

Items Disclosed on Internet Concerning Notice of Convocation of the 152nd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

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SHIONOGI & CO., LTD.

Pursuant to the Companies Act and Article 14 of Shionogi's Articles of Incorporation,
the above are available to shareholders through our Internet website
(<http://www.shionogi.co.jp/en/>)

1 Overview of Operations

(1) Business Results and Financial Position

1) Business Results and Financial Position of the Corporate Group

(Millions of yen)

Classification	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Net sales	282,903	289,717	273,991	309,973	338,890
Operating income	59,565	61,875	50,365	91,406	108,178
Ordinary income	58,922	62,225	77,880	100,869	123,031
Profit attributable to owners of parent	66,727	40,618	44,060	66,687	83,879
R&D expenses	53,021	53,605	48,870	49,787	59,907
Total assets	574,882	580,566	602,900	639,638	670,271
Net assets	423,633	467,836	478,883	513,877	526,211
Earnings per share	yen 199.25	yen 121.29	yen 132.67	yen 204.83	yen 259.88
Net assets per share	yen 1,254.44	yen 1,385.11	yen 1,456.70	yen 1,564.73	yen 1,638.46
Dividend per share	yen 42.00	yen 46.00	yen 52.00	yen 62.00	yen 72.00 ^{*1}
Return on Equity	% 17.5	% 9.2	% 9.4	% 13.6	% 16.3
Dividend on Equity	% 3.7	% 3.5	% 3.7	% 4.1	% 4.5 ^{*1}

Notes:

1. The figures presented for dividend per share and dividend on equity are the amounts in the event Proposal No. 1 is approved without changes by the 152nd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
2. The Company changed its accounting policy for research and development expenses effective April 1, 2014. Figures for FY2013 have been restated to reflect this change.

2) Business Results and Financial Position of the Company

(Millions of yen)

Classification	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Net sales	255,946	259,760	246,980	283,428	305,256
Operating income	66,068	71,525	61,398	102,212	108,513
Ordinary income	68,205	73,530	70,409	103,642	108,113
Profit (loss)	(32,014)	54,600	42,153	74,975	28,767
Total assets	511,433	530,027	537,567	597,753	570,731
Net assets	386,509	432,656	430,129	485,167	451,572
Earnings (losses) per share	yen (95.59)	yen 163.04	yen 126.93	yen 230.28	yen 89.13
Net assets per share	yen 1,153.74	yen 1,291.30	yen 1,320.32	yen 1,489.09	yen 1,415.22

Note: The Company changed its accounting policy for research and development expenses effective April 1, 2014.
Figures for FY 2013 have been restated to reflect this change.

(2) Main Operations of the Shionogi Group

The Shionogi Group mainly manufactures and sells pharmaceutical products.

(3) Main Offices, Plants, and Laboratories of the Shionogi Group

		Name	Location
Domestic	Head Office and Branches	Head Office	Osaka, Osaka Prefecture
		Tokyo Branch Office	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
	Sites	Administration Office of Kuise Site	Amagasaki, Hyogo Prefecture
		Global Development office	Osaka, Osaka Prefecture
		Human Health Care Division Office	Osaka, Osaka Prefecture
	Plants	Settsu Plant	Settsu, Osaka Prefecture
		Kanegasaki Plant	Isawa-gun, Iwate Prefecture
	Research Laboratories	Shionogi Pharmaceutical Research Center	Toyonaka, Osaka Prefecture
Overseas ^{*2}		Shionogi Inc.	New Jersey, U.S.
		Shionogi Ltd.	London, U.K.
		Taiwan Shionogi & Co., Ltd.	Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
		C&O Pharmaceutical Technology (Holdings) Limited	Shenzhen, China

Notes:

1. In addition to the above list, the Company has business offices in every major city in Japan.
2. Bases in overseas subsidiaries

(4) Employees

1) Number of Employees of the Corporate Group

Number of Employees	Y on Y Change
5,511	(385)

Note: The number of employees includes personnel that external companies assign to the Shionogi Group and excludes personnel that the Shionogi Group assigns to external companies and temporary personnel.

2) Number of Employees of the Company

Number of Employees	Y on Y Change	Average Age	Average Number of Years with the Company
3,911	(144)	41.7	17.4

(5) Main Loans from Banks

(Millions of yen)

Loans from Banks	Loan Amount
Sumitomo Life Insurance Company	5,000
Nippon Life Insurance Company	5,000

2. Stock Acquisition Rights

1) Stock Acquisition Rights Issued as Remuneration to and held by Company Directors as of March 31, 2017

Title (Issue Date)	Date of issue resolution	Number of stock acquisition rights	Class and number of shares to be issued	Issue price per stock acquisition rights	Exercise price per stock acquisition rights	Stock acquisition rights exercise period	Status of director holdings (Rights holders)
FY2011 Stock Acquisition Rights for Shionogi & Co., Ltd. (Issued July 11, 2011)	June 24, 2011	252	25,200 shares of common stock	113,000 yen	100 yen	July 12, 2011 to July 11, 2041	217 (3)
FY2012 Stock Acquisition Rights for Shionogi & Co., Ltd. (Issued July 12, 2012)	June 27, 2012	316	31,600 shares of common stock	91,700 yen	100 yen	July 13, 2012 to July 12, 2042	371 (3)
FY2013 Stock Acquisition Rights for Shionogi & Co., Ltd. (Issued July 11, 2013)	June 26, 2013	172	17,200 shares of common stock	193,100 yen	100 yen	July 12, 2013 to July 11, 2043	201 (3)
FY2014 Stock Acquisition Rights for Shionogi & Co., Ltd. (Issued July 10, 2014)	June 25, 2014	178	17,800 shares of common stock	190,000 yen	100 yen	July 11, 2014 to July 10, 2044	206 (3)
FY2015 Stock Acquisition Rights for Shionogi & Co., Ltd. (Issued July 9, 2015)	June 24, 2015	99	9,900 shares of common stock	455,400yen	100 yen	July 10, 2015 to July 9, 2045	99 (3)
FY2016 Stock Acquisition Rights for Shionogi & Co., Ltd. (Issued July 8, 2016)	June 23, 2016	85	8,500 shares of common stock	525,700yen	100 yen	July 9, 2016 to July 8, 2046	85 (3)

Notes:

1. Each stock acquisition right is exercisable into 100 shares of common stock.
2. The issue price is the sum of the fair value of the stock acquisition rights on the allotment date and the amount to be paid upon exercise (¥1 per share) of the stock acquisition rights. The recipients of the allotted stock acquisition rights (stock acquisition rights holders) will have an amount equal to the issue price deducted from their remuneration as payment.
3. During the stock acquisition rights exercise period, Company directors who are stock acquisition rights holders who cease to be a Company director may only exercise their stock acquisition rights during the 10-day period beginning the day immediately following the date of cessation (if the 10th day is a holiday, the next business day), and may only exercise their stock acquisition rights in full, in a single transaction. Other conditions for exercising the rights are stipulated in the Stock Acquisition Rights Agreement concluded between the Company and the stock acquisition rights holders.
4. Of the above, FY2011 stock acquisition rights, FY2012 stock acquisition rights, FY2013 stock acquisition rights and FY2014 stock acquisition rights granted to one director were granted before the director was appointed.
5. Shionogi does not allot share subscription rights to outside directors and corporate auditors.

2) Stock Acquisition Rights Issued as Remuneration to Company Employees during Fiscal 2016

Title (Issue Date)	Date of issue resolution	Number of stock acquisition rights	Class and number of shares to be issued	Issue price per stock acquisition rights	Exercise price per stock acquisition rights	Stock acquisition rights exercise period	Status of issuance to employee (Issuer Number)
FY2016 Stock Acquisition Rights for Shionogi & Co., Ltd. (Issued July 8, 2016)	June 23, 2016	88	8,800 shares of common stock	525,700 yen	100 yen	July 9, 2016 to July 8, 2046	88 (10)

Notes:

1. Each share subscription right is exercisable into 100 shares of common stock.
2. The issue price is the sum of the fair value of the stock acquisition rights on the allotment date and the amount to be paid upon exercise (¥1 per share) of the stock acquisition rights. The recipients of the allotted stock acquisition rights (stock acquisition rights holders) will have an amount equal to the issue price deducted from their remuneration as payment.
3. During the stock acquisition rights exercise period, Company directors who are stock acquisition rights holders who cease to be a Company director may only exercise their stock acquisition rights during the 10-day period beginning the day immediately following the date of cessation (if the 10th day is a holiday, the next business day), and may only exercise their stock acquisition rights in full, in a single transaction. Other conditions for exercising the rights are stipulated in the Stock Acquisition Rights Agreement concluded between the Company and the stock acquisition rights holders.
4. Shionogi allots share subscription rights to the corporate officers of the Company excluding those holding a post of director as well.

3. Independent Accounting Auditor

(1) Name of Independent Accounting Auditor

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

(2) Compensation Paid to Independent Accounting Auditor for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2017

1. Compensation paid to the Independent Accounting Auditor for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2017:

61 million yen

2. Total of cash and other financial profits payable by the Company and its subsidiaries to the Independent Accounting Auditor:

61 million yen

Notes:

1. The audit agreement entered into between the Independent Accounting Auditor and the Company does not clearly distinguish the amount of the auditor's compensation being derived from the audit under the Companies Act and that being derived from the audit under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, and the two amounts cannot be substantially distinguished from each other. Therefore, the amount in 1 above includes both of these two kinds of amounts.
2. For the amount in 1 above, the Board of Corporate Auditors received explanations from the Independent Accounting Auditor about the audit plan (including audit policies, items, team structure, expected time, and changes from the previous year) and the estimated amount of compensation, performed comparisons with the previous year's plan and actual results, compensation amount and compensation rate per unit of time, and checked and considered the opinions of related internal departments. As a result, the Board of Corporate Auditors judged and agreed that the amount of compensation was reasonable.

(3) Company Policy regarding Dismissal or Decision Not to Reappoint Independent Accounting Auditor

In the event that the Company concludes that the Independent Accounting Auditor falls within the scope of any of the items in Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, its policy is for the Board of Corporate Auditors to dismiss the Independent Accounting Auditor with the consent of all Corporate Auditors.

In addition, in the event that the Company concludes that the appropriateness of the Independent Accounting Auditor's execution of its duties cannot be ensured in light of the criteria for proper evaluation of the Independent Accounting Auditor established by the Company, its policy is not to reappoint the Independent Accounting Auditor by resolution of the Board of Corporate Auditors.

(4) Business Suspension Orders Received in Past Two Years by the Independent Accounting Auditor

- 1) Order issued to:
Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
- 2) Content of the order
 - Suspension from accepting new business contracts for three months (from January 1 to March 31, 2016)
 - Business improvement order (order to improve of business operations)
- 3) Reasons for the order
 - In their audits of the financial statements of another company, certified public accountants of the Independent Accounting Auditor, in negligence of due care, attested that financial statements containing material misstatements were free of material misstatements.
 - The operations of the accounting auditor were found to be significantly inappropriate.

(5) Reason the Board of Corporate Auditors Did Not Make a Decision Not to Reappoint the Independent Accounting Auditor

The Board of Corporate Auditors received a report and requested an explanation from the Independent Accounting Auditor concerning the business improvements based on the business improvement plan in connection with the business improvement order the Independent Accounting Auditor received. The Board of Corporate Auditors conducted a rigorous evaluation and held discussions through an appropriate process based on the Board's Evaluation Criteria for Independent Accounting Auditors. As a result of this process, the Board of Corporate Auditors reached a decision that reappointment was appropriate, but will continue to monitor the Independent Accounting Auditor's improvement of its operations.

4. Systems and Policies of the Company

The systems to assure appropriate execution of the Directors' duties in accordance with the related regulations and the Articles of Incorporation; and other systems to assure appropriate business operations.

(1) Summary of status of systems to assure appropriate business operations

The status of these systems in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 in accordance with the basic policy for construction of systems to assure appropriate business operations (the Basic Policy for Construction and Operation of Internal Control System) is summarized below.

1) Matters concerning directors' execution of duties

Meetings of the Board of Directors, which is composed of six directors, including three outside directors, were held 12 times in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017. Eleven people, including the five corporate auditors, attended all of the meetings, where they made appropriate decisions on matters stipulated by law and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, and on important matters that require management's judgment, in accordance with the Board of Directors Regulations. They also supervised and ensured the legality of directors' execution of their duties.

As part of the Company's efforts to promote proper corporate governance, the status of implementation of the Basic Views and Guidelines on Corporate Governance established in October 2015 was verified by the Board of Directors in fiscal 2016.

The Company has adopted the corporate officer system to clarify the executive and supervisory roles of management while facilitating responsive and flexible business operations. The Board of Directors makes decisions efficiently based on discussions of the Corporate Executive Meeting, which is composed of directors, standing corporate auditors and corporate officers responsible for business execution and meets regularly (weekly). The Board also monitors business execution by having each department report regularly on the condition of its business operations.

To ensure the reliability of financial reporting, the Board of Directors performs evaluations of internal controls based on plans, and calls attention to any improvements that are needed.

For protection and management of information, the Company has established an information security system, and properly stores and manages information, including electronic records, in accordance with laws and regulations.

2) Matters concerning compliance

To assure legal compliance and ethical behavior in its business activities, the president and representative director repeatedly refers to the importance of corporate ethics in the president's message issued quarterly. This helps to ensure thorough awareness of compliance among the group's officers and employees.

The Compliance Committee (chaired by the representative director and president and CEO) holds discussions on compliance issues on a quarterly basis and provides regular compliance training to support risk management in business execution departments. In addition, the supervisory role of the Board of Directors has been strengthened by having the Compliance Committee make reports on the state of compliance activities at Board of Directors meetings.

To verify the effectiveness of its internal control system, the Company strengthened monitoring by the Internal Control Department and set up a whistleblowing hotline as an internal reporting system in the Bureau of the Compliance Committee (the Company's Human Resources & Administration Department) and at an external law firm to promote early detection of compliance violations and prevent their recurrence.

3) Matters concerning risk management

The Shionogi Group has publicized the Shionogi Group Risk Management Policy, which was established in October 2015, to maintain and promote a comprehensive crisis management system, including a business continuity plan. To prepare for risks such as disasters, accidents or pandemics that require an urgent response, the Company conducts drills using the safety confirmation system for a hypothetical disaster or pandemic, as well as simulation training for a major earthquake in the Nankai Trough, to reduce risk and promote prevention, and is working to further improve the business continuity plan.

The Internal Control Department, which is responsible for conducting internal audits, verifies and evaluates the management of various risks independently from the Group's other divisions.

The Company is focusing on realizing the Shionogi Group EHS* Policy, which was established in October 2015, to conduct business activities in a manner that gives consideration to protection of the global environment, prevention of pollution, and support of the health and safety of our employees and the local communities in which Shionogi Group companies operate. The EHS Unit established in April 2016 has set safety and health management rules and created a management framework in the domestic Shionogi Group to build a group-wide EHS system at a higher level.

*EHS: Environment, Health and Safety

4) Matters concerning the Group company management system

Based on the Rules for Management of Shionogi Group Companies, departments in charge of the Company guide and supervise the business of subsidiaries, and the Company dispatches directors and corporate auditors to subsidiaries to supervise and audit their business execution.

In order to enhance the corporate value of the Group as a whole and fulfill its social responsibility, the Company familiarizes Group companies with the Company Policy and Action Guideline. In addition, the Human Resources & Administration Department comprehensively promotes appropriate subsidiary management, while the Internal Control Department verifies the appropriateness and effectiveness of business execution at Group companies.

5) Matters concerning corporate auditors' execution of duties

Corporate auditors attend Board of Directors meetings, the Corporate Executive Meeting and other key meetings, obtain information related to business execution and management and information related to internal controls in a timely manner, and regularly meet with representative directors and department general managers to exchange opinions. In addition, they have established a framework for close cooperation with the Independent Accounting Auditor and the Internal Control Department to ensure the effectiveness of audits.

At the request of the corporate auditors, multiple employees were assigned to assist the auditors in their duties. Under the direction of the corporate auditors, they provided assistance as necessary in the corporate auditors' work, including assessment of the Independent Accounting Auditor by the Board of Corporate Auditors.

The Group Company Audit Liaison Committee, led by a standing corporate auditor, holds meetings regularly to verify the status of audits of the overall Group and to ensure the effectiveness of audits.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Group Company Audit Liaison Committee held eight meetings, and also held extraordinary meetings on important matters. The Committee broadly tested the appropriateness and effectiveness of management, compliance, risk management and the effectiveness of internal controls, and provided advice and suggestions to management as necessary.

(2) Systems to assure appropriate business operations

Based on operations during the fiscal year in accordance with the Basic Policy for Construction and Operation of Internal Control System on April 24, 2017, at the meeting of the Board of Directors, the Company passed a resolution to amend the basic policy for construction of systems to assure appropriate business operations (“The Basic Policy for Construction and Operation of Internal Control System”) as follows:

The Company will promote clear and reliable operations by sharing their philosophy and their sense of values contained in “Shionogi’s Policy” among the Company, officers and employees and by execution of the Company’s duties satisfying the requirements of “compliance”.

For the purpose of enhancing effective execution, the company will prepare and operate the systems to assure appropriate business operations as follows:

(1) A system to assure appropriate execution of the Directors’ duties in accordance with the related regulations and the Articles of Incorporation.

The Board of Directors will make decisions on material matters of management based on appropriate business judgments in accordance with the Board of Directors Regulations, and each director will supervise the execution of the other directors’ duties and prevent the other directors’ violation of the related laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation.

The Board of Directors will strive to achieve sustainable growth for the Shionogi Group and work to increase corporate value over the medium and long term by practicing the Basic Views and Guidelines on Corporate Governance, which were established to realize the best possible corporate governance.

In the event that a director finds the instance of another directors’ violation of the related laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation, such director will immediately report to the corporate auditors and the Board of Directors and correct such violation.

In order to establish proper corporate governance systems, the Company introduced outside directors to make decisions with a broader view of the matter taking into consideration the objective views of third parties including shareholders.

The outside directors recognize the corporate responsibility which the Company should achieve from their perspective as independent directors, and contribute to the improvement of management transparency.

To ensure the reliability of financial reporting, the Company maintains and implements internal controls over financial reporting, and appropriately evaluates and reports on their effectiveness.

The corporate auditors will audit the execution of duties by the directors, and the directors will co-operate in such audit.

The Company will constantly keep the officers and employees informed about “Shionogi’s Policy” and “Shionogi’s Action Guidelines” set forth as the Company’s philosophy and “Shionogi’s Behavior Charter” providing how the officers and employees should act, and the compliance committee presided by a representative director will establish and promote the measures for the compliance with the related laws, regulations and ethical behavior in its business operations.

Based on Shionogi’s “Behavior Charter”, the Company consistently and resolutely resists the influence of antisocial forces and precludes any connection with them

(2) A system for storage and management of information related to execution of the directors' duties.

The Company has established a security system for the information related to execution of the directors' duties, including documents and signatures electronically recorded.

The minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings, the corporate executive meetings and the compliance committee meetings, and the documents on decisions approved by the representative director, etc., will be properly and strictly stored in the manner appropriate to the form they have been recorded in and will be accessible for the appropriate period in accordance with the related laws and regulations.

(3) A system and other rules for management of risk of loss

The Company will establish, improve and maintain a comprehensive risk management system, including a business continuity plan, in accordance with the Shionogi Group Risk Management Policy.

Each division will understand the internal risk factors, and take an appropriate action for avoidance or decrease of such risks by means of countermeasures according to the degree of such risk.

Especially, countermeasures for material risks which may have an influence on the Company's management will be discussed and determined at the corporate executive meeting and the responsible department will take appropriate action in cooperation with the related divisions based on such determination.

Moreover, with regard to emergency risks such as disasters, accidents and company scandals, etc., the Company enacted the "Crisis Management Policy" and defined the "Compendium for Disaster Measures", the "Compendium for Pandemic Measures" and the "Compendium for Corporate Scandals Measures" based on the policy, and the Company will promote crisis management while aiming to reflect respect for human life, be considerate of and contribute to regional communities and suppress derogation of corporate value.

In accordance with the Shionogi Group EHS* Policy, the Shionogi Group strives to conduct business activities in a manner that gives consideration to protection of the global environment, prevention of pollution, and support of the health and safety of its employees and the local communities in which Shionogi Group companies operate.

The Internal Control Department (section for internal control) will verify the management system for various risks independently from the Company's other divisions.

*EHS: Environment, Health and Safety

(4) A system to assure efficient execution of the directors' duties.

The Company has clearly allocated the role of execution and supervision of operations, and for the purpose of the flexible operation, the corporate executive officer system was introduced.

The regularly (weekly)-held corporate executive meeting will fully discuss the material matters regarding the business operation, and the Board of Directors will make a decision based on the result of such deliberation.

The decision at the Board of Directors meeting and the results of deliberation at the corporate executive meeting will be communicated to the general manager of the related department allocated the role of execution of business operations, and such general manager will follow the necessary procedures for business operations in accordance with the regulations concerning allocation of responsibility and duties.

(5) A system to assure appropriate execution of the employees' duties in accordance with the related laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation.

The Company will further promote the measures for the compliance with the related laws, regulations and ethical behavior in its business operations mainly through the compliance committee in accordance with "Shionogi Group Compliance Policy".

A secretariat of the compliance committee has been established in the Human Resources & Administration, and it will implement training and assist each department in compliance risk management.

In addition, to verify the effectiveness of its internal control system, the Company will enhance internal audits by the Internal Control Department to strengthen its monitoring capabilities, and will make full use of its internal reporting system to work for the early detection of misconduct and prevention of its recurrence.

(6) A system to assure appropriate operation of business by the corporate group comprised of the company and subsidiaries.

The Company and the group companies will improve the value of the corporate group, and keep the group companies informed about "Shionogi's Policy" and "Shionogi's Action Guidelines" in order to fulfill the corporate group's social responsibility.

Directors will receive reports on business operations from group companies, and will properly manage and guide group companies based on the "Rules for Management of Shionogi Group Companies" in order to realize Shionogi's Company Policy, Action Guidelines and Business Plan.

Group companies will promote appropriate and efficient business operations by conducting business management in accordance with the policies and guidelines mentioned above.

Operating divisions, including the Pharmaceutical Research Division and Manufacturing Division, and administrative divisions, including the Human Resources & Administration Department and the Finance & Accounting Department, will manage and provide support for appropriate business operations of group companies, with the Human Resources & Administration Department in charge of overall administration.

The Internal Control Department will conduct surveys as required to ensure the appropriateness and effectiveness of the business operations of group companies. In addition, the Finance & Accounting Department and the Internal Control Department conduct audits of group companies.

(7) Matters regarding employees assigned to assist the corporate auditors' duties by the request from the corporate auditors, and matters regarding independence of such employees from the directors.

The Company will assign employees to assist the corporate auditors' duties according to the request from the corporate auditors based upon their needs.

The Company will ensure the system that the employees assigned will be independent from the directors.

The Company will make it generally known among the directors and employees that employees assigned to assist the corporate auditors' duties follow the instructions of the corporate auditors.

(8) A system for reporting to the corporate auditors by directors and employees, and other systems regarding the reporting to the corporate auditors

The corporate auditors will attend the material meeting such as the Board of Directors and the corporate executive meeting etc. and establish the system to obtain the information relating to the business operations and management, and efficacy of the internal control in a timely manner.

The corporate auditors may directly instruct directors and corporate officers etc. to report on the business operations.

The directors or responsible employees for execution will inform the corporate auditors, either in writing or orally, of a fact that could cause substantial damage to the Company or group companies, a potential and actual situation that markedly impairs the Company's reputation, and illicit or wrongful acts by the officers or employees such as breaches of the law.

The Company will ensure that officers or employees of the Company or group companies who make reports to the corporate auditors do not receive unfavorable treatment as a result of making such reports.

When a corporate auditor makes a claim to the Company for prepayment of expenses or other reason related to the execution of these duties, the Company will promptly process such expenses or debt, except where it is considered unnecessary.

(9) Other systems to assure effective audits by corporate auditors.

The corporate auditors will improve upon the audit to make it more effective by cooperating with the accounting auditors and the Internal Control Department in conducting the audit as well as in advising and recommending, and by regularly holding opinion exchange meetings with the representative directors.

In addition, to ensure the effectiveness of audits throughout the group, the corporate auditors have established the "Group Company Audit Liaison Committee" and hold meetings regularly.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(Year ended March 31, 2017)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of the period	21,279	20,227	503,946	(49,759)	495,693
Changes of items during period					
Dividends of surplus			(22,139)		(22,139)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			83,879		83,879
Purchase of treasury stock				(35,014)	(35,014)
Disposal of treasury stock		(4)		31	26
Retirement of treasury stock		(57,632)		57,632	-
Other		57,637	(57,637)		-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during period	-	-	4,102	22,649	26,751
Balance at the end of current period	21,279	20,227	508,049	(27,110)	522,445

	Accumulated other comprehensive income					Subscription rights to shares	Non-Controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of the period	26,748	-	(7,333)	(5,569)	13,745	352	4,085	513,877
Changes of items during period								
Dividends of surplus								(22,139)
Profit attributable to owners of parent								83,879
Purchase of treasury stock								(35,014)
Disposal of treasury stock								26
Retirement of treasury stock								-
Other								-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(1,706)	122	(12,693)	407	(13,870)	64	(611)	(14,417)
Total changes of items during period	(1,706)	122	(12,693)	407	(13,870)	64	(611)	12,334
Balance at the end of current period	25,041	122	(20,026)	(5,262)	(125)	416	3,474	526,211

Notes on Consolidated Financial Statements

(Significant Basic Items for Preparing Consolidated Financial Statement)

1. Scope of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 38

Names of significant consolidated subsidiaries

Shionogi Inc., Shionogi Ltd., Taiwan Shionogi & Co., Ltd.,

C&O Pharmaceutical Technology (Holdings), Limited

(Newly consolidated) Subsidiaries newly consolidated through acquisition: 3

(Excluded) Subsidiaries excluded through dissolution: 2

2. Application of equity method

(1) Number of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method

No unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates were accounted for by the equity method.

(2) That portion of the net profit (loss) of the affiliates not accounted for by the equity method which was attributable to four companies (TAKATA Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., etc.) in proportion to its shareholding ratio had no significant effect on the consolidated net income of the Company for the current period.

3. Closing date of consolidated subsidiaries

Thirty-one consolidated subsidiaries are overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

Seventeen of these overseas consolidated subsidiaries close their accounts on December 31.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of these subsidiaries as of December 31 are used.

Moreover, one of these overseas consolidated subsidiaries close their accounts on June 30. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of these subsidiaries as of December 31 are used.

The necessary adjustments have been made to reflect any significant transactions occurring between this closing date and the date of the consolidated financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

(1) Basis and method of valuation of significant assets

1. Securities

• Other securities

Market value available

At fair value, based on market price or other appropriate quotation as of period end (Unrealized gain is charged directly to net assets; cost of sales is accounted for by the moving average method.)

Market value not available

At cost determined by the moving average method

(The securities based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law article 2.2 are evaluated at their net profit/loss (equity method)).

2. Assets held in trust for management

Market value method

3. Derivatives

Market value method

4. Inventories

Inventories are mainly stated at the lower of cost, determined by the average method, or net selling value.

- (2) Depreciation method of significant depreciable assets
 - 1. Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)
 - Items are depreciated by the straight-line method
 - The main useful life is as follows
 - Buildings and structures: from 2 years to 60 years
 - Machinery, equipment and vehicles: from 2 years to 17 years
 - 2. Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)
 - Items are depreciated by the straight-line method
 - Expenditures related to computer software intended for internal use are amortized over the useful life of the respective assets (in general, 5 years).
 - 3. Lease assets
 - For lease transactions not involving transfer ownership, lease assets are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line method until the residual value reaches zero.
- (3) Basis for providing significant allowances and provisions
 - 1. Allowance for doubtful accounts
 - The allowance for doubtful accounts is provided to cover bad debt loss. The amount provided for general receivables is based on the historical rate of bad debts; for certain receivable accounts of considerable risk, the estimated uncollectible amount is provided as an additional allowance after examining specific possibility of collection.
 - 2. Provision for bonuses
 - To prepare for payment of bonuses to employees, a provision for bonuses is provided based on the estimated amount of bonuses to be paid.
 - 3. Provision for sales returns
 - The Company provides for loss on product returns in an amount equivalent to the income on the sale of products that the Company estimates will be returned. Certain consolidated subsidiaries provide for loss on product returns in an amount equivalent to the income on the sale of products that they estimate will be returned.
- (4) Foreign currency translation
 - Monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the spot exchange rates in effect as of the balance sheet date. Gain or loss on translation is credited or charged to income; however, assets and liabilities of consolidated overseas subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the spot exchange rates in effect as of the balance sheet dates. Income and expenses of consolidated overseas subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate during the period. Adjustments resulting from translating the foreign currency financial statements are reported as foreign currency translation adjustments and non-controlling interests in net assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

(5) Significant hedge accounting

1. Method of hedge accounting

In principle, deferred hedge accounting is used. Translation at the contract rate is applied in accounting for forward foreign exchange contracts that meet specified conditions. Hedges that meet conditions for the special treatment of interest-rate swaps are accounted for separately.

2. Hedging instruments and hedged items

- Hedging instruments: Forward foreign exchange contracts, currency options and interest-rate swaps
- Hedged items: Foreign currency-denominated claims and obligations, forecast transactions and debt

3. Hedging policy

The Company enters into forward foreign exchange contracts and uses currency options with the objective of hedging the risk of exchange rate fluctuations in connection with its foreign currency-denominated claims and obligations and forecast transactions. Additionally, the Company also enters into interest-rate swaps with the objective of hedging the risk of interest rate fluctuations relating to its debt.

4. Methods for evaluating the effectiveness of hedging

The Company evaluates the effectiveness of its hedging practices by comparing the cash flow fluctuations for hedged items and hedging methods and using changes in both as a basis for its evaluation. However, evaluations concerning the effectiveness of forward foreign exchange contracts accounted for by the allocation method and interest rate swaps accounted for using special treatment are omitted.

(6) Amortization of goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over 20 years using the straight-line method.

(7) Other significant accounting policies

1. Consumption tax

Amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements are stated exclusive of consumption tax.

2. Net defined benefit liabilities

To prepare for the payment of retirement benefits to employees, a provision for retirement benefits is provided based on the retirement benefit liabilities accrued and the expected value of the pension plan assets as of the period end.

i) Method of attributing expected benefit to periods

In calculating the retirement benefit obligation, the method of attributing expected benefits to periods up until the end of the fiscal year is based on the benefit formula basis.

ii) Amortization method of actuarial gain or loss and prior service cost

Prior service cost is amortized by the straight-line method over 10 years, which is within the estimated average remaining years of service of the eligible employees. Actuarial gain or loss is proportionally amortized each year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized principally by the straight-line method over 10 years, which is within the estimated average remaining years of service of the eligible employees.

Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized prior service costs are recorded in remeasurements of defined benefit plan in accumulated other comprehensive income.

5. Change in presentation methods

(Consolidated balance sheets)

“Deferred tax assets” formerly posted under Investments and other assets for the previous fiscal year has been included in “Other” under Investments and other assets from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, since it is no longer important.

Deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2017, were ¥12million.

6. Additional Information

(Application of Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets)

The Company is applying the Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (Accounting Standards Board of Japan, Guidance No. 26, issued on March 28, 2016) from the start of the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2016.

(Notes on Consolidated Balance Sheets)

1. All amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen.
2. Accumulated depreciation amount of property, plant and equipment 173,769 million yen

(Notes on Consolidated Statements of Income)

1. All amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen.
2. Business structure improvement expenses
This expense is attributable to Shionogi Inc.
3. Impairment loss

The Shionogi Group recognized asset impairment as follows:

Location	Use	Class	Amount
Settsu Plant Building No.602, etc. (Settsu, Osaka Prefecture)	Idle assets	Buildings, etc.	359 million yen

The Shionogi Group categorizes assets for business operations into groups that are based on the product lines used in management accounting, and categorizes rental and underutilized assets individually.

At the Settsu Plant, Shionogi made the decision to remove unnecessary assets. In connection with this, Shionogi recognized the full carrying amount of the idle assets as an impairment loss.

(Notes on Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

1. Type and number of shares in issue and type and number of shares of treasury stock

(Shares)

	April 1, 2016	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2017
Shares in issue				
Common stock	351,136,165	-	22,000,000	329,136,165
Total	351,136,165	-	22,000,000	329,136,165
Treasury stock				
Common stock	25,559,022	6,804,854	22,016,000	10,347,876
Total	25,559,022	6,804,854	22,016,000	10,347,876

Notes:

- 1.The decrease in the total number of shares of common stock issued was due to the cancellation of treasury stock.
- 2.The increase in treasury stock by 6,804,854 shares reflects an increase of 6,802,100 shares due to the acquisition of treasury stock based on the Board of Directors resolution and an increase of 2,754 shares due to the purchase of odd-lot shares.
- 3.The decrease in treasury stock of 22,016,000 shares reflects the decrease of 22,000,000 shares due to cancellation of treasury stock and the decrease of 16,000 shares due to the exercise of subscription rights to shares.

2. Dividends

(1) Dividend payments

Resolution	Category	Total dividends	Dividends per share	Dividend record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 23, 2016	Common stock	11,069 million yen	34yen	March 31, 2016	June 24, 2016
Meeting of Board of directors on October 31, 2016	Common stock	11,070million yen	34 yen	September 30, 2016	December 1, 2016

(2) Dividends whose effective date is subsequent to March 31, 2017

The following is to be approved at the 152nd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 22, 2017.

Resolution	Category	Total dividends	Resolution	Dividends per share	Dividend record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 22, 2017	Common stock	12,113 million yen	Retained earnings	38 yen	March 31, 2017	June 23, 2017

3. Shares Issuable during the Share Subscription Rights Exercise Period as of March 31, 2017

Subscription rights to shares

	FY 2011 Subscription Rights to Shares for Shionogi & Co., Ltd.	FY 2012 Subscription Rights to Shares for Shionogi & Co., Ltd.	FY 2013 Subscription Rights to Shares for Shionogi & Co., Ltd.	FY 2014 Subscription Rights to Shares for Shionogi & Co., Ltd.
Date of resolution issuance	June 24, 2011	June 27, 2012	June 26, 2013	June 25, 2014
Class of shares to be issued upon exercise of the subscription rights to shares	Common stock	Common stock	Common stock	Common stock
Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of the subscription rights to shares	36,800	63,300	33,800	36,300

	FY 2015 Subscription Rights to Shares for Shionogi & Co., Ltd.	FY 2016 Subscription Rights to Shares for Shionogi & Co., Ltd.
Date of resolution issuance	June 24, 2015	June 23, 2016
Class of shares to be issued upon exercise of the subscription rights to shares	Common stock	Common stock
Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of the subscription rights to shares	20,200	17,300

Notes: The Stock Acquisition Rights Agreement concluded between the Company and the stock acquisition rights holders stipulates the following during the exercise period:

1. During the stock acquisition rights exercise period, Company directors who are stock acquisition rights holders who cease to be a Company director may only exercise their stock acquisition rights during the 10-day period beginning the day immediately following the date of cessation (if the 10th day is a holiday, the next business day), and may only exercise their stock acquisition rights in full, in a single transaction.
2. During the stock acquisition rights exercise period, Company corporate officers who are stock acquisition rights holders who cease to be a Company corporate officer or whose employment contract with the Company expires (excluding the re-employment contract after retirement) may only exercise their stock acquisition rights during the 10-day period beginning the day immediately following the date of cessation (if the 10th day is a holiday, the next business day), and may only exercise their stock acquisition rights in full, in a single transaction. Corporate officers who are stock acquisition rights holders and who are elected as directors may not exercise their stock acquisition rights until they officially retire as directors.

(Notes on Financial Instruments)

1. Matters relating to financial instruments

The Shionogi Group manages surplus capital using financial instruments that carry little or no risk, and procures the required capital from bank loans and bond issues.

As for credit risk of customers concerning notes and accounts receivable-trade, the risk reduction is promoted through the periodical monitoring of counterparty status by the Financial & Accounting Department and related departments in accordance with the established internal procedures. For listed stocks among short-term and long term investments, the Shionogi Group examines their fair value quarterly.

Short-term and long-term loans and bonds are financed based on the business plan, and the Group performs the fixing of interest cost by carrying out interest rate swap transactions against the interest rate risk for a portion of short-term and long-term loans. For derivatives transactions, the Group uses ordinary transactions in accordance with established internal procedures.

2. Matters relating to fair value of financial instruments

Fair value and difference compared to the carrying value reported in the balance sheets as of March 31, 2017 were as follows. Note 2 provides information on financial instruments that are not included because of the difficulty of determining their fair value.

(Millions of yen)

	Carrying value reported in the balance sheets* ¹	Fair value* ¹	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	107,847	107,847	-
(2) Notes and accounts receivable-trade	59,336	59,336	-
(3) Short-term and long-term investment securities			
Other marketable securities	178,822	178,822	-
(4) Notes and accounts payable-trade	(11,943)	(11,943)	-
(5) Income taxes payable	(28,746)	(28,746)	-
(6) Bonds payable	(20,054)	(28,450)	8,395
(7) Long-term loans payable	(10,000)	(10,246)	246
(8) Derivatives transactions* ²			
For which hedge Accounting applies	176	176	-
For which hedge Accounting does not apply	(31)	(31)	-

(1) Parentheses indicate liabilities.

(2) Derivatives transactions are presented as net amounts receivable or payable, with net amounts payable in parentheses.

Notes:

1. Marketable securities, derivatives transactions and methods for estimating the fair value of financial instruments

(1) Cash and deposits

All deposits are short-term. Therefore, carrying value is used for the fair value of deposits because these amounts are essentially the same.

(2) Notes and accounts receivable-trade

Carrying value is used for the fair value of these short-term receivable because these amounts are essentially equivalent.

(3) Short-term and long-term investment securities

Domestic certificates of deposit and money held in trust included in short-term investments are all short term.

Therefore, carrying value is used for the fair value of deposits because these amounts are essentially the same. The fair value of short-term investments and investments in securities excluding domestic certificates of deposit and money held in trust is the price listed on securities exchanges or quoted by financial institutions mainly, for bonds and the price listed on securities exchanges for equities.

(4) Notes and accounts payable-trade

Carrying value is used for the fair value of these short-term payable because these amounts are essentially equivalent.

(5) Income taxes payable

Carrying value is used for the fair value of these short-term payable because these amounts are essentially equivalent.

(6) Bonds payable

The fair value of these bonds is the price quoted by financial institutions.

(7) Long-term loans payable

The fair value of long-term loans payable is calculated as the present value of total principal and interest discounted by the estimated interest rates that would be applied if similar new loans were made

(8) Derivatives transactions

Fair value is estimated based on the price quoted by financial institutions.

2. Financial instruments for which determining fair value is difficult

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Carrying value reported in the balance sheets
Unlisted stocks	55,947

Financial instruments for which determining fair value is difficult because no market price is available are not included in “(3) Short-term and long-term investment securities”.

(Notes on Amounts per Share)

1. Net assets per share	1,638.46 yen
2. Earnings per share	259.88 yen
3. Earnings per share (diluted)	255.87 yen

Non-consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(Year ended March 31, 2017)

(Millions of yen)

	Capital stock	Capital surplus		Retained earnings				
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings			
					Reserve for special depreciation	Reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward
Balance at the beginning of the period	21,279	20,227	-	5,388	2	5,599	368,645	86,684
Changes of items during period								
Reversal of reserve for special depreciation					(2)			2
Provision of reserve for advanced depreciation of non-current assets						1,308		(1,308)
Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation of non-current assets						(2,828)		2,828
Dividends of surplus								(22,139)
Net income								28,767
Purchase of treasury stock								
Disposal of treasury stock			(4)					
Retirement of treasury stock			(57,632)					
Decrease by corporate division — split-off type		(3,834)						
Other			57,637					(57,637)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity								
Total changes of items during period	-	(3,834)	-	-	(2)	(1,520)	-	(49,487)
Balance at the end of current period	21,279	16,392	-	5,388	-	4,078	368,645	37,197

	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation and translation adjustments			Subscription rights to shares	Total net assets
			Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at the beginning of the period	(49,759)	458,066	26,748	-	26,748	352	485,167
Changes of items during period							
Reversal of reserve for special depreciation		-					-
Provision of reserve for advanced depreciation of non-current assets		-					-
Reversal of reserve for advanced depreciation of non-current assets		-					-
Dividends of surplus		(22,139)					(22,139)
Net income		28,767					28,767
Purchase of treasury stock	(35,014)	(35,014)					(35,014)
Disposal of treasury stock	31	26					26
Retirement of treasury stock	57,632	-					-
Decrease by corporate division — split-off type		(3,834)					(3,834)
Other		-					-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity			(1,585)	122	(1,463)	64	(1,399)
Total changes of items during period	22,649	(32,195)	(1,585)	122	(1,463)	64	(33,594)
Balance at the end of current period	(27,110)	425,871	25,162	122	25,284	416	451,572

Notes on Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(Significant Accounting Policies)

1. Basis and method of valuation of significant assets
 - (1) Securities
 1. Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates
At cost determined by the moving average method
 2. Other securities
Market value available
At fair value, based on market price or other appropriate quotation as of period end
(Unrealized gain is charged directly to net assets; cost of sales is accounted for by the moving average method.)
Market value not available
At cost determined by the moving average method
(The securities based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law article 2.2 are evaluated at their net profit/loss (equity method).)
 - (2) Assets held in trust for management
Market value method
 - (3) Derivatives
Market value method
 - (4) Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the average method, or net selling value.
2. Method of depreciation for noncurrent assets
 - (1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)
Straight-line method
The main useful life is as follows
Buildings: from 3 years to 50 years
Machinery and equipment: from 4 years to 17 years
 - (2) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)
Straight-line method
Expenditures relating to computer software intended for internal use are amortized over the useful life of the respective assets (in general, 5 years).
 - (3) Lease assets
For lease transactions not involving transfer of ownership, lease assets are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line method until the residual value reaches zero.
3. Basis for providing significant allowances and provisions
 - (1) Allowance for doubtful accounts
The allowance for doubtful accounts is provided to cover bad debt loss. The amount provided for general receivables is based on the historical rate of bad debts; for certain receivable accounts of considerable risk, the estimated uncollectible amount is provided as an additional allowance after examining specific possibility of collection.
 - (2) Provision for bonuses
To prepare for payment of bonuses to employees, a provision for bonuses is provided based on the estimated amount of bonuses to be paid.
 - (3) Provision for directors' bonuses
To prepare for payment of bonuses to directors and corporate auditors, a provision for directors' bonuses is provided based on the estimated amount of bonuses to be paid.

- (4) Provision for sales returns
The Company provides for loss on product returns in an amount equivalent to the income on the sale of products that the Company estimates will be returned.
- (5) Provision for retirement benefits
To prepare for the payment of retirement benefits to employees, a provision for retirement benefits is provided based on the retirement benefit liabilities accrued and the expected value of the pension plan assets as of the period end.
- i) Method of attributing expected benefit to periods
In calculating the retirement benefit obligation, the method of attributing expected benefits to periods up until the end of the fiscal year is based on the benefit formula basis.
- ii) Amortization method of actuarial gain or loss and prior service cost
Prior service cost is amortized by the straight-line method over 10 years, which is within the estimated average remaining years of service of the eligible employees.
Actuarial gain or loss is proportionally amortized each year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized, principally by the straight-line method over 10 years, which is within the estimated average remaining years of service of the eligible employees.
The method of accounting for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized prior service cost related to retirement benefits differs from the method of accounting for these items in the consolidated financial statements.
4. Foreign currency translation
Monetary receivables and payable denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen using the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Gain or loss resulting from translation is credited or charged to income.
5. Significant hedge accounting
- (1) Method of hedge accounting
In principle, deferred hedge accounting is used. Translation at the contract rate is applied in accounting for forward foreign exchange contracts that meet specified conditions. Hedges that meet conditions for the special treatment of interest-rate swaps are accounted for separately.
- (2) Hedging instruments and hedged items
- Hedging instruments:
Forward foreign exchange contracts, currency options and interest-rate swaps
 - Hedged items:
Foreign currency-denominated claims and obligations, forecast transactions and debt
- (3) Hedging policy
The Company enters into forward foreign exchange contracts and uses currency options with the objective of hedging the risk of exchange rate fluctuations in connection with its foreign currency-denominated claims and obligations and forecast transactions. Additionally, the Company also enters into interest-rate swaps with the objective of hedging the risk of interest rate fluctuations relating to its debt.
- (4) Methods for evaluating the effectiveness of hedging
The Company evaluates the effectiveness of its hedging practices by comparing the cash flow fluctuations for hedged items and hedging methods and using changes in both as a basis for its evaluation. However, evaluations concerning the effectiveness of forward foreign exchange contracts accounted for by the allocation method and interest rate swaps accounted for using special treatment are omitted.
6. Consumption tax
Amounts reflected in the non-consolidated financial statements are stated exclusive of consumption tax.
7. Additional Information
(Application of Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets)
The Company is applying the Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (Accounting Standards Board of Japan, Guidance No. 26, issued on March 28, 2016) from the start of the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2016.

(Notes on Non-consolidated Balance Sheets)

1. All amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen.
2. Accumulated depreciation amount of property, plant and equipment 164,550 million yen
3. Short-term credit for subsidiaries and affiliates 51,337 million yen
- Short-term debts to subsidiaries and affiliates 6,199 million yen

(Notes on Non-consolidated Statements of Income)

1. All amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen
2. Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates
 - Business transactions 23,214 Millions of yen
 - Transactions other than business transactions 2,559 Millions of yen
3. Loss on valuation of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates
This expense is related to Shionogi Inc.
4. Impairment loss
Shionogi recognized asset impairment as follows:

Location	Use	Class	Amount
Settsu Plant Building No.602, etc. (Settsu, Osaka Prefecture)	Idle assets	Buildings, etc.	359 million yen

Shionogi categorizes assets for business operations into groups that are based on the product lines used in management accounting, and categorizes rental and underutilized assets individually.

At the Settsu Plant, Shionogi made the decision to remove unnecessary assets. In connection with this, Shionogi recognized the full carrying amount of the idle assets as an impairment loss.

(Notes on Non-consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets)

- Shares held as of March 31, 2017
- Common stock 10,347,876 shares

(Notes on Tax Effects)

1. Principal components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets:

Loss on valuation of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	18,216 Millions of yen
Revision of carrying value of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	12,461 Millions of yen
R&D expenses	8,355 Millions of yen
Loss on revaluation of investments in securities	2,399 Millions of yen
Provision for bonuses	2,161 Millions of yen
Accrued enterprise taxes	1,033 Millions of yen
Other	2,731 Millions of yen
Subtotal deferred tax assets	47,360 Millions of yen
Valuation Allowance	(34,353) Millions of yen
Total deferred tax assets	13,006 Millions of yen

Deferred tax liabilities:

Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(8,120) Millions of yen
Reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent	(1,798) Millions of yen
Asset for retirement benefits	(1,410) Millions of yen
Gain on exchange of investment securities	(1,282) Millions of yen
Other	(229) Millions of yen
Total deferred tax liabilities	(12,841) Millions of yen
Net deferred tax assets	164 Millions of yen

(Notes on Amounts per Share)

1. Net assets per share	1,415.22 yen
2. Earnings per share	89.13 yen
3. Earnings per share (diluted)	87.72 yen