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position related to a defined benefit pension plan are calculated by deducting the fair value of the assets from the present value of the defined benefit obligations as of the end of the reporting period. Defined benefit obligations are calculated at the end of each reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The discount rate, which is a critical assumption in determining the defined benefit obligations, is calculated based on the market yield of high quality corporate bonds on the reporting date, of which term and currency are generally the same as the defined benefit obligation of the Group.

Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

The Group recognizes remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) in other comprehensive income and immediately reclassifies from other components of equity to retained earnings.

b. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as an expense on an undiscounted basis at the time when employees render the related service. Bonuses and paid annual leave accruals are recognized as a liability in the amount estimated to be paid, when the Group has legal or constructive obligations to pay for the services rendered by employees in the past and reliable estimates of the obligation can be made.

(12) Share-based payments

(a) Stock option plan

The Group provides a stock option plan as an equity-settled share-based compensation plan. Stock options are recognized as expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss over the vesting period, considering the fair value at the grant date and the number of stock options expected to vest, and correspondingly the same amount is recognized as an increase of capital in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The fair value of the option granted is measured using the Black-Scholes model based on the terms and conditions of the option. In addition, the terms and conditions are periodically reviewed and the estimated number of options expected to vest is revised as necessary.

(b) Restricted stock compensation plan

The Company has introduced a restricted stock compensation plan as an equity-settled share-based performance-related payment plan for the Company's Directors (excluding Directors who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members and Outside Directors) and executive officers. The consideration for services received is measured at the fair value of the Company's shares at the grant date and is recognized as an expense over the vesting period (from the grant date to vesting date) in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss. The corresponding amount is recognized as an increase in equity in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

(13) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has legal or constructive obligations due to past events, it is probable that outflows of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, and reliable estimates of the obligation can be made. To determine the amount of a provision, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability where necessary. Unwinding of the discount over time is recognized in finance costs.

・ Asset retirement obligations

The Group recognizes a provision for asset retirement obligations, which are recognized and measured by estimating asset retirement obligations individually taking into account the status of each property based on expected usable years, and determined in light of past records of restoration and useful lives of internal fixtures in offices and other locations. The provision is made in relation to obligations for restoration of rental offices, buildings and sites and removal of harmful materials related to fixed assets.

(14) Revenue

With regard to contracts with customers, except for interest and dividend income and similar items accounted for under IFRS 9, the Group recognizes revenue by applying the following steps based on IFRS15:

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 is primarily involved in the manufacture and sales of medical products and equipment. With regard to the sales of these products and equipment, the Group primarily recognizes revenue at the time of delivery of a product since the customer obtains control over the product and performance obligations are satisfied at the time of delivery. Revenue is measured at the amount of promised consideration in contracts with customers less discounts and rebates, and reduced by the amount of sales returns. If the consideration from contracts with customers includes a variable amount, the variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative amount of revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Consideration under sales contracts for products is collected mainly within one year from the delivery of products to customers and includes no significant financing components.

(15) Government grants

Government grants are recognized and measured at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants that are intended to compensate for specific costs are recognized as income in the same period in which the Group recognized the corresponding expenses. Government grants relating to assets are recognized in "Other income" over the useful lives of the assets on a systematic basis and unrecognized grant receivables are recognized as deferred income in liabilities.

(16) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income mainly comprises interest income, dividend income, foreign exchange gains, gains arising from changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments recognized in the profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as incurred using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is earned.

Finance costs mainly comprise interest expense, unwinding of discounted provisions, foreign exchange losses, losses arising from changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and losses on hedging instruments recognized in profit or loss. Interest expense is recognized as incurred using the effective interest method.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented on a net basis as finance income or finance cost, depending on the net profit or loss position as a result of foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

(17) Corporate income tax

Income taxes consist of current and deferred taxes and are recognized in profit or loss, except for taxes related to business combinations and items that are recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current tax

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to or refunded from the taxation authorities on the current year's taxable profit (loss), plus adjustments to the amount paid in prior years. In calculating the tax amount, the Group applies the tax rate and tax law and regulations enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period in jurisdictions where the Group conducts business activities and earns taxable profit.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and their tax basis, and tax loss carryforwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities related to transactions other than business combinations, that affect neither the accounting profit (loss) nor the taxable profit (loss);
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- Deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, to the extent that it is not probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future or taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized on all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to realize all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets. At the end of each reporting period, unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed, and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the temporary differences will reverse, based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax effect arising from intended collection or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities of the Group at reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

(18) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period, adjusted for the number of treasury shares acquired. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the effect of all potential dilutive ordinary shares.

(19) Segment information

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities that earn revenue and generate costs, including transactions with other operating segments. The results of all operating segments, of which separate financial information is available, are periodically monitored by the Board of Directors of the Group to determine the allocation of business resources and evaluate performance.

(20) Capital

(a) Ordinary shares

Proceeds from the Company's issuance of ordinary shares are recognized in share capital and capital surplus, and direct issue costs (after tax effect) are deducted from share capital and capital surplus.

(b) Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized on the purchase, sale or retirement of the Company's treasury shares. Any difference between the carrying amount and consideration received on the sale of treasury shares is recognized in equity.

(21) Borrowing costs

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction and production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period when incurred.

(22) Dividends

Dividend distributions to shareholders of the Company are recognized as liabilities in the period in which the year-end dividends are resolved by the Company's Annual General Meeting of shareholders and interim dividends are resolved by the Board of Directors.

4. Business combinations

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

Business combinations by acquisition

Acquisition of stock of Essen Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., a China-based company, which became a subsidiary of the Company

(1) Overview of the business combination

(a) Name of the acquired company and its business

Name of the acquired company: Essen Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd.

Business: Development, manufacture, and sale of drug-eluting stents (DES)

(b) Main objectives for the business combination

The interventional systems market in China is predicted to increase by over 10% annually and is expected to become the biggest market globally in a few years.

The Group has grown rapidly in China selling interventional products, such as guidewires and balloon catheters. However, it has not yet offered coronary stents in that market.

As entering the Chinese market, where the importance of domestic products is increasing, with a domestically manufactured DES helps Terumo to expand its interventional systems business, the Group acquired Essen Technology Co., Ltd..

(c) Acquisition date

December 29, 2018

(d) Legal form of the acquisition

Stock acquisition with cash as consideration

(e) Percentage of voting rights acquired 100%

(2) Amounts and breakdown of consideration for the acquisition

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Cash and cash equivalents	12,936
Accounts payable-other	1,420
Contingent consideration	499
Total	14,855

(Note 1) Contingent consideration is included in the contract. Contingent consideration may be charged up to RMB310 million (undiscounted) as a ceiling based on specific performance indicators of the acquiree. Contingent consideration has been categorized as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

(Note 2) Acquisition costs related to the business combination amounting to ¥ 458 million are recognized as an expense in “Selling, general and administrative expenses”.

(3) Fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration on the acquisition date

	(Unit: Millions of yen)
Fair value of consideration for the acquisition	14,855
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,807
Trade and other receivables	350
Inventories	448
Other current assets	49
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	257
Intangible assets	4,523
Other non-current assets	573
Current liabilities	(217)
Non-current liabilities	(634)
Fair value of acquired assets and liabilities	7,157
Goodwill	7,698

(Note 1) Consideration for the acquisition was allocated to acquired assets and assumed liabilities based on the fair values on the acquisition date. As adjustment of the consideration for acquisition and allocation of the consideration for acquisition based on fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities had not been completed, the above amounts were provisional as of March 31, 2019. However, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, the above provisional accounting was completed and the allocation of consideration for the acquisition to acquired assets and assumed liabilities based on the fair values on the acquisition date was revised.
The major revisions included an increase in intangible assets of ¥ 4,226 million, an increase in non-current liabilities of ¥ 634 million and a decrease in goodwill of ¥ 3,384 million.

(Note 2) Fair value of acquired receivables, contractual receivables and estimated uncollectible amount
Regarding the acquired trade and other receivables with a fair value of ¥350 million, the gross contractual amount of contracts is ¥ 413 million and the estimate of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected at the acquisition date is ¥ 63 million.

(Note 3) Goodwill
Goodwill arises from the expected additional earning power in the future due to business development.
Goodwill recognized is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

(Note 4) Intangible assets, included in non-current assets, comprise of technologies of ¥ 2,941 million and trademark of ¥ 1,575 million. Technologies are amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years. As the trademark is continuously used in the future and the renewal of the trademark is straight-forward, the trademark is not amortized and is treated as an intangible asset with indefinite useful life.

(4) Cash flow information

Payment for acquisition of shares is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Payment for acquisition of shares
Cash as consideration for acquisition	12,936
Cash and cash equivalents held by the acquiree at the acquisition of control	(1,807)
Foreign currency translation differences	89
Total	11,217

(5) Revenue and net profit of the acquired company

Disclosure is omitted because the impact on the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 is immaterial

(6) Impact on consolidated financial statements under the assumption that the business combination was completed at the beginning of the year (pro-forma information)

Disclosure is omitted because the impact is immaterial.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

There is no material business combination for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

5. Segment information

(1) General information on reportable segments

The reportable segments of the Group represent business units for which separate financial information is available, and are reviewed regularly at the Board of Directors meeting to make decisions about allocation of management resources and assess the performance of the business.

The Group applies an in-house company system classified by product groups. The headquarter of each in-house company plans their own comprehensive domestic and international strategies and conducts their own business activities.

The three segments are Cardiac and Vascular Company, General Hospital Company, and Blood and Cell technologies Company.

The major products of each reportable segment are as follows:

Reportable Segments	Revenue classification	Main Products
Cardiac and Vascular Company	Interventional Systems (TIS)	Angiographic guidewires, Angiographic catheters, Introducer sheaths, Vascular closure devices, PTCA balloon catheters, Coronary stents, Self-expanding peripheral stents, IVUS, Imaging catheters and others
	Neurovascular	Coils and stents for treating cerebral aneurysm, Aspiration catheters and clot retrievers for treating ischemic stroke and others
	Cardiovascular	Oxygenators, Cardio-pulmonary bypass systems and others
	Vascular Graft	Artificial vascular grafts, Stent grafts
General Hospital Company	Hospital systems	Infusion pumps, Syringe pumps, Solution sets, Syringes, I.V. solutions, Pain management products, Nutritious food, Adhesion barriers, Blood glucose monitoring systems, Blood pressure monitors, Digital thermometers and others
	Alliance	Contract manufacturing of prefilled syringes, Devices to pharmaceutical companies for use in drug kits (Prefillable syringes, Needles for pharmaceutical packaging business) and others
Blood and Cell Technologies Company	-	Blood bags, Automated blood collection systems, Automated blood component processing systems, Pathogen reduction technology, Automated centrifugal apheresis systems, Cell expansion systems and others

(2) Reportable segment information

Revenue and operating results of the reporting segments of the Group are described below.
The accounting policies for the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies as described in Note 3 “Significant Accounting Policies”.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable Segments				Adjustments (Note 1)	Amount recorded on consolidated financial statements
	Cardiac and Vascular Company	General Hospital Company	Blood and Cell Technologies Company	Total		
Revenue						
Revenue from sales to external customers	328,500	165,766	104,984	599,251	230	599,481
Segment Profit (Adjusted operating profit)	80,913	26,829	15,673	123,417	(1,288)	122,128
(Adjustment item)						
Amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combinations	(6,642)	-	(8,376)	(15,018)	384	(14,633)
Non-recurring profit or loss(Note 2)						(857)
Operating profit						106,637
Finance income						2,111
Finance costs						(5,876)
Share of profit/(loss) of investment accounted for using the equity method						(162)
Profit before tax						102,709
Other items						
Depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	20,206	9,711	13,479	43,398	636	44,035
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	35,018	12,325	7,422	54,767	6,078	60,845

(Note 1) Amounts in “Adjustments” are as follows:

(1) ¥ 230 million adjustments to Revenue from sales to external customers is mainly proceeds from temporary staffing that is not attributable to reportable segments.

(2) ¥ (1,288) million adjustment to segment profit consists of ¥ (1,238) million for “inventories” and ¥ (49) million for “others”.

(Note 2) ¥ (857) million for Non-recurring profit or loss mainly includes ¥1,567 million for insurance revenue related to a hurricane in Puerto Rico in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 and ¥ (2,040) million for the change in fair value of contingent consideration.

(Note 3) Amortization expenses of acquired intangible assets in business combinations are included in “Depreciation and amortization”.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Reportable Segments				Adjustments (Note 1)	Amount recorded on consolidated financial statements
	Cardiac and Vascular Company	General Hospital Company	Blood and Cell Technologies Company	Total		
Revenue						
Revenue from sales to external customers	350,550	170,963	107,156	628,670	226	628,897
Segment Profit (Adjusted operating profit)	86,855	25,248	15,053	127,157	(2,158)	124,998
(Adjustment item)						
Amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combinations	(6,908)	-	(8,208)	(15,117)	(549)	(15,667)
Non-recurring profit or loss(Note 2)						1,280
Operating profit						110,611
Finance income						1,671
Finance costs						(5,371)
Share of profit/(loss) of investment accounted for using the equity method						(445)
Profit before tax						106,466
Other items						
Depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	25,222	12,250	14,541	52,014	344	52,358
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	47,813	14,343	22,205	84,362	5,147	89,510

(Note 1) Amounts in “Adjustments” are as follows:

(1) ¥226 million adjustments to Revenue from sales to external customers is mainly proceeds from outward temporary staffing that is not attributable to reportable segments.

(2) ¥ (2,158) million adjustment to segment profit consists of ¥ (173) million for “inventories” and ¥ (1,929) million for preparation expenses to comply with Medical Device Regulation in EU.

(Note 2) ¥ 1,280 million Non-recurring profit or loss mainly includes ¥ 1,181 million for insurance revenue related to a hurricane in Puerto Rico in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, ¥ (1,514) million for business reorganization expenses and ¥ 2,239 million for the change in fair value of contingent consideration.

(Note 3) Amortization expenses of acquired intangible assets in business combinations are included in “Depreciation and amortization”.

(3) Changes in name of reportable segment

The segment previously named “Blood Management Company” was changed to “Blood and Cell Technologies Company” from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. This change in name does not affect the segment information. The name of the reportable segment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was also revised to “Blood and Cell Technologies Company”.

(4) Information on products and services

The information of products and services is omitted because it is the same as that of the reportable segments.

(5) Information on geographic areas

The components of revenue and non-current assets by geographic area are as follows:

(a) Revenue

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Japan	188,468	196,339
Europe	120,368	121,128
Americas	175,646	191,388
(including USA)	(150,944)	(164,727)
Asia and others	114,998	120,040
Total	599,481	628,897

(Note) Revenue is classified by country or region based on customer’s location.

(b) Non-current assets

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Japan	136,831	167,811
Europe	28,064	36,551
Americas	464,621	474,372
(including USA)	(459,856)	(467,600)
Asia and others	45,223	51,695
Total	674,740	730,431

(Note) Non-current assets are classified by country or region based on the Company and its subsidiaries’ location. Financial assets and deferred tax assets are not included.

(6) Information on major customers

Disclosure is omitted because there is no revenue from one specific external customer that accounts for 10% or more of the revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

The breakdown of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Cash and demand deposits	122,982	166,898
Total	122,982	166,898

The ending balances of cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2020, respectively, are the same as the ending balances of cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

There are no material cash and cash equivalents which have restrictions on withdrawal as of March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2020.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

7. Trade and other receivables

The breakdown of trade and other receivables is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	124,292	125,243
Accounts receivable-other	4,170	6,485
Total	128,462	131,728

Trade and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

8. Other financial assets

(1) Breakdown of other financial assets

The breakdown of other financial assets is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Other current financial assets:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative assets	20	182
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Time deposits	1,723	214
Total	1,744	397
Other non-current financial assets:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative assets	1,106	628
Other	4,163	4,012
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Shares	9,593	8,435
Others	-	561
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Others	2,268	4,095
Total	17,131	17,733

(2) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group has designated shares held for purpose of expanding the earnings base or for maintaining relationships with business partners as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividend income arising from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in "Other financial assets" at the end of reporting period are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Dividend income	104	116

Names of major investees and fair values of the investments that are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Company Name	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
ShockWave Medical, Inc.	2,454	2,386
Azbil Corporation	1,035	1,121
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc.	1,522	1,115
Alfresa Holdings Corporation	532	340
Toho Holdings Co., Ltd.	337	276
Medipal Holdings Corporation	309	240
Suzuken Co., Ltd.	196	120
Hokuyaku Takeyama Holdings, Inc.	107	99
Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	107	90
TOWA Corporation	74	82

(3) Derecognition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group derecognizes financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it sells a financial asset in order to improve asset efficiency or upon reviewing the transaction relationships.

The fair value at derecognition, cumulative gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income, and dividend income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Fair value on the derecognition date	524	2
Cumulative gain / loss on the derecognition date	1	1
Dividend income	5	0

(4) Reclassifications to retained earnings

When an equity instrument investment designated as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, or when fair value of the equity instrument declines significantly and the Group considers it remote for recovery of the fair value, the Group reclassifies any cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income to retained earnings. The cumulative gains or losses (after tax) reclassified from other comprehensive income to retained earnings are ¥ (182) million and ¥ (450) million for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

9. Inventories

The breakdown of inventories is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Merchandise and finished products	85,859	95,767
Work-in-progress	13,451	14,477
Raw materials and others	34,794	36,901
Total	134,106	147,147

The amount of write-down of inventories recognized as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss is ¥ 5,340 million and ¥ 4,052 million for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

10. Other assets

The breakdown of other assets is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Other current assets:		
Prepaid expenses	5,107	7,786
Other	6,318	4,902
Total	11,426	12,689
Other non-current assets:		
Long-term prepaid expenses	3,868	4,517
Total	3,868	4,517

11. Property, plant and equipment

(1) Movements in carrying amount

The amount of acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and the movements in carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

As of April 1, 2018

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Land	Buildings and structures	Equipment and transportation vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost	15,834	183,428	246,334	52,371	28,264	526,234
Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss	(678)	(112,680)	(194,334)	(38,520)	(797)	(347,011)
Carrying amount	15,156	70,747	51,999	13,851	27,467	179,222

As of March 31, 2019

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Land	Buildings and structures	Equipment and transportation vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost	15,434	190,016	260,726	55,773	37,581	559,532
Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss	(661)	(117,033)	(199,270)	(39,760)	(820)	(357,545)
Carrying amount	14,773	72,982	61,456	16,012	36,761	201,986

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Land	Buildings and structures	Equipment and transportation vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost	19,632	236,189	273,037	58,195	51,308	638,364
Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss	(1,134)	(125,251)	(205,695)	(41,066)	(809)	(373,957)
Carrying amount	18,498	110,938	67,342	17,128	50,499	264,407

Carrying amount

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Land	Buildings and structures	Equipment and transportation vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2018	15,156	70,747	51,999	13,851	27,467	179,222
Additions	39	485	3,583	1,106	40,793	46,007
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	0	255	11	-	266
Depreciation	(15)	(5,507)	(13,253)	(4,273)	-	(23,050)
Reclassification from construction in progress	-	6,432	19,195	4,890	(30,518)	-
Sales and disposals	(592)	(260)	(385)	(127)	(142)	(1,508)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	186	931	112	72	272	1,574
Other	-	154	(50)	482	(1,111)	(525)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	14,773	72,982	61,456	16,012	36,761	201,986
Adjustment on changes in accounting policy (Note 1)	3,312	24,006	1,905	167	-	29,391
Balance as of April 1, 2019 after the adjustment	18,085	96,989	63,361	16,179	36,761	231,378
Additions	248	6,658	5,234	1,154	59,749	73,044
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	7	-	7
Depreciation	(318)	(9,581)	(15,496)	(4,838)	-	(30,234)
Reclassification from construction in progress	-	23,111	15,760	4,916	(43,788)	-
Sales and disposals	-	(241)	(618)	(19)	(6)	(886)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(89)	(927)	(1,302)	(120)	(628)	(3,069)
Other	572	(5,069)	403	(151)	(1,587)	(5,833)
Balance as of March 31, 2020	18,498	110,938	67,342	17,128	50,499	264,407

(Note 1) "Adjustment on changes in accounting policy" is the effect of applying IFRS16 "Leases".

(Note 2) The depreciation expenses related to property, plant and equipment are included in "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expense" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

(Note 3) There is no restriction on the ownership of property, plant and equipment, except for right-of-use assets.

(2) Details of right-of-use assets

The breakdown of right-of-use assets is as follows:

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Classification of underlying assets				
	Land	Buildings and structures	Equipment and transportation vehicles	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	Total
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	4,439	21,125	2,176	752	28,494

(Note) The increase in right-of-use assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 is ¥ 7,126 million.

12. Goodwill and intangible assets

(1) Movements in carrying amount

The amount of acquisition cost, accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses and the movements in carrying amounts of goodwill and intangible assets are as follows:

Acquisition cost, accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses

As of April 1, 2018

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Goodwill	Intangible assets					
		Development costs	Software	Customer relationships	Technologies	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	208,067	34,347	43,801	116,711	124,301	12,730	539,959
Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss	-	(3,829)	(23,558)	(40,507)	(21,618)	(6,011)	(95,524)
Carrying amount	208,067	30,518	20,243	76,203	102,682	6,719	444,434

As of March 31, 2019

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Goodwill	Intangible assets					
		Development costs	Software	Customer relationships	Technologies	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	224,200	38,255	54,746	122,213	132,588	15,521	587,525
Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss	-	(5,022)	(26,212)	(48,504)	(31,057)	(7,843)	(118,639)
Carrying amount	224,200	33,233	28,533	73,708	101,531	7,678	468,885

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Goodwill	Intangible assets					
		Development costs	Software	Customer relationships	Technologies	Other	Total
Acquisition cost	219,642	42,312	66,173	119,809	130,295	21,064	599,298
Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss	-	(6,014)	(30,563)	(53,616)	(38,945)	(8,652)	(137,792)
Carrying amount	219,642	36,297	35,609	66,193	91,349	12,412	461,506

Carrying amount

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Goodwill	Intangible assets					
		Development costs	Software	Customer relationships	Technologies	Other	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2018	208,067	30,518	20,243	76,203	102,682	6,719	444,434
Additions	-	-	11,953	-	-	479	12,432
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 2)	8,143	-	5	-	2,941	1,575	12,666
Internally developed	-	2,405	-	-	-	-	2,405
Amortization	-	(1,023)	(4,916)	(6,176)	(8,170)	(698)	(20,985)
Sale and disposal	-	-	(290)	-	-	(566)	(856)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	8,337	1,332	721	3,332	4,395	604	18,724
Other	(349)	-	816	349	(317)	(436)	63
Balance as of March 31, 2019	224,200	33,233	28,533	73,708	101,531	7,678	468,885
Additions	-	-	12,958	-	-	5,804	18,762
Acquisitions through business combinations	318	-	-	-	499	19	837
Internally developed	-	4,834	-	-	-	-	4,834
Amortization	-	(1,090)	(5,926)	(6,051)	(8,508)	(547)	(22,124)
Sale and disposal	-	-	(75)	-	-	(185)	(260)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(4,876)	(679)	(192)	(1,464)	(2,172)	(178)	(9,563)
Other	-	-	312	-	-	(178)	133
Balance as of March 31, 2020	219,642	36,297	35,609	66,193	91,349	12,412	461,506

(Note 1) The amortization expenses of intangible assets are included in “Cost of sales” and “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

(Note 2) “Acquisitions through business combinations” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 mainly represents the acquisition of Essen Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. Details of the business combination are presented in Note 4 “Business combinations”.

(2) Individually material intangible assets

Individually material intangible assets included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position comprise of customer relationships and technologies.

Customer relationships were generated by the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Caridian BCT Holding Corp. (now known as Terumo BCT Holding Corp.) amounting to ¥ 89,574 million on April 13, 2011 by the Company. The carrying amounts of customer relationships were ¥ 73,820 million, ¥ 71,188 million and ¥ 63,986 million as of April 1, 2018, March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. The remaining amortization period as of March 31, 2020 is 11 years and the amortization method is the straight-line method.

Technologies were generated by the acquisition of femoral artery puncture device hemostasis device business of St. Jude Medical, Inc. (US) amounting to ¥ 74,495 million on January 20, 2017, the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Caridian BCT Holding Corp. (now known as Terumo BCT Holding Corp.) amounting to ¥ 23,290 million on April 13, 2011, and the acquisition of Bolton Medical, Inc. (US) and two other companies, which became subsidiaries of the Company, and related assets amounting to ¥ 10,658 million. Technologies relating to the transfer of business by St. Jude Medical, Inc. (US) mainly relate to the femoral artery puncture device hemostatic device “Angioseal”, and the carrying amounts were ¥ 63,362 million, ¥ 60,672 million and ¥ 54,401 million as of April 1, 2018, March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. The remaining amortization period as of March 31, 2020 is 11 years and the amortization method is the straight-line method. Technologies relating to the acquisition of shares of Caridian BCT Holding Corp. (now known as Terumo BCT Holding Corp.) mainly relates to the component blood collection device “Trima”, and the carrying amounts were ¥ 18,651 million, ¥ 17,986 million, and ¥ 16,166 million as of April 1, 2018, March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. The remaining amortization period as of March 31, 2020 is 11 years and the amortization method is the straight-line method. Technologies relating to the acquisition of Bolton Medical, Inc. (US) and two other companies, which became subsidiaries of the Company, and related assets mainly relate to the stent grafts used in the treatment of aortic aneurysms “Relayplus”, and the carrying amounts were ¥ 9,588 million, ¥ 9,489 million and ¥ 8,788 million as of April 1, 2018, March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. The remaining amortization period as of March 31, 2020 is 17 years and the amortization method is the straight-line method.

(3) Impairment test of goodwill

The carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each cash-generating unit or each group of cash-generating units are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Segment	Cash-generating unit/ Group of cash-generating units	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Cardiac and Vascular Company	Interventional Systems (TIS)	57,974	56,413
	Neurovascular	29,749	29,170
	Vascular Graft	9,720	9,839
Blood and Cell Technologies Company	Blood and Cell Technologies Company	126,755	124,219
	Total	224,200	219,642

The recoverable amount of goodwill allocated to each cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units is calculated based on value in use. Value in use is calculated by discounting the future cash flows expected to be generated from the cash-generating unit or the group of cash-generating units to the present value. The Group uses the latest business plan approved by management to calculate the future cash flows. The future cash flows stated in the business plan are calculated based on past performance, management's forecast of market trends, current industry trends, and long-term inflation forecast for each territory. Cost is estimated by considering the changes in revenue. A five-year cash flow forecast period is used to calculate the value in use. After the fifth year, growth rate estimated based on the relevant GDP growth rate is used. The pre-tax discount rate is calculated based on the specific risks associated with the relevant segment and the country in which the operating activities are carried out. The terminal value growth rate is the growth rate, which reflects the country in which the cash-generating unit or the group of cash-generating units is located and the industry situation, which does not exceed the average long-term growth rate of the market.

For Cardiac and Vascular Company, the pre-tax discount rate used to calculate the value in use of the cash-generating unit or the group of cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated is 7.7-7.8% and 7.2-7.5%, and the terminal value growth rate is 2.0-2.9% and 1.6-2.5% as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

For Blood and Cell Technologies Company, the pre-tax discount rate used to calculate the value in use of the cash-generating unit or the group of cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated is 8.8% and 8.5%, and the terminal value growth rate is 2.3% and 2.4% as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

There are risks that the carrying amount of goodwill for which impairment losses have not previously been recognized, exceed its recoverable value and recognition of impairment loss is needed, if there is a change in the key assumptions used in the impairment test.

For Cardiac and Vascular Company, the value in use is sufficiently greater than the carrying amount. The probability of a significant impairment loss to be incurred is low, even if the discount rate and the terminal value growth rate used for the impairment test are changed within a reasonable range.

The recoverable amount will be equal to the carrying amount of goodwill, if the pre-tax discount rate of the Blood and Cell Technologies Company increases by 1.7% and 2.7%, or the terminal value growth rate decreases by 2.5% and 4.6% as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

Management has evaluated the possibility of a change in other key assumptions and determined that the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit or the group of cash-generating units will not exceed the recoverable value.

13. Trade and other payables

The breakdown of trade and other payables is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Notes and accounts payable	43,847	47,467
Accounts payable-other	23,518	22,865
Equipment-related notes payable and other payables	14,110	17,711
Total	81,476	88,044

(Note) Trade and other payables are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

14. Bonds and borrowing

(1) Details of bonds and borrowings

The breakdown of bonds and borrowings is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020	Average interest rate (%)	Repayment due date
Current liabilities:				
Current portion of bonds payable (Note 3)	-	9,999	-	April 2020
Short-term borrowings	-	40,324	0.200	April 2020~ December 2020
Total	-	50,324		
Non-current liabilities:				
Bonds (Note 3)	74,808	47,269	-	-
Long-term borrowings (excluding borrowings due within one year)	150,326	148,600	1.127	June 2021~April 2024
Total	225,135	195,870		

(Note 1) Bonds and borrowings are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.
(Note 2) The average interest rate is calculated using the ending balance and the interest rate for the current year.
(Note 3) The conditions of issuance of bonds are described in below (2) Details of bonds.

(2) Details of bonds

A summary of the issuance condition of bonds is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Company	Series	Issuance date	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020	Rate (%)	Guarantee	Repayment due date
Terumo Corporation	Euro-yen denominated convertible bonds with share subscription rights with a maturity date of 2021 (Note 2)	December 4, 2014	24,916	7,348	-	Nil	December 6, 2021
〃	5th unsecured bonds	April 19, 2016	9,986	9,992	0.080	Nil	April 19, 2021
〃	6th unsecured bonds	April 19, 2016	9,977	9,983	0.170	Nil	April 19, 2023
〃	7th unsecured bonds	April 19, 2016	9,970	9,975	0.240	Nil	April 17, 2026
〃	8th unsecured bonds	April 26, 2017	9,990	9,999 (9,999)	0.001	Nil	April 24, 2020
〃	9th unsecured bonds	April 26, 2017	9,966	9,970	0.255	Nil	April 26, 2027
Total			74,808 (-)	57,269 (9,999)			

(Note 1) Bonds to be redeemed within 1 year as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are presented in parentheses.
(Note 2) There are provisions that advanced redemption under certain circumstances is allowed.

(3) Pledged assets

There are no assets pledged for bonds and borrowings.

15. Other financial liabilities

The breakdown of other financial liabilities is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Other financial liabilities (current):		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative liabilities	12	3
Contingent consideration	446	455
Lease liabilities	282	5,685
Total	741	6,144
Other financial liabilities (non-current):		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative liabilities	2,939	4,906
Contingent consideration	2,671	380
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Guarantee deposit	377	378
Lease liabilities	618	26,136
Total	6,607	31,802

(Note) As the amount of lease liabilities became material with the application of IFRS 16 “Leases”, lease liabilities, which were included in “Other” as of March 31, 2019, are separately presented as of March 31, 2020.

16. Leases

Leases as a lessee

(1) Nature of right-of-use assets

The Group leases mainly offices, land, company housing, transportation vehicles, warehouses and IT equipment.

(2) Breakdown of right-of-use assets

The breakdown of right-of-use assets is presented in Note 11 “Property, plant and equipment”.

(3) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in Note 31 “Financial instruments - (4) Liquidity risk”.

(4) Amounts recognized in profit or loss

The lease-related amounts recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Expense items	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	
Land as the underlying asset	317
Buildings and structures as the underlying assets	3,342
Equipment and transportation vehicles as the underlying assets	1,006
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment as the underlying assets	328
Total	4,995
Finance costs	
Interest expense on lease liability	575
Lease expenses	
Short-term lease expenses	266
Lease expenses for which the underlying asset is of low value (excluding short-term lease portion)	490
Total	757

(5) Amount recognized as cash outflow

The total cash outflow for leases is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Total cash outflow for leases	6,887

(6) Options to extend and terminate leases

The Group has various contract terms as each company is responsible for lease management and negotiates lease terms individually.

Only when the Group has the right to exercise an option to extend or terminate a lease, and it is reasonably certain to use an underlying asset over the lease term, the amount of option to extend or terminate the lease is included in lease liabilities.

Options to extend and terminate a lease are mainly included in lease contracts for properties such as offices and company housing. These options are used when necessary for utilizing the properties in business operation.

17. Movements in liabilities from financing activities

Movements in liabilities related to cash flows arising from financing activities are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Bonds	Derivative assets and liabilities held for hedging liabilities arising from financing activities	Lease liabilities
Balance as of April 1, 2018	-	193,855	142,357	5,240	706
Cash flow from financing activities	-	(47,764)	-	-	(346)
Changes in foreign exchange rate	-	4,201	-	-	(11)
Changes in fair value	-	-	-	(3,407)	-
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	-	(67,730)	-	-
Other	-	34	181	-	552
Balance as of March 31, 2019	-	150,326	74,808	1,832	900
Adjustment on changes in accounting policy (Note)	-	-	-	-	29,391
Balance as of April 1, 2019 after the adjustment	-	150,326	74,808	1,832	30,292
Cash flow from financing activities	40,000	-	-	-	(5,638)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(1,761)	-	-	(542)
New lease contracts	-	-	-	-	7,126
Changes in fair value	-	-	-	2,444	-
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	-	(17,624)	-	-
Other	324	34	86	-	583
Balance as of March 31, 2020	40,324	148,600	57,269	4,277	31,822

(Note) “Adjustment on changes in accounting policy” is the effect of applying IFRS16 “Leases”.

18. Income taxes

(1) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

The breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by origination is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets		
Defined benefit liabilities	7,757	10,241
Property, plant and equipment	6,393	6,164
Write-down of inventories	2,890	2,426
Accrued bonuses	3,190	3,013
Tax losses carry forward	3,255	2,542
Accrued expenses	7,494	7,994
Unrealized profit	9,062	10,213
Other	4,260	6,358
Subtotal of deferred tax assets	44,305	48,954
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(3,787)	(4,342)
Intangible assets	(34,511)	(33,298)
Other	(5,683)	(4,365)
Subtotal of deferred tax liabilities	(43,982)	(42,006)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	322	6,947

Movements in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	(768)	322
Amount in deferred tax expenses	1,990	3,234
Amount in other comprehensive income	622	2,485
Effect of business combinations	(348)	(137)
Other	(1,174)	1,043
Ending balance	322	6,947

(2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

As a result of the assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Group does not recognize deferred tax assets for certain deductible temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards, and tax credit carryforwards. The amounts of deductible temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards, and tax credit carryforwards for which deferred tax assets are not recognized, are set out below. Deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards are presented on taxable income basis, while tax credit carryforwards are presented on amount of tax basis.

The tax loss carryforwards are primarily related to US state tax and the tax rate is less than 10%.

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Deductible temporary differences	62,557	69,962
Tax loss carryforwards	21,764	16,311
Tax credit carryforwards	748	786

The breakdown of tax loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax asset is recognized by expiration date is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Expiration date	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Within 1 year	466	259
Within 1 to 4 years	3,031	2,584
Over than 4 years	18,266	13,467
Total	21,764	16,311

The Group does not recognize deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries because the Group can control the timing of the reversal of these taxable temporary differences, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The aggregate amounts of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized were ¥ 161,048 million, and ¥ 173,227 million, as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

(3) Income tax expenses

The breakdown of income tax expenses is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax expenses	25,412	24,663
Deferred tax expenses	(1,990)	(3,234)
Total	23,422	21,428

(4) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

The details of income taxes recognized in other comprehensive income are presented in Note 29 “Other comprehensive income”.

(5) Reconciliation of statutory effective tax rate

The reasons for the difference between the statutory effective tax rate and the actual tax rate are as follows. The actual tax rate represents the ratio of income tax expenses occurred to profit before income tax for the year of the Group.

(Unit: %)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Statutory effective tax rate	31.5	31.5
Permanent non-deductible items (such as entertainment expenses)	0.7	1.3
Tax credits for research and development expenses	(3.6)	(3.2)
Difference in tax rate applied to foreign subsidiaries	(7.4)	(10.2)
Other	1.6	0.7
Actual tax rate	22.8	20.1

19. Other liabilities

The breakdown of other liabilities is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Other current liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	27,052	30,326
Accrued bonuses	15,449	15,632
Accrued consumption tax	1,290	588
Other	6,466	8,708
Total	50,258	55,256
Other non-current liabilities:		
Deferred income	2,191	1,756
Other long-term employee benefit obligations	4,176	3,703
Other	4,440	2,583
Total	10,807	8,043

(Note) Deferred income includes government grants received for purchasing property, plant and equipment. The government grants are mainly for development and production facilities for new influenza vaccines, and the improvement of the production facility for Yamaguchi factory. The government grants mentioned are not associated with unfulfilled conditions or other contingent events.

20. Post-employment benefits

The Group operates a defined benefit corporate pension plan and a lump-sum retirement plan (unfunded) as post-employment benefit plans for employees.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries have defined contribution plans in addition to the defined benefit plans.

(1) Defined benefit plans

(a) Overview of defined benefit plan

The Company and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries apply a point system for their defined benefit plans. The benefit amount is calculated based on the accumulated number of points granted, which are determined by the years of service and other factors. The defined benefit plan is exposed to actuarial risks – such as discount rate and other assumptions – and investment risk relating to financial instruments. In addition, in the event that the fund is unable to generate sufficient investment income corresponding to the defined benefit obligation, additional contribution may be required.

The Company's pension plans are administered by the Company's pension fund (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") which is legally independent of the Company. The Director of the Fund has the fiduciary duty to comply with relevant laws, the directives by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the Director-Generals of Regional Bureaus of Health and Welfare made pursuant to those laws, the by-laws of the Fund and the decisions made by the Board of Representatives of the Fund.

The Company is required to make contributions to the Fund and is obligated to make contributions in the amount stipulated by the Fund. Contributions are regularly reviewed and adjusted as necessary to the extent permitted by laws and regulations.

Significant fluctuations in the discount rate or liability under the current market environment are not expected. Therefore, using the asset-liability matching strategy, the fund maintains an investment strategy which mid- to long-term aims for expected returns to exceed the discount rate and reduces asset-liability mismatch. The investment strategy focuses mainly on strengthening management of risk, not maximizing profit. This investment policy is expected to generate returns required to fulfill long-term commitments.

(b) Reconciliation of defined benefit liabilities and plan assets

The defined benefit obligation recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position relating to the defined benefit plans is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Defined benefit liabilities (funded)	119,130	120,623
Fair value of plan assets	107,262	103,644
Total	11,868	16,979
Defined benefit liabilities (unfunded)	954	1,477
Net defined benefit liabilities	12,823	18,456

(c) Movements in the present value of defined benefit liabilities

Movements in the present value of defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	116,839	120,085
Service cost	3,834	3,861
Interest cost	1,399	1,256
Remeasurement:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1,156)	1,137
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	2,247	2,508
Amendment to actual result	527	(1,756)
Benefits paid from plan	(3,442)	(3,997)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	48	(921)
Other	(212)	(70)
Ending balance	120,085	122,101

(d) Maturity analysis of the defined benefit obligation

Japan

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 19 years as of March 31, 2020 and 2019.

Overseas

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 15 years as of March 31, 2020 and 2019.

(e) Movements in the fair value of plan assets

Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	106,776	107,262
Interest income	1,237	1,114
Remeasurements		
Return on plan assets	(1,000)	(4,523)
Contributions from employer	3,681	4,577
Benefits paid from plan	(3,321)	(3,886)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	30	(757)
Other	(141)	(141)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	107,262	103,644

The estimated amount of contributions to the defined benefit plans for the next year (from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021) is ¥ 4,086 million.

(f) Components of plan assets

The Fund related to the defined benefit plan is independent from the Group, and is funded solely by contributions from the Group.

The aim of the Fund's investment policy for plan assets is to ensure total medium-to-long term returns that are available to provide future payments of pension benefits with acceptable risk.

The components of plan assets are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Plan assets with quoted prices in active markets		Plan assets without quoted prices in active markets	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Shares (Domestic)	10,979	7,331	13,665	12,740
Shares (Overseas)	5,021	7,671	10,449	16,108
Bonds (Domestic)	-	-	41,943	29,640
Bonds (Overseas)	4,193	3,100	13,751	7,727
Cash and deposits	3,192	2,265	-	-
Other	-	2,334	4,065	14,724
Total	23,386	22,703	83,875	80,941

In respect to the management of the plan assets, the Fund considers the risks and returns of assets under management and sets an asset mix policy with an optimal asset combination in future years. The Fund reviews the asset portfolio periodically and monitors the performance of assets.

(g) Significant actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions are as follows:

(Unit: %)

	As of March 31, 2019		As of March 31, 2020	
	Japan	Overseas	Japan	Overseas
Discount rate	0.64	4.00	0.60	3.36

In addition to the above, actuarial assumptions also include expected salary increase rate, death rate, and retirement rate.

(h) Sensitivity analysis

If the discount rate increases by 0.5%, the defined benefit obligation will decrease by ¥ 9,510 million and ¥ 9,175 million as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

If the discount rate decreases by 0.5%, the defined benefit obligation will increase by ¥ 10,774 million and ¥ 10,790 million as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

The sensitivity analysis above assumes that actuarial assumptions other than the discount rate are constant.

(i) Retirement benefit expenses

Components of retirement benefit expenses are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Service cost	3,834	3,861
Interest cost	1,399	1,256
Interest income	(1,237)	(1,114)
Total	3,996	4,002

Retirement benefit expenses are included in “Cost of sales”, and “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

(2) Defined contribution plans

Total expenses recognized for the defined contribution plans are ¥ 3,828 million and ¥ 4,210 million for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. Expenses related to defined contribution plans are included in “Cost of sales” and “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

21. Paid-up capital and other capital

(1) Share capital and capital surplus

	Number of authorized shares (shares)	Number of outstanding shares (shares)
As of April 1, 2018	1,519,000,000	379,760,520
Increase/decrease during the year	-	-
As of March 31, 2019	1,519,000,000	379,760,520
Increase/decrease during the year	1,519,000,000	379,760,520
As of March 31, 2020	3,038,000,000	759,521,040

(Note 1) The shares issued by the Company are ordinary shares that have no par value. Shareholders of ordinary share have the right to receive dividends each time the dividend is declared and have one voting right per 100 shares at the general shareholders' meeting.

(Note 2) All ordinary shares have an equal right to the company’s residual assets.

(Note 3) Outstanding shares have been fully paid.

(Note 4) The Company conducted a two-for-one stock split of common stock effective on April 1, 2019. Due to the stock split, the number of authorized shares above has increased by 1,519,000,000 shares to 3,038,000,000 shares, and the number of outstanding shares above has increased by 379,760,520 shares to 759,521,040 shares.

The Japanese Corporate Law (“the Law”) requires that at least 50% of the proceeds upon issuance of shares is credited to share capital and the remainder of the proceeds is credited to capital reserve included in “capital surplus”. The Law permits, upon approval at the general meeting of shareholders, the transfer of amount from capital reserve to share capital.

Amounts classified as equity elements at the timing of issuance of convertible bond with share subscription rights are included in “capital surplus” as equity components of compound financial products.

(2) Treasury shares

Movements in the number of treasury shares are as follows:

	Number of shares (shares)
As of April 1, 2018	26,066,214
Increase during the year	1,484
Decrease during the year	(17,758,536)
As of March 31, 2019	8,309,162
Increase during the year	8,310,180
Decrease during the year	(9,382,413)
As of March 31, 2020	7,236,929

(Note 1) Increase in the number of treasury shares for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 (1,484 shares) is due to purchase of shares of less than one standard unit.

Decrease in the number of treasury shares for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 (17,758,536 shares) is due to the exercise of stock options (40,840 shares) and conversion to shares by convertible bonds with share subscription rights (17,717,696 shares).

(Note 2) Increase in the number of treasury shares for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 (8,310,180 shares) is due to a two-for-one stock split of common stock effective on April 1, 2019 (8,309,162 shares) and purchase of shares of less than one standard unit (1,018 shares).

Decrease in the number of treasury shares for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 (9,382,413 shares) is due to the exercise of stock options (45,952 shares), disposal of shares as restricted stock compensation (61,774 shares), and conversion to shares by convertible bonds with share subscription rights (9,274,687 shares).

(3) Retained earnings

The Law provides that 10% of dividends from retained earnings shall be appropriated as capital reserve or as legal reserve until the aggregate amount of capital reserve and legal reserve equals to 25% of share capital. Accumulated legal reserve may be used to eliminate or reduce a deficit, or transferred to retained earnings upon approval at the general meeting of shareholders.

(4) Other components of equity

Movements in other components of equity for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Share subscription right	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges	Cost of hedging	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Total
As of April 1, 2018	664	-	1,988	(836)	640	(30,696)	(28,240)
Other comprehensive income	-	(1,766)	844	(353)	8	20,897	19,630
Disposal of treasury shares	(107)	-	-	-	-	-	(107)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	-	1,766	182	-	-	-	1,949
Share-based payment transactions	215	-	-	-	-	-	215
As of March 31, 2019	772	-	3,015	(1,190)	649	(9,799)	(6,553)
Other comprehensive income	-	(4,499)	(1,181)	204	(500)	(19,818)	(25,795)
Disposal of treasury shares	(67)	-	-	-	-	-	(67)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	-	4,499	450	-	-	-	4,950
Share-based payment transactions	41	-	-	-	-	-	41
As of March 31, 2020	745	-	2,284	(986)	148	(29,617)	(27,423)

All amounts stated above are after tax.

(a) Share subscription rights
The Company has a stock option plan and issues stock acquisition rights based on the Law. The details of contract terms and amounts are described in Note 23 "Share-based payments".

(b) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
This consists of changes arising from the remeasurements of defined benefit plans.

(c) Changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
This consists of changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(d) Cash flow hedges
This consists of the effective portion of the net changes in fair value of hedging instruments that are designated as cash flow hedges.

(e) Cost of hedging
This consists of the effective portion of the net change in fair value of the basis spread of cross-currency interest rate swaps that are designated as hedging instruments.

(f) Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations
This consists of foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of the foreign operations' financial statements.

22. Dividends

(1) Dividend payments

The amounts of dividend payments for each year are as follows:

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (millions of yen)	Dividends per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual shareholders' meeting held on June 22, 2018	Ordinary share	9,549	27	March 31, 2018	June 25, 2018
Board of Directors' meeting held on November 8, 2018	Ordinary share	10,005	27	September 30, 2018	December 5, 2018

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (millions of yen)	Dividends per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual shareholders' meeting held on June 21, 2019	Ordinary share	10,029	27	March 31, 2019	June 24, 2019
Board of Directors' meeting held on November 7, 2019	Ordinary share	10,478	14	September 30, 2019	December 4, 2019

(Note) The Company conducted a two-for-one stock split of common stock effective on April 1, 2019. For the dividend whose record date is March 31, 2019, the dividends per share is the amount before the stock split. For the dividend whose record date is September 30, 2019, the dividends per share is the amount reflected effects of the stock split.

(2) Dividends which will become effective in the next year

Dividends which will become effective in the next year are as follows:

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (millions of yen)	Dividends per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual shareholders' meeting held on June 21, 2019	Ordinary share	10,029	27	March 31, 2019	June 24, 2019

(Note) The Company conducted a two-for-one stock split of common stock effective on April 1, 2019. The dividends per share is the amount before the stock split.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (millions of yen)	Dividends per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Annual shareholders' meeting held on June 25, 2020	Ordinary share	10,531	14	March 31, 2020	June 26, 2020

23. Share-based payments

(1) Stock option plans

(a) Nature of the stock option plans

The Company grants stock options to its directors, executives and employees by resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors meeting. All stock options issued by the Company are equity-settled share-based payments. The exercise period is stipulated in the allotment agreement, and if it is not exercised within that period, the option will be forfeited. Stock compensation for stock option plans is treated as equity-settled share-based payments. Stock options can be exercised on the earlier of the day after three years have elapsed from the grant date and the day following retirement day of the director, executive, or employee. Stock option A issued in 2016, 2017 and 2018 can be exercised from the day immediately after the director retires. Stock option B and stock options issued in 2019 can be exercised from the day immediately after the executive and fellow lose all of their positions.

The Group's stock option plans for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are shown below. The two-for-one stock splits on April 1, 2014 and April 1, 2019 are reflected in the amounts shown below.

	Stock options (2013)	Stock options (2014)	Stock options (2015)	Stock options Type A (2016)
Grantees	Directors -7 people Senior executives - 6 people	Directors -9 people Company executives - 26 people	Directors - 10 people Company executives - 26 people	Directors - 9 people
Number of stock options by type of stock	Ordinary shares 95,084 shares	Ordinary shares 110,700 shares	Ordinary shares 104,204 shares	Ordinary shares 50,780 shares
Grant date	August 22, 2013	August 27, 2014	August 25, 2015	August 25, 2016
Duration of service	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Exercise period	From August 23, 2013 to August 22, 2043	From August 28, 2014 to August 27, 2044	From August 26, 2015 to August 25, 2045	From August 26, 2016 to August 25, 2046

	Stock options Type B (2016)	Stock options Type A (2017)	Stock options Type B (2017)	Stock options Type A (2018)
Grantees	Company executives - 29 people Fellows - 4 people	Directors - 6 people	Company executives - 27 people Fellows - 4 people	Directors - 5 people
Number of stock options by type of stock	Ordinary shares 56,184 shares	Ordinary shares 45,412 shares	Ordinary shares 52,468 shares	Ordinary shares 32,736 shares
Grant date	August 25, 2016	August 24, 2017	August 24, 2017	August 29, 2018
Duration of service	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Exercise period	From August 26, 2016 to August 25, 2046	From August 25, 2017 to August 24, 2047	From August 25, 2017 to August 24, 2047	From August 30, 2018 to August 29, 2048

	Stock options Type B (2018)	Stock options (2019)
Grantees	Company executives - 28 people Fellows - 5 people	Company executives - 8 people Fellows - 4 people
Number of stock options by type of stock	Ordinary shares 41,696 shares	Ordinary shares 13,600 shares
Grant date	August 29, 2018	August 1, 2019
Duration of service	Not applicable	Not applicable
Exercise period	From August 30, 2018 to August 29, 2048	From August 2, 2019 to August 1, 2049

(b) Number of stock options and weighted average share prices

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019		For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares (shares)	Weighted average exercise price (yen)	Number of shares (shares)	Weighted average exercise price (yen)
Beginning balance	435,596	1	427,924	1
Granted	74,432	1	13,600	1
Exercised	(81,680)	1	(45,952)	1
Expired	(424)	1	-	-
Closing balance	427,924	1	395,572	1
Ending balance of unexercised grants	189,632	1	153,400	1

(Note 1) The weighted average share prices at the day when the options were exercised during the period are ¥ 3,041 and ¥ 3,423 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

(Note 2) The weighted average remaining contractual lives of outstanding stock options as of the reporting date are 27.2 years and 26.4 years as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

(Note 3) As the Company split each share of common stock into two shares effective on April 1, 2019, number of shares, weighted average exercise price and weighted average share prices have been calculated assuming that the stock split was conducted at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(c) Fair value of stock options granted during the period

The fair value of stock options granted during the period is evaluated using the Black-Scholes model based on the following assumptions.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019		For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
	Stock options Type A (2018)	Stock options Type B (2018)	Stock options (2019)
Fair value (yen)	2,933	2,902	3,061
Share price on grant date (yen)	3,065	3,065	3,192
Exercise price (yen)	1	1	1
Expected volatility (%)	29.349	28.775	28.282
Expected remaining life (years)	5.4	6.7	4.9
Expected dividend	25 yen/share	25 yen/share	27 yen/share
Risk free rate (%)	(0.061)	(0.020)	(0.229)

(Note 1) As the Company split each share of common stock into two shares effective on April 1, 2019, fair value, share price on grant date and expected dividend have been calculated assuming that the stock split was conducted at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(d) Amounts recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

The amount of stock-based compensation expense included in “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss is ¥ 215 million and ¥ 41 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

(2) Restricted stock compensation plan

(a) Nature of the restricted stock compensation plan

The Company has introduced a restricted stock compensation plan (hereinafter “the Plan”) so that the Company’s Directors (excluding Directors who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members and Outside Directors) and executive officers (hereinafter “Eligible Directors”) may share benefits and risks of stock price movements with shareholders and further enhance their motivation in contributing to increases in stock prices and improvement of enterprise value. Eligible Directors make in-kind contributions by claims for monetary remuneration provided by the Company according to the Plan, and the Company issues and disposes the Company’s common stock to Eligible Directors.

The Company enters into a restricted stock allotment agreement (hereinafter “Allotment Agreement”) with Eligible Directors, and Eligible Directors are not allowed to transfer, pledge or dispose of the Company’s common stock granted during a certain period stipulated in the Allotment Agreement (hereinafter “Transfer Restriction Period”) (hereinafter “Transfer Restriction”). The Transfer Restriction is lifted for all the stocks held by Eligible Directors when the Transfer Restriction Period expires, under the condition that Eligible Directors continuously hold a position of the Company’s director for a certain period. On the other hand, in principle, stocks held by Eligible Directors are to be acquired by the Company without any payment upon the occurrence of specified events.

(b) Number of shares granted during the year and fair values

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Grant date	July 11, 2019
Number of shares granted (shares)	61,774
Fair value at grant date (yen)	3,291
Transfer Restriction Period (years)	30
Measurement method for fair value	Measured based on the closing price of the Company’s common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the business day preceding the date when the Board of Directors adopted a resolution.

(c) Amounts recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Expense related to the Plan was ¥ 152 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, which was recorded in “selling, general and administrative expenses” in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

24. Revenue

(1) Breakdown of revenue

The Group mainly comprises three reportable segments as “Cardiac and Vascular Company”, “General Hospital Company”, and “Blood and Cell Technologies Company”. As the reportable segments of the Group are reviewed regularly at the Board of Directors meeting to make decisions about allocation of management resources and assess the performance of the business, the Group discloses the revenue of three reportable segments. In addition, revenue is classified by country or region based on customer’s location.

The segment previously named “Blood Management Company” was changed to “Blood and Cell Technologies Company” from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. Details are described in Note 5 “Segment information - (3) Changes in name of reportable segment”.

The breakdown of revenue by geographic areas and reportable segments is as follows:

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Cardiac and Vascular Company	General Hospital Company	Blood and Cell Technologies Company	Total	Adjustments	Amount recorded on consolidated financial statements
Japan	47,846	127,864	12,540	188,251	217	188,468
Europe	84,862	9,532	25,973	120,368	-	120,368
Americas	124,900	8,551	42,194	175,646	-	175,646
Asia and others	70,890	19,817	24,276	114,985	13	114,998
Total	328,500	165,766	104,984	599,251	230	599,481

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Cardiac and Vascular Company	General Hospital Company	Blood and Cell Technologies Company	Total	Adjustments	Amount recorded on consolidated financial statements
Japan	50,924	132,880	12,309	196,113	226	196,339
Europe	86,238	9,317	25,572	121,128	-	121,128
Americas	138,366	9,064	43,958	191,388	-	191,388
Asia and others	75,022	19,701	25,316	120,040	-	120,040
Total	350,550	170,963	107,156	628,670	226	628,897

“Cardiac and Vascular Company” sells products related to Interventional Systems (TIS), Neurovascular, Cardiovascular, and Vascular Graft.

“General Hospital Company” sells products related to Hospital systems and Alliance.

“Blood and Cell Technologies Company” sells products related to Blood and Cell Technologies.

“Adjustments” includes mainly proceeds from outward temporary staffing to external customers that are not attributable to reportable segments.

(2) Contract assets and contract liabilities

Contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of April 1, 2018	As of March 31, 2019
Contract assets	390	291
Contract liabilities	621	873

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of April 1, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Contract assets	291	586
Contract liabilities	873	1,309

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's rights to consideration for performance obligation transferred but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights for the payments become unconditional.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the consideration received from customers in advance of delivery of products. The contract liabilities are reclassified to revenue when the Group satisfies a performance obligation based on the contract.

The amount of revenue recognized during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 that was included in the contract liability balance as of April 1, 2018 and 2019 was immaterial.

The amount of revenue recognized during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 from performance obligations satisfied in each previous period was immaterial.

(3) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The Group uses the practical expedient of omitting the disclosure of information on the remaining performance obligations because it has no significant individual transaction with expected contractual terms exceeding one year. In addition, there is no significant consideration from contracts with customers that is not included in transaction prices.

(4) Assets recognized related to the costs of obtaining or fulfilling contracts with customers

The amount of assets recognized related to the costs of obtaining or fulfilling contracts with customers during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 was immaterial. In addition, if the amortization period of the assets that the Group otherwise would have recognized is one year or less, the Group uses the practical expedient of recognizing the incremental costs of obtaining the contract as an expense when incurred.

25. Selling, general and administrative expenses

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

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Employee benefit expenses	87,834	90,469
Marketing expenses	18,238	19,654
Depreciation and amortization	14,294	18,888
Freight expenses	13,576	13,867
Research and development expenses	47,681	50,618
Travel expenses	11,818	10,756
Other	32,889	30,890
Total	226,334	235,144

26. Employee benefit expenses

The employee benefit expenses included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss are ¥ 157,459 million and ¥ 161,116 million for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

The employee benefit expenses mainly include salaries, bonuses, statutory welfare expenses and employee retirement benefit expenses and are included in "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

27. Other income and other expenses

(1) Other income

The breakdown of other income is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Gain on sale of fixed assets	1,015	10
Gain on donation of fixed assets	539	-
Subsidy income	3,474	2,558
Insurance income	1,567	1,181
Settlement received	2,250	81
Other	954	906
Total	9,801	4,737

(2) Other expenses

The breakdown of other expenses is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Business reorganizing cost	730	1,514
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	526	290
Other	2,070	1,110
Total	3,327	2,914

28. Finance income and finance costs

(1) Finance income

The breakdown of finance income is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Finance income		
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,397	902
Dividend income		
Equity instruments designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	110	116
Other	603	651
Total	2,111	1,671

(2) Finance costs

The breakdown of finance costs is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Finance costs		
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	1,774	1,252
Lease liabilities	277	575
Foreign exchange loss	3,825	3,543
Total	5,876	5,371

29. Other comprehensive income

The breakdown of each item of other comprehensive income and the related tax effects (including non-controlling interests) is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Amount in current year	1,231	(1,619)
Tax effect	(387)	438
After tax effect adjustment	844	(1,181)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans:		
Amount in current year	(2,618)	(6,412)
Tax effect	852	1,912
After tax effect adjustment	(1,766)	(4,499)
Sub-total	(921)	(5,681)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations:		
Amount in current year	20,895	(19,813)
Cash flow hedges:		
Amount in current year	4,817	275
Reclassification adjustment	(5,331)	23
Amount before tax	(514)	298
Tax effect	160	(94)
After tax effect adjustment	(353)	204
Cost of hedging		
Amount in current year	565	(68)
Reclassification adjustment	(553)	(660)
Amount before tax	12	(729)
Tax effect	(3)	229
After tax effect adjustment	8	(500)
Sub-total	20,549	(20,109)
Total of other comprehensive income	19,627	(25,790)

30. Earnings per share

The basis for calculating basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share attributable to the Company's ordinary shareholders is as follows:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent (millions of yen)	79,470	85,211
Profit for the year adjustments		
Adjustments relating to convertible bonds with share subscription rights (millions of yen)	104	39
Profit for the year used to calculate diluted earnings per share (millions of yen)	79,575	85,250
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)	731,103,591	747,734,898
Increase in the number of ordinary shares		
Convertible bond with share subscription rights (shares)	26,549,490	8,841,837
Stock option plan (shares)	422,960	446,050
Weighted average number of ordinary shares after dilution (shares)	758,076,041	757,022,785
Basic earnings per share (yen)	108.70	113.96
Diluted earnings per share (yen)	104.97	112.61

(Note 1) Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

(Note 2) As the Company split each share of common stock into two shares effective on April 1, 2019, basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share have been calculated assuming that the stock split was conducted at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

31. Financial instruments

(1) Capital management

The Group's capital management policy is to maximize corporate value by pursuing growth opportunities which are greater than cost of capital, increasing asset efficiency through improvement of business operations, and building a financially sound optimal capital structure.

The Group monitors financial indicators to maintain an optimal capital structure. The Group monitors mainly credit ratings for financial soundness and flexibility of capital as appropriate, and mainly return on equity attributable to owners of the parent ("ROE") for asset efficiency.

(Unit: %)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
ROE	12.7	11.7

ROE: Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent ÷ Equity attributable to owners of the parent (average of the beginning and end of the periods)

The Group is not subject to significant regulatory capital requirements, except for those under the Law and related laws.

(2) Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks, such as credit risk, liquidity risk, market risks (currency risk, interest rate risk, and price risk) in its operations. The Company manages its risks to reduce these financial risks. The basic policy of risk management covers the risks associated with business operations, but not for speculative transactions.

(3) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss due to counterparties' inability to fulfill their obligations.

The Group regularly monitors the conditions of its major customers, and manages the due date and balance of trade receivables by customers according to the Group's internal policy for credit management, for the purpose of identifying recoverability concerns due to deterioration of a customer's financial situation at an early stage and revising and improving the protection of trade receivables. As a result, there are no material past due trade receivables. In regard to derivative transactions, the Group only deals with highly creditworthy financial institutions, and therefore the credit risk is considered as to be low.

The Group is not exposed to excessive credit risk associated with specific customers that require exceptional management.

The Group's maximum exposures to credit risk are the carrying amount of the financial assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Trade receivables are categorized according to customers' credit risk features, and loss allowance for trade receivables is measured based on the historical credit loss ratio and expected future economic conditions for each category based on a simplified approach.

Movements in loss allowance

The Group reviews collectability of trade and other receivables based on the credit conditions of customers and recognizes loss allowance. The carrying amount of total trade receivables and movements in loss allowance are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	125,665	126,670

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	(1,446)	(1,373)
Increases	(415)	(462)
Decreases (intended use)	227	32
Decreases (reversal)	210	469
Others	50	(93)
Ending balance	(1,373)	(1,427)

(4) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of facing difficulties in fulfilling obligations related to financial liabilities settled by cash or other financial assets. The Group procures necessary funds through bank borrowings and corporate bonds; however, these liabilities are exposed to liquidity risk of failure for making payments on due dates due to the deterioration of funding environment or other factors.

The Group creates and revises the procurement of funding schedule based on the annual business plan, understands and consolidates the liquidity on hand and the status of the interest-bearing debt, and reports to the Board of Directors on a timely basis. The Group monitors the ongoing forecast for funding demand and maintains sufficient unused portion of the contractual borrowing facilities.

Maturity analysis

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities at the reporting date. The contractual amounts shown in the table below are undiscounted cash flows.

As of March 31, 2019 (Unit: Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	81,476	-	-	81,476
Bonds and borrowings	3,079	99,780	138,093	240,953
Lease liabilities	282	619	7	909
Other financial liabilities	471	3,181	-	3,653
Derivative financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	(2,111)	(7,249)	2,293	(7,067)

As of March 31, 2020 (Unit: Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	88,044	-	-	88,044
Bonds and borrowings	52,074	181,262	20,077	253,414
Lease liabilities	6,203	15,442	12,745	34,391
Other financial liabilities	455	759	-	1,214
Derivative financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	(1,197)	1,330	-	132

(Note) As the amount of lease liabilities became material with the application of IFRS 16 "Leases", lease liabilities, which were included in "Other" as of March 31, 2019, are separately presented as of March 31, 2020.

(5) Market risks

The Group is exposed to market risks related to currency risk associated with foreign currency-denominated transactions, interest rate risk associated with raising funds, and market price risk associated with the listed stocks held by the Group.

a. Currency risk

(a) Currency risk and management policy

The Group is exposed to currency risk that arises from import and export transactions and overseas transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Currency risk arises from forecast transactions such as future sales, financing and repayment, or assets and liabilities that have been already recognized.

The Group continuously monitors foreign exchange rates to manage such risks.

The Group has entered into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge the currency risks arising from forecast transactions such as future sales, financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency transactions. In addition, to hedge future cash flows arising from the borrowings denominated in foreign currency, the Group has entered into a cross-currency interest rate swap contract with the same maturity as the redemption date of the underlying transactions.

Consequently, receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to the risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. However, the impact of the risk is limited due to the offset effect by foreign currency forward contracts.

(b) Sensitivity analysis on currency risk

With respect to foreign currency-denominated financial instruments held by the Group, the impact on profit before tax that would result from 1% appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar is ¥ 13 million and ¥ 12 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. The impact on profit before tax that would result from 1% appreciation of the Japanese yen against Euro is ¥ (40) million and ¥ (23) million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. The impact on profit before tax that would result from 1% appreciation of the U.S. dollar against Euro is ¥ (135) million and ¥ (145) million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

This analysis does not include the foreign exchange gain or loss arising from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency, the translation of income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies, and the translation of assets and liabilities of foreign operations into the presentation currency.

The impact of a 1% depreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar and Euro, and U.S. dollar against Euro on the profit before tax would be equal but opposite to the amounts stated above, assuming all other variables are constant.

(c) Derivatives (foreign currency forward contracts)

Foreign currency forward contracts for hedging currency risk are as follows:

1. Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019		As of March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount		Carrying amount	
	Other financial assets	Other financial liabilities	Other financial assets	Other financial liabilities
Foreign currency forward contracts	20	10	182	-

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019			As of March 31, 2020		
	Notional amount	Notional amount greater than 1 year	Fair value	Notional amount	Notional amount greater than 1 year	Fair value
Foreign currency forward contracts						
Selling						
AUD	728	-	9	784	-	56
THB	1,504	-	(10)	1,973	-	101
EUR	2,253	-	11	-	-	-
KRW	-	-	-	429	-	14
TWD	-	-	-	712	-	10
Total	4,486	-	9	3,900	-	182

2. Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019		As of March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount		Carrying amount	
	Other financial assets	Other financial liabilities	Other financial assets	Other financial liabilities
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	1	-	3

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019			As of March 31, 2020		
	Notional amount	Notional amount greater than 1 year	Fair value	Notional amount	Notional amount greater than 1 year	Fair value
Foreign exchange forward contracts Selling						
JPY	39	-	(1)	104	-	(3)
Total	39	-	(1)	104	-	(3)

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge currency risks. Hedge accounting is applied, if the transactions meet the requirements of hedge accounting.
The Group's risk management policies are to achieve roughly 100% hedge against the estimated currency risk arising from sales forecast for the next three months. The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge currency risk, most of which mature within one year from the reporting date. The Group designates the entire foreign currency forward contracts as a hedging instrument.

The impacts of the foreign exchange-related hedging instruments on the Group's financial position and performance are set out below. The cross-currency interest rate swap is stated below in b. "Interest rate risk".

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Carrying amount (millions of yen)	(1)	(3)
Contractual amount (millions of yen)	39	104
Maturity date	April 2019	April 2020
Accounts for hedging instruments in the statement of financial position	Other financial assets Other financial liabilities	Other financial assets Other financial liabilities
Hedge ratio (Note 1)	1	1
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments for measurement of hedge ineffectiveness	(171)	(8)
Changes in fair value of hedged item for measurement of hedge ineffectiveness (Note 2)	171	8
Weighted average forward exchange rates	0.01 GBP/JPY -JPY/USD -GBP/USD	0.01 GBP/JPY -JPY/USD -GBP/USD

(Note 1) Foreign currency forward contracts are denominated in the same currency as the forecast foreign currency transactions, hence the hedge ratio is 1:1.
(Note 2) The Group's foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments do not have any ineffective portions.

The amounts recognized for the Group's designated hedging instruments are as follows (before tax):

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for cash flow hedge	Amounts reclassified from other components of equity	Accounts affected by the reclassification in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
Foreign currency forward contracts	(171)	178	Finance costs

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for cash flow hedge	Amounts reclassified from other components of equity	Accounts affected by the reclassification in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
Foreign currency forward contracts	(8)	6	Finance costs

The reconciliation of the Group's other components of equity and the analysis of other comprehensive income are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Cash flow hedge	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	(4)	(1)
Changes in fair value		
Currency risk	(171)	(8)
Reclassification to profit or loss		
Currency risk	178	6
Income tax arising from changes in the period	(3)	-
Ending balance	(1)	(3)

b. Interest rate risk

(a) Interest rate risk and management policies

Interest rate risk is the risk arising from the changes in market interest rates affecting changes in the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is mainly related to liabilities, such as bonds and borrowings, and receivables, such as interest-bearing deposits. The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuation of future cash flows resulting from the risk of interest rate fluctuation on part of its funding borrowed from financial institutions at the floating rate.

In order to hedge its exposure to an increase in future interest payments resulting from an increase in interest rates, the Group raises funds through issuance of corporate bonds with fixed interest rates or enters into interest rate swap transactions to hedge interest rate risk associated with the floating rate on borrowings in order to make cash flows stable.

(b) Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk

With respect to long-term borrowings with floating rates exposed to interest rate risk, the Group uses interest rate swaps for which hedge accounting is applied, to maintain stable future cash flows and hedge risk. Since the Group's exposure to interest rate risk is limited and the impact of interest rate fluctuations on the Group's consolidated financial statements are immaterial, interest rate sensitivity analysis is not presented in detail.

(c) Derivatives (Interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps)

Details of cash flow hedge related to interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps are as follows:

1. Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Hedging instruments	As of March 31, 2019				As of March 31, 2020			
	Notional amount		Fair value		Notional amount		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate risk								
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate risk and Currency risk								
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	-	89,498	1,106	2,939	-	89,498	628	4,906

(Note) Interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps to which hedge accounting is applied, are used to swap floating rates with fixed interest rates. The Group has adopted the policy to hedge partial or all exposure to interest rate risk for borrowings with floating rates to fixed interest rates.

Interest rate swaps

The Group entered into interest rate swap agreements based on the same or closely aligned with key terms of the hedged items, such as reference interest rate, date of interest rate update, date of repayment, maturity, and principals.

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Carrying amount (millions of yen)	-	-
Contractual amount (millions of yen)	-	-
Maturity date	-	-
Accounts for hedging instruments in the statement of financial position	-	-
Hedge ratio (Note 1)	-	-
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments for measurement of hedge ineffectiveness	-	-
Changes in fair value of hedged item for measurement of hedge ineffectiveness (Note 2)	-	-
Weighted average hedging interest rate (fixed interest rate) (%)	-	-

(Note 1) The borrowings with floating rates are hedged by interest rate swaps with the same or closely aligned with the key terms. The Group applies a hedge ratio of 1:1.

(Note 2) The Group's interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments do not have any ineffective portions.

The amounts recognized for the Group's designated hedging instruments are as follows (before tax):

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for cash flow hedges	Amounts reclassified from other components of equity	Accounts affected by the reclassification in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
Interest rate swaps	(4)	145	Finance costs

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for cash flow hedges	Amounts reclassified from other components of equity	Accounts affected by the reclassification in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-

The reconciliation of the Group's other components of equity and the analysis of other comprehensive income are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Cash flow hedge	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	(96)	-
Changes in fair value		
Interest rate risk	(4)	-
Reclassification to profit or loss		
Interest rate risk	145	-
Income tax arising from changes in the period	(44)	-
Ending balance	-	-

Cross-currency interest rate swaps

The Group entered into cross-currency interest rate swap agreements based on the same or closely aligned with key terms of the hedged items, such as reference interest rate, date of interest rate update, date of repayment, maturity, and principals.

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Carrying amount (millions of yen)	(1,832)	(4,277)
Contractual amount (millions of yen)	89,498	89,498
Maturity date	January 2022 ~ April 2024	January 2022 ~ April 2024
Accounts for hedging instruments in the statement of financial position	Other financial assets Other financial liabilities	Other financial assets Other financial liabilities
Hedge ratio (Note 1)	1	1
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments for measurement of hedge ineffectiveness	2,041	309
Changes in fair value of hedged item for measurement of hedge ineffectiveness (Note 2)	(2,091)	(304)
Weighted average hedging interest rate (fixed interest rate) (%)	0.1308	0.1308

(Note 1) The borrowings with floating rates are hedged by cross-currency interest rate swaps with the same or closely aligned with key terms. The Group applies a hedge ratio of 1:1.

(Note 2) The ineffective portion related to the cross-currency interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments is immaterial.

The amounts recognized for the designated hedging instruments are as follows (before tax):

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for cash flow hedges	Amounts reclassified from other components of equity for cash flow hedges	Amounts of cost of hedging recognized in other comprehensive income	Amounts of cost of hedging reclassified from other components of equity	Accounts affected by the reclassification in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	4,993	(5,654)	565	(553)	Finance income and Finance costs

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for cash flow hedges	Amounts reclassified from other components of equity for cash flow hedges	Amounts of cost of hedging recognized in other comprehensive income	Amounts of cost of hedging reclassified from other component s of equity	Accounts affected by the reclassification in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	284	16	(68)	(660)	Finance income and Finance costs

The reconciliation of the Group other components of equity and the analysis of other comprehensive income are as follows:

(1) Cash flow hedge

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Cash flow hedge	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	(735)	(1,189)
Changes in fair value		
Risks of foreign exchange rate and interest rate	4,993	284
Reclassification to profit or loss		
Risks of foreign exchange rate and interest rate	(5,654)	16
Income tax arising from changes in the period	208	(94)
Ending balance	(1,189)	(982)

(2) Cost of hedging

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Cost of hedging	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	640	649
Changes in fair value		
Risks of foreign exchange rate and interest rate	565	(68)
Reclassification to profit or loss		
Risks of foreign exchange rate and interest rate	(553)	(660)
Income tax arising from changes in the period	(3)	229
Ending balance	649	148

Cost of hedging represents the amount arising from foreign currency basis spreads of hedging instruments that are hedging against time-period related hedged items.

c. Price risk of equity instruments

Nature of price risk and management policies

The price risk of equity instruments is the risk arising from changes in market prices affecting the changes in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments (excluding changes arising from interest rate risk and currency risk).

The Group is exposed to price risk arising from the equity instruments it holds. Shares with market prices, which are not for trading purpose, are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

To manage price risk arising from such equity instruments, the Group makes basic policies in relation to the investment in such equity instruments that shall be complied with in the Group. In addition, it is obligated to report to and obtain approval from the Board of Directors on a timely basis regarding significant investments in equity instruments. The Group reviews the economic rational and purpose of equity instruments held by the group from a mid-to-long term perspective and, in addition, significant equity instruments are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors.

32. Fair value of financial instruments

(1) Classification of fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified from level 1 to level 3 in the fair value hierarchy with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy is defined as follows:

Level 1: Fair value is measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Fair value is measured using the observable inputs which fail to meet level 1, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3: Fair value is measured using unobservable inputs.

(2) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

a. Fair value hierarchy

The financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position by each level of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

As of March 31, 2019

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Other financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	-	1,126	-	1,126
Other	-	4,163	-	4,163
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares	6,865	-	2,727	9,593
Total	6,865	5,290	2,727	14,883
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	-	2,951	-	2,951
Contingent considerations	-	-	3,118	3,118
Total	-	2,951	3,118	6,070

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Other financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	-	811	-	811
Other	-	3,897	115	4,012
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares	6,054	-	2,381	8,435
Other	-	-	561	561
Total	6,054	4,708	3,057	13,820
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	-	4,909	-	4,909
Contingent considerations	-	-	836	836
Total	-	4,909	836	5,745

Transfers of financial instruments between levels of the fair value hierarchy are assessed at each reporting date. There were no significant transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020.

b. Valuation techniques for fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Shares

The fair value of listed stocks is measured at the quoted market prices on stock exchanges and is categorized into level 1.

(b) Derivatives

The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is measured at the present value calculated using the forward exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps are valued using specific valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis based on observable yield curves. Therefore, foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate swaps, and cross-currency interest rate swaps are categorized as level 2.

(c) Contingent consideration

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

Contingent consideration arising from business combinations resulted from the acquisitions of the large bore vascular closure business from Medeon Biodesign, Inc., and Essen Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd..

The contingent consideration for the acquisition of the business from Medeon Biodesign is based on the completion of the development and the period of FDA approval. According to the achievement of milestones by June 30, 2022, a payment between USD0 and USD30 million will be made. The fair value of the contingent consideration is measured using a discounted cash flows valuation technique and calculated based on the periods and the expected payments corresponding to the achievement of milestones, probability of occurrence and time value of money.

The contingent consideration for the acquisition of Essen Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., is based on specific performance indicators of the acquiree after the acquisition date. The fair value of the contingent consideration is measured using a discounted cash flows valuation technique and calculated based on the expected payments corresponding to specific performance indicators of the acquiree, probability of occurrence, and time value of money.

The contingent consideration is categorized as level 3 measured using a valuation technique with reference to unobservable inputs.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

Contingent consideration arising from business combinations resulted from the acquisitions of the large bore vascular closure business from Medeon Biodesign, Inc., and Essen Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd..

The contingent consideration for the acquisition of the business from Medeon Biodesign is based on the completion of the development and the period of FDA approval. According to the achievement of milestones by June 30, 2022, a payment between USD0 and USD25 million will be made. The fair value of the contingent consideration is measured using a discounted cash flows valuation technique and calculated based on the periods and the expected payments corresponding to the achievement of milestones, probability of occurrence and time value of money.

The contingent consideration for the acquisition of Essen Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd., is based on specific performance indicators of the acquiree after the acquisition date. The fair value of the contingent consideration is measured using a discounted cash flows valuation technique and calculated based on the expected payments corresponding to specific performance indicators of the acquiree, probability of occurrence, and time value of money.

The contingent consideration is categorized as level 3 measured using a valuation technique with reference to unobservable inputs.

c. Movements in financial assets and financial liabilities classified as level 3

The movements in financial assets classified as level 3 are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	1,963	2,727
Total gains or losses		
Profit or loss (Note 1)	-	5
Other comprehensive income (Note 2)	(307)	(812)
Additions	1,744	1,137
Transfers from level 3 (Note 3)	(673)	-
Ending balance	2,727	3,057

(Note 1) Gains and losses recognized in profit or loss are associated with the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, which are presented in "Finance income" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

(Note 2) Gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income are associated with the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are presented in "Changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(Note 3) Transfer from level 3 is transfer to level 1 by listing of shares held.

The movements in financial liabilities classified as level 3 are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Beginning balance	11,105	3,118
Business combinations	499	-
Settlements	(11,092)	-
Changes in fair value (Note 2)	2,105	(2,193)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	500	(88)
Ending balance	3,118	836

(Note 1) The financial liabilities are contingent consideration described in b. (c) above.

(Note 2) Changes in fair value are included in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" and "Finance costs" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss.

(Note 3) Provisional accounting for the acquisition of large bore vascular closure device business from Medeon Biodesign, Inc. was finalized in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2019. Provisional accounting for the acquisition for Essen Technology (Beijing) Co., Ltd. was finalized in the third quarter ended March 31, 2020. The amount after finalization of provisional accounting is presented in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 above.

(3) Financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis

a. Fair value and carrying amounts

The carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments, which have disclosed fair values but not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, are described below. Carrying amounts shown below do not include financial instruments for which the carrying amounts reasonably approximate to their fair values.

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019		As of March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Bonds	74,808	75,330	57,269	57,330
Long-term borrowings	150,326	151,089	148,600	149,247

(Note) The above table includes current portion of long-term borrowings and corporate bonds that are due within one year.

b. Fair value measurements of financial instruments

The valuation techniques for fair value measurement for the financial instruments described above are as follows:

(a) Long-term borrowings

The fair value of long-term borrowings with floating rates reflecting short-term interest rates, are measured at book value, considering the carrying amounts approximate to the fair value, as the Company's credit conditions do not fluctuate significantly from having the borrowings. The fair value of long-term borrowings with fixed interest rates are measured at the present value of the total amount of principal and interest for the remaining borrowing period, using an interest rate that would be applied for new borrowings. Therefore, these borrowings are classified as level 3.

(b) Corporate bonds

The fair value of corporate bonds excluding convertible bonds with share subscription rights is measured using quoted prices that are observable in markets that are not active markets. The fair value of convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights is measured by reference to similar bonds that do not have an equity conversion option. Although corporate bonds have quoted prices, as they are not traded in active markets, the fair value of corporate bonds are classified as level 2.

33. Significant subsidiaries

(1) Significant subsidiaries

The table below includes the details of significant subsidiaries as of March 31, 2020. Unless stated otherwise, equity of subsidiary comprises of ordinary shares directly owned by the Group and equity interest is the same as the voting rights belonging to the Group. The location of the subsidiary is the same as the location of the main business office.

Company name	Location	Core business	Percentage of voting rights held (%)	
			As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Terumo Europe NV	Belgium	Manufacture and sale of products related to Cardiac and Vascular Company and General Hospital Company	100	100
Terumo Americas Holding, Inc.	U.S.	Supervision of American subsidiaries	100	100
Terumo Medical Corporation	U.S.	Manufacture and sale of products related to Cardiac and Vascular Company and General Hospital Company	100	100
MicroVention, Inc.	U.S.	Manufacture and sale of products related to Cardiac and Vascular Company	100	100
Terumo BCT Holding Corporation	U.S.	Supervision of BCT Group subsidiaries	100	100
Terumo BCT, Inc.	U.S.	Manufacture and sale of products related to Blood and Cell Technologies Company	100	100
Terumo (China) Holding Co., Ltd.	China	Supervision of China subsidiaries	100	100
Terumo Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Supervision of Asian subsidiaries (excluding China)	100	100

(2) Material non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

There are no material non-controlling interests in subsidiaries.

34. Related parties

(1) Related party transactions

Disclosure has been omitted because there are no significant transactions between the Group and related parties. Transactions have been carried out under the same conditions as ordinary transactions.

(2) Compensation for key management personnel

Compensation for key management personnel of the Group is as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Remuneration and bonuses	391	507
Share-based payments	95	84
Total	487	592

Compensation for key management personnel is the remuneration to the directors (including external directors) of the Company.

35. Commitments

Commitments related to expenditures as of each reporting date are as follows:

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	13,106	8,445
Intangible assets	1,880	326
Total	14,986	8,771

36. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as of March 31, 2020.

37. Subsequent Events

Significant borrowings

The Company applied for new borrowings by resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on May 14, 2020.

(1) Purpose

Mid- to long-term growth funding and to secure liquidity in preparation for the possible effects of prolongation of the spread of COVID-19 infection.

(2) Lenders

(a) Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

(b) MUFG Bank, Ltd.

(3) Loan amount and interest rates

(a) ¥ 35,000 million (fixed interest rate)

(b) ¥ 35,000 million (fixed interest rate)

(4) Loan execution date

(a) June 10, 2020

(b) June 5, 2020

(5) Repayment due date

(a) June 10, 2027

(b) June 7, 2027

(6) Pledged assets

There are no assets pledged.

(7) Financial covenants

There are no financial covenants.