



Integrated
Report
2019

Times change, and the world changes.

In spite of that, we have been looking at the world within existing frameworks.

To establish a true solution-oriented business globally, we need to change our thinking, our management, and our business.

As a leader in plant-based food ingredients, we will help build a sustainable society.

We believe that is the key to our future.

Plant-Based Food Solutions

Plant-Based Food Solutions (PBFS)

We believe that plants possess an infinite power for good. By harnessing that power, we will create food ingredients that are delicious, improve people's wellbeing, and protect the planet. Through our plant-based food solutions, we will stay ahead of our time, inventing answers that anticipate tomorrow's problems. We will help provide sustenance for growing populations, support our aging societies, and meet global demands for better health.



Message from the CEO

Plant-Based Food Solutions: We Contribute to Global Sustainability through Our Business Model of “Sustainable Food = Alternative Food.”

Becoming an Essential Company (Sustainable Company) to Society

The world is transitioning to a new era as it works toward the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The recent series of natural disasters around the world demonstrates the seriousness of environmental issues. And everyone understands that human rights issues are a problem that countries must solve together. Moreover, the world faces a looming food crisis with the global population predicted to reach nearly 10 billion by 2050. We can no longer afford to ignore sustainability.

Failure to recognize that circumstances and values are shifting dramatically will be fatal to businesses, and only companies that adapt to change will survive. If we resist change, we will be unable to carry on. A corporation exists as a social institution, and contributing to a sustainable society as one of its members is the Fuji Oil Group's *raison d'être*. This idea has been part of the “work for people” value in the Fuji Oil Group Management Philosophy since we were established.

In 2017, we defined “Plant-Based Food Solutions” (PBFS) as our core concept, expressing our commitment to solving the issues facing society with plant-based food ingredients.

We arrived at this concept after extensive discussion about what differentiates our Group and what will make us an essential company (sustainable company) to society – one that can survive through 2050 and beyond.

During our approximately 70-year history, we have handled a variety of emulsified and fermented ingredients such as plant-based cream, cheese and margarine, which are dairy alternatives, and soy protein ingredients that replace meat, fish and other animal protein, using vegetable raw materials such as palm oil and soybeans. Hard butters for chocolate, a mainstay product, are equivalent fats for cocoa butter, which is made from cacao beans, a limited resource.

Food resources may become depleted worldwide. In this regard, technology to provide alternative food for limited resources and technology for sustainability are one and the same. Therefore, the Fuji Oil Group already has the foundation for contributing to global sustainability through its business model of “sustainable food = alternative food.”

We are keenly aware of our position. By practicing ESG management based on PBFS, we will contribute to the creation of a sustainable society, while simultaneously achieving the sustainable growth of the Fuji Oil Group.



H. Shimizu

Hiroshi Shimizu
President and CEO
Fuji Oil Holdings Inc.



Implementing Our Mid-Term Management Plan, "Towards a Further Leap 2020"

The so-called Fourth Industrial Revolution driven by artificial intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT) is overturning conventional thinking. We are entering an era that has been dubbed "Society 5.0" in Japan. Discontinuous changes in the structure of the world are already beginning, and today's societal values are not the same as those of the past. Disruption on an unprecedented scale lies ahead.

In Japan, where most of our business is conducted, the population has been in decline since around 2006, and the country is losing its global competitiveness. The Fuji Oil Group took advantage of Japan's rapid postwar economic growth, and has prospered over the past 70 years through technology management, while also learning from the failures of other companies. However, it will be difficult for us to survive by simply building on the previous business model.

Therefore, for the period 2017-2020 we drew up the Mid-Term Management Plan, "Towards a Further Leap 2020," with a strong sense of crisis about the impending era of disruption, and are now making a major transformation to leap over that disruption.

Fiscal 2018 (the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019) was the "progress" year in the "launch – progress – change – results" structure of the four-year mid-term management plan. It was a critical year as progress involves devising measures to link "change" and "results." It was in this context that we decided to acquire Blommer Chocolate Company, an industrial chocolate manufacturer in the United States.

How does the acquisition of Blommer link to "change?" It's because the addition of Blommer will enable us to advance our efforts in (1) the growth of our core business, (2) our transformation to make a leap forward and (3) the creation of our future business portfolio.

First, regarding the growth of our core business, we judged that the Industrial Chocolate Business is where we can best utilize our competitive advantages in our existing businesses. Accordingly, we have been focusing resources on reinforcement of our core competence, one of the basic policies of the mid-term management plan.

Blommer has deep roots in the United States and is a leading chocolate supplier and manufacturer. It has built close customer relationships by aligning itself with all facets of its customers' business, and has been a pioneer in the chocolate industry in advancing cacao sustainability. It is a good fit for the "working for people" value of the Fuji Oil

Group Management Philosophy, and I am confident that this partnership will benefit both companies in developing a sustainable Industrial Chocolate Business going forward.

With the addition of Blommer, the Fuji Oil Group is now the world's third-largest company in terms of sales volume of industrial chocolate.

We are now ready to take on the challenge of entering a new stage in the global industrial chocolate business. We will take advantage of our diverse business portfolio, which is a competitive advantage, as well as our close relationships with customers to achieve solid growth.

Next, is our transformation to make a leap forward. There was a great deal of debate within the company when deciding on this acquisition, particularly as the cost greatly exceeded the amount allocated for M&A in the mid-term management plan. There was also uncertainty about whether the acquisition might pose risks in terms of governance. However, the decisive argument was that even if it was a risk to acquire Blommer, we were ready to shift to global management.

The truth is this: The more we pursue global growth opportunities and develop our business, the more conscious we become of the inadequacies of our group management and global governance. Taking that awareness a step further, we will position Blommer as the catalyst for rapidly advancing our creation of a global governance system, and it will be a touchstone for transforming ourselves from a Japanese company with international business into a truly global company.

The third point is the creation of our future portfolio. To achieve continuous Group growth through 2050 and beyond, we need to build a business portfolio capable of generating value in the society that exists after the era of disruption. Growing the Industrial Chocolate Business globally, building our presence in the food industry and creating synergy between businesses will also drive the growth of our other businesses. In this way, we will focus on creating a new portfolio that will shape our future.

In fiscal 2019, which is the "change" year and the third year of the mid-term management plan, we will carry out transformation for realizing change in fiscal 2020, the "results" year. By steadily growing our existing businesses as well as Blommer's business, we will produce solid results and expect to achieve record operating profit of ¥24.0 billion.

Backcasting from 2050

My mission is to ensure the continued success of the Fuji Oil Group. In the past, it was considered irresponsible for managers to talk about long-term business ideas that they themselves would not be part of. But things are different now. Now we need to create the blueprint for the future with a sense of urgency from an ESG perspective. In addition to drawing up measures for the future based on our present situation, we plan to make a leap forward by backcasting from 2050. We have already begun that process.

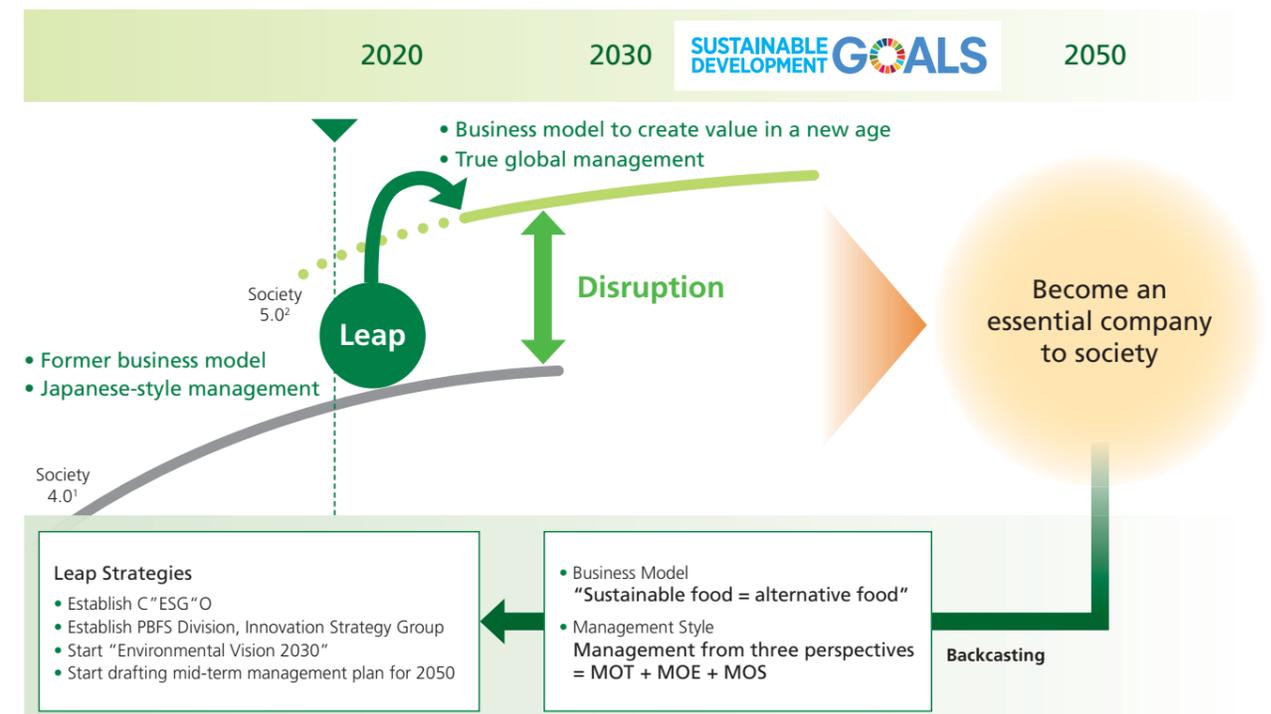
In April 2019, we established the position of Chief ESG Officer (C"ESG"O) to strengthen ESG management. Companies are now expected to create both social value and economic value concurrently, so we need to conduct management from three perspectives – management of technology (MOT), management of economics (MOE) and management of sustainability (MOS) – in order to continue to contribute to a sustainable society. Together with the Board of Directors, the C"ESG"O, with a focus on environmental (E) and social (S) aspects, will work to meet

the expectations of stakeholders through continuous improvement of corporate value and the sustainable development of society.

In addition, we have established the PBFS Division under the control of the Chief Strategy Officer (CSO) and the Innovation Strategy Group, a marketing unit under the Chief Technology Officer (CTO). These units will backcast from the future to determine in which areas and for which social issues we can provide solutions through our business model of "sustainable food = alternative food." The mission of these units will be to draw up a roadmap to 2030 and 2050, position specific products on that roadmap and rearrange our business portfolio to differentiate the Fuji Oil Group from our global competitors.

We will forge ahead with our transformation to become an essential company to society – in other words, a sustainable company. We look forward to your continued support.

Transcending Disruption



1. The information society in which people living in physical space input, search for and utilize information in cyberspace (the Internet, etc.)

2. A new type of society in which various social issues can be resolved by incorporating new innovations and technologies, such as IoT, AI and big data, into every industry and social life

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Editorial Policy

With this report, we have implemented integrated reporting to communicate the long-term corporate value of the Fuji Oil Group. Our aim is to gain the understanding of our stakeholders and make further progress by receiving their frank opinions. The Sustainability Report, available on our website, is issued to comprehensively report our views on our impact on society and our initiatives for sustainability to a broad range of stakeholders.

• Scope of Coverage

Activities of the Fuji Oil Group

• Company Names

Company names are presented as follows: Fuji Oil Holdings: Fuji Oil Holdings Inc. (holding company), Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.: Regional headquarters in Japan, The Fuji Oil Group/the Group: All Group companies in Japan and overseas, including Fuji Oil Holdings Inc.

• Period Covered

FY 2018 results for Fuji Oil Holdings Inc. and Group companies in Japan (April 1, 2018 – March 31, 2019) and mainly 2018 results for Group companies outside Japan (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018). Details of some prior and more recent activities and initiatives are also included.

Disclaimer regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements such as earnings forecasts of the Fuji Oil Group and other projections contained in this report reflect the Group's current analysis based on information available at the time of publication. Please be aware that actual results may differ from these forward-looking statements due to various factors such as economic trends and the Group's operating environment.

About the Fuji Oil Group

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Fuji Oil Group Management Philosophy

Mission (Our reason for being)

The Fuji Oil Group seeks to develop the potential of food ingredients. We will contribute to the happiness and well-being of the people by offering delicious and healthy food.

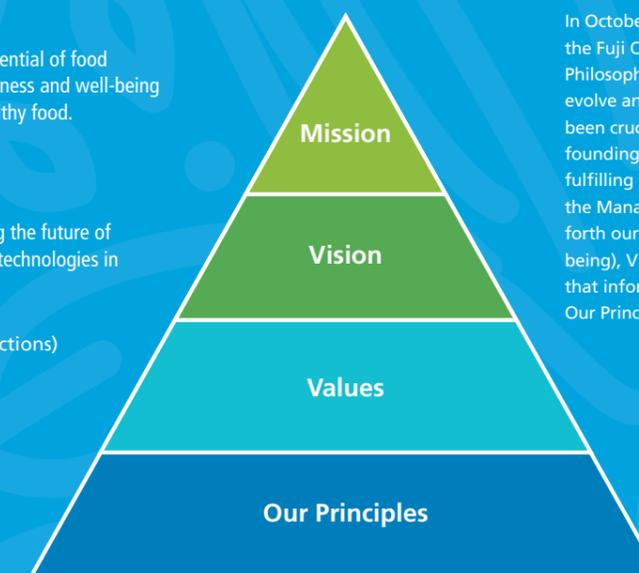
Vision

We seek to contribute to society by creating the future of delicious and healthy foods using our core technologies in oils & fats and soy.

Values (The values that inform our actions)

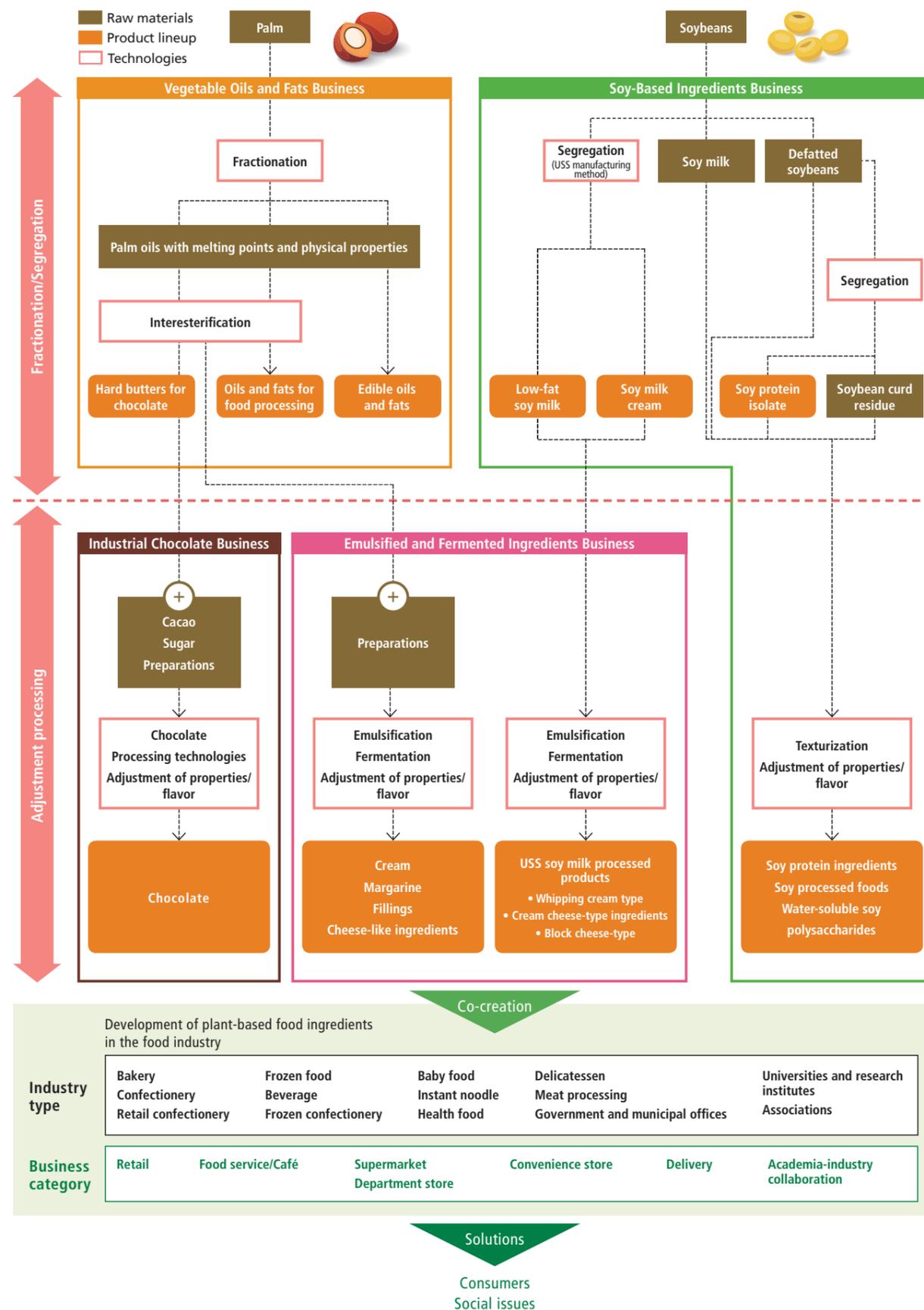
- Safety, quality and the environment
- Work for people
- Challenge and innovation
- Speed and timing

Our Principles



In October 2015, we established the Fuji Oil Group Management Philosophy to preserve, further evolve and pass on the DNA that has been crucial to our Group since its founding. To grow sustainably while fulfilling our social responsibilities, the Management Philosophy sets forth our Mission (Our reason for being), Vision, Values (The values that inform our actions) and Our Principles.

Portfolio



Core Technologies

The Fuji Oil Group's origins lie in the oil mill of Fuji Sanshi Co., Ltd., its predecessor company. When we were unable to receive allocations of oil and fat raw materials during postwar food rationing, we decided to focus on oils and fats from tropical regions such as coconut and palm, which were outside the mainstream at the time. We began on our path of innovation and challenge by developing distinctive products.

Separation Technologies (Fractionation/Segregation)

Natural oils and fats such as palm oil are mixtures of multiple substances. Technology for separating components with similar melting points from oils and fats that have solid and liquid components mixed in is called fractionation technology. This technology makes it possible to obtain new oil and fat ingredients with different functions that have different melting points and physical properties. Fuji Oil was the first in Japan to successfully industrialize and commercialize oil and fat fractionation technology. Today, it is still a core technology that we use to create many products.

We have also conducted extensive research and development related to soybeans. Through advanced utilization of soy protein isolate and water-soluble soy polysaccharides produced from soybeans, we have created a variety of soybean-derived products. In recent years, we have been creating new food ingredients from soy milk using the USS manufacturing method, a new separation technology.

Adjustment Processing Technologies

Separation technologies enable countless ingredients and functions to be obtained from a raw material. By blending these myriad parts with other ingredients and applying our expertise to adjust their physical properties and flavor and process them, we are able to provide new ingredients that meet the various needs of society and customers. Fractionation/segregation and adjustment processing are the fundamental technologies underlying our manufacturing and solutions, and add significant value to our products. Plant design by engineers in the Engineering Development Department, production operations that leverage the knowledge and expertise of the production departments, and a management system for ensuring safety and reliability by the Quality Assurance Department – these functions support reproduction of the quality established by the R&D Department and commercialization. We are able to provide innovative, high-value-added food ingredients that are safe and delicious.

Business Portfolio

Soy-Based Ingredients Business

We draw out the possibilities of soybeans in the aspects of nutrition, health, delicious flavor, and functionality, and apply them in developing everything from ingredients to foods.

- Share • Soy protein ingredients: No. 1 in Japan¹
- Water-soluble soy polysaccharides: No. 1 Worldwide¹



Vegetable Oils and Fats Business

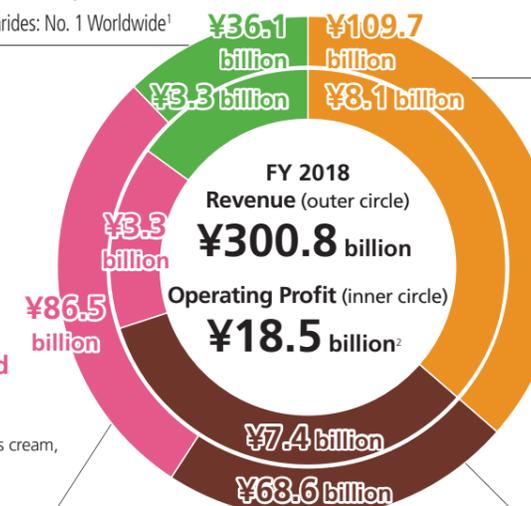
We develop and manufacture a wide range of oil and fat products, including function-enhancing oils and fats for chocolate, and oils and fats that improve flavor and texture.

- Share • One of the world's top three manufacturers of hard butters for chocolate¹

Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients Business

We propose ingredients that combine functionality with delicious flavor, such as cream, margarine and cheese flavor ingredients.

- Share • Fillings: No. 1 in China¹



Industrial Chocolate Business

We provide delicious, melt-in-your-mouth products that include highly flavored couverture and chocolate for specific applications such as bread and ice cream.

- Share • Industrial chocolate: No. 3 Worldwide,¹ No. 1 in Japan¹

1. According to our research (As of March 2019)

2. Composition of operating profit includes consolidation adjustments and expenses including Group administrative expenses

Fuji Oil Group History

Transformation

- From Japan-oriented business to local production for local consumption
- From product-out to solution-oriented management

Foundation

- Pursuit of originality
- Challenge and innovation

Dawn of an Era of Original Technologies

- Japan's era of high economic growth
- Support for changing dietary cultures

Overseas Expansion

- Expansion into regions around the world

1950
Establishment of Fuji Oil

1951
First successful industrial-scale copra crushing in Japan

1955
Start of Japan's first hard butter production at a solvent fractionation plant for oils and fats



1961
Start of use of defatted soy protein



1969
Hannan Business Operations Complex begins operation

1976
Development of fractionation technology by alcohol-hexane method

1980
Development of enzymatic interesterification technology¹

1981
Establishment of Fuji Oil (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.



1993
Development of water-soluble soy polysaccharide production technology

1992
Establishment of Vamo-Fuji Specialties N.V. in Belgium (now Fuji Oil Europe)

1987
Establishment of Fuji Vegetable Oil, Inc. in the U.S.

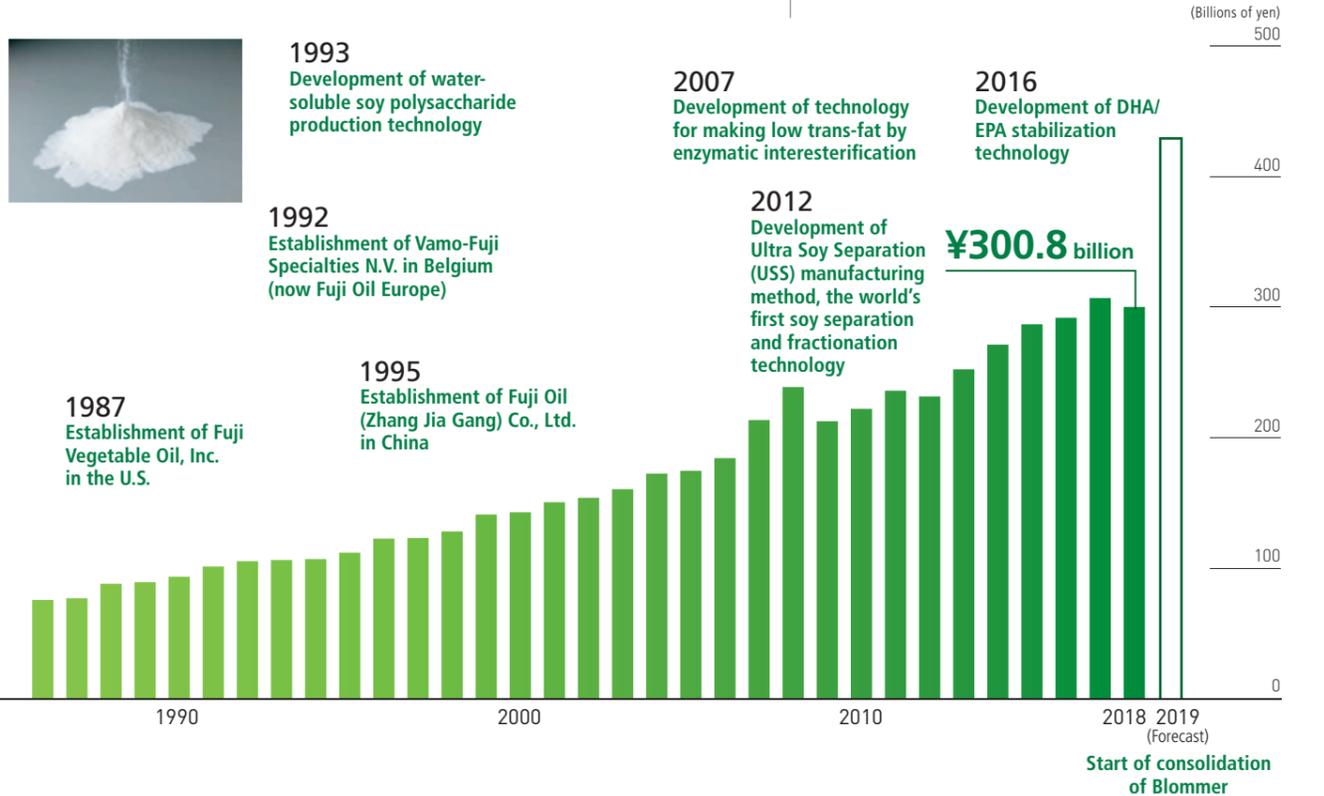
1995
Establishment of Fuji Oil (Zhang Jia Gang) Co., Ltd. in China

2007
Development of technology for making low trans-fat by enzymatic interesterification

2012
Development of Ultra Soy Separation (USS) manufacturing method, the world's first soy separation and fractionation technology

2016
Development of DHA/EPA stabilization technology

Revenue
Non-consolidated revenue for Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. for FY 1950 to FY 1983



History of Sustainable Foods

1955
Cocoa butter equivalent
Hard butters for chocolate

Cocoa butter was an expensive ingredient with limited supply, even as demand was growing. Fuji Oil responded by developing "Melano Butter," an ingredient derived from palm kernel oil, as a cocoa butter equivalent. With a melting point that could be adjusted according to the season, and a low, stable price, it was widely used and helped to foster Japan's vibrant chocolate culture.

1967
Animal protein alternatives
Soy protein ingredients

Focusing on protein as a future food resource, Fuji Oil promoted the advanced use of defatted soybeans. The Company established a gel formation method for soy protein isolate, and obtained patents in 10 countries. This was used to improve and stabilize the quality of processed meat products such as sausage, and processed marine products such as fish paste, and opened up the market for soy protein isolate.

1968
Fresh cream alternatives
Partial dairy whipping cream

Fuji Oil became the first in the world to succeed in direct heat sterilization of high-fat whipping cream. This sterilization method and sterile filling production made it possible to extend the shelf life of cream, and the quality assurance period also became dramatically longer. As distribution of the product widened, consumers were able to enjoy its delicious flavor everywhere in Japan.

1980
Dairy alternatives
Plant-based cheese alternatives²

Pastry shops often had difficulty obtaining cheese for cake due to production volume and transport issues. To solve this problem, Fuji Oil accelerated the development of cheese-flavored ingredients it had been researching. By adding technologies for emulsified and fermented ingredients and other products to its existing research, we completed development of Quearl, Japan's first plant-based cheese alternative.

1993
Utilization of soybean curd residue
Water-soluble soy polysaccharides

Using soybean curd residue as the raw ingredient, Fuji Oil successfully developed the world's first water-soluble soy polysaccharides, a water-soluble form of dietary fiber. These products are now used worldwide as natural food ingredients. Applications include preventing precipitation of milk components in acidic milk drinks by stabilizing dispersion of proteins, and preventing foods such as processed noodles and cooked rice from sticking together.

2012
Dairy alternatives
USS soy milk products

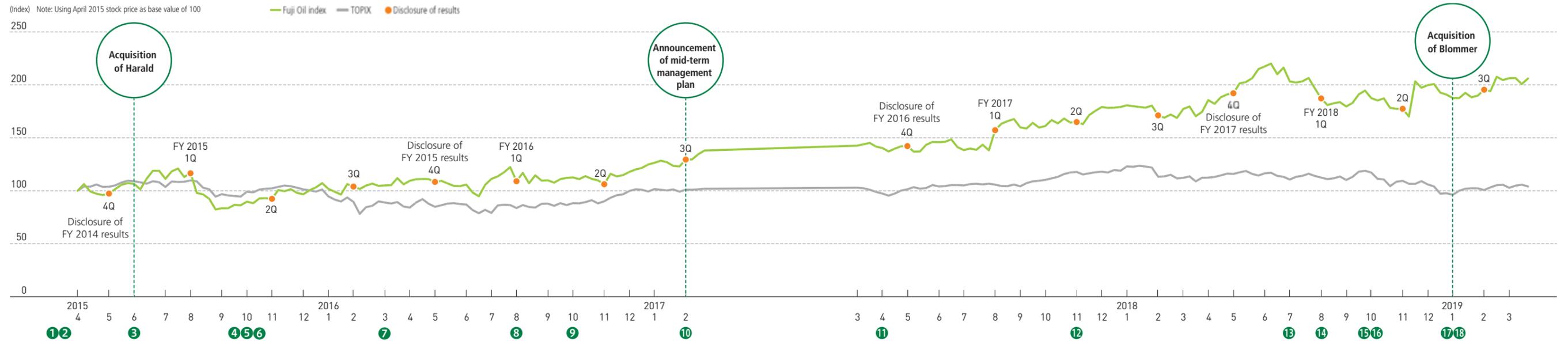
Fuji Oil developed and patented its Ultra Soy Separation (USS) manufacturing method for separating soy into soy milk cream and low-fat soy milk, much like the method used to separate milk. We have developed applications of plant-based products including cheese type ingredients and whipping cream type ingredients derived from soybeans, and offer an extensive array of processed products similar to dairy products.

1. A technology that recombines oils and fats at the molecular level, using enzymes as catalysts. It can be used to obtain hard butters with qualities similar to cocoa butter used in chocolate from general purpose oils such as sunflower oil.

2. Fermented filled cheese that uses non-fat milk solids while replacing milk fat with vegetable oil

Management History since Shifting to a Holding Company System

Stock Price



1 2015 Establishment of Fuji Oil (China) Investment as a Regional Headquarters in China

We established Fuji Oil (China) Investment Co., Ltd. to speed up decision-making in response to diversifying customer needs and market changes, while handling responsibilities such as strengthening our business foundation in China, supporting Group companies and maximizing synergy, and generating new businesses.

2 2015 Establishment of Asia R&D Center, Our First R&D Center outside Japan

We opened the Asia R&D Center in Singapore as our first R&D center overseas. Focusing on regional market needs, it has built an organizational structure for pursuing consumer-oriented solutions.

3 2015 Acquisition of Shares of Harald, a Leading Industrial Chocolate Manufacturer in Brazil

Fuji Oil acquired the shares of Harald Indústria e Comércio de Alimentos S.A., a leader in industrial chocolate in Brazil.



This was a major step forward in the global expansion of our chocolate business. Through cooperation with Harald, we are supporting the spread of a new culture of chocolate in South America and developing high-quality, sophisticated chocolate products.

4 2015 Shift to a Holding Company System

We shifted to a holding company system for the following reasons: to strengthen Group strategic functions, demonstrate value creation capabilities corresponding to each region, establish a global governance system, and hire and develop management personnel. We then began to build the management infrastructure to continuously grow alongside other top players in the industry and continue to contribute to society.

→ P. 23

5 2015 Establishment of Fuji Oil Group Management Philosophy

The Fuji Oil Group Management Philosophy clearly states our Mission, Vision, Values and Principles. It also passes on the spirit that Fuji Oil has cherished since it was established. With all our employees worldwide focused in the same direction, we are working to resolve social issues.

→ P. 7

6 2015 Establishment of ESG Committee

We established the ESG Committee as an advisory body to the Board of Directors to expedite and promote ESG-related activities. The Committee is making comprehensive efforts to facilitate ESG-minded management by submitting reports and recommendations to the Board of Directors on key issues related to priority themes.

→ P. 26

7 2016 Formulation of Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing Policy

In the Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing Policy, we pledge our commitment to the "No Deforestation, No Peatland Development, No Exploitation" (NDPE) standards. We source responsibly produced palm oil from suppliers that respect people and the environment.

→ P. 49

8 2016 Acquisition of Shares of GCB Specialty Chocolates, an Industrial Chocolate Manufacturer in Malaysia

We have positioned the Asian market, where sustained growth is projected, as our priority region, and acquired shares of GCB Specialty Chocolates Sdn. Bhd. to take advantage of its expected synergy in the expansion of our Industrial Chocolate Business.

9 2016 Establishment of Fuji Science & Innovation Center

This facility was established as the headquarters of our global network for research and technology development. The facility is located inside of Fuji Oil's Hannan Business Operations Complex. Working closely with the Tsukuba Research and Development Center and the Asia R&D Center, it seeks to create the future of delicious and healthy foods by assessing market needs globally and creating plant-based solutions.



10 2017 Announcement of Mid-Term Management Plan, "Towards a Further Leap 2020"

We announced a four-year, fixed mid-term management plan that marked a change from our previous rolling plan. We positioned this as a period for building the foundation for a significant leap towards sustainable growth in a rapidly changing market environment.

→ P. 44

11 2017 Formulation of the Fuji Oil Group Human Rights Policy

Based on the "Work for people" value expressed in the Group Management Philosophy, we established the Fuji Oil Group Human Rights Policy. We strive for sustainable growth in harmony with society, and contribute to society through our core business while maintaining two-way communication with stakeholders.

→ P. 26

12 2017 Establishment of Unifuji in Malaysia

To source responsibly produced palm oil from suppliers that respect people and the environment, we established Unifuji Sdn. Bhd., a joint venture in Malaysia that produces and sells high-value-added palm oil products made from sustainable palm oil.

→ P. 50



1. Non-consolidated subsidiary

2. A task force that was instituted by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in response to inclinations expressed by G20 financial ministers and central bank governors.

13 2018 Acquisition of Shares of Industrial Food Services, an Industrial Chocolate Manufacturer in Australia

Fuji Oil acquired the shares of Industrial Food Services Pty. Ltd. in Australia, a country with high chocolate consumption. In Australia, it is now legally required to indicate the percentage of domestically produced raw materials on the label of most manufactured products, so the ability to produce and supply Australian-made chocolate in Australia will be a significant advantage.

14 2018 Formulation of Responsible Cacao Sourcing Policy

We clarified our policy on sourcing of cacao, a key raw material for the Fuji Oil Group. In line with the Responsible Cacao Sourcing Policy, we are committed to sourcing sustainably grown cacao in cooperation with the various stakeholders in the cacao supply chain.

→ P. 54

15 2018 Establishment of Fuji Europe Africa¹

Fuji Oil is seeking to strengthen its Vegetable Oils and Fats and Industrial Chocolate businesses in Europe. Fuji Europe Africa B.V.¹ was established in the Netherlands as the regional headquarters for Europe and Africa with the aim of optimizing Group synergies through strategic initiatives, creation of new businesses, and research and development. We will also promote business expansion.

16 2018 Membership in Foodvalley NL

Fuji Oil joined Foodvalley NL, a foundation located in the city of Wageningen, the Netherlands. The region is a hub of knowledge for the agriculture and food sectors. As a member of the Food Valley Foundation, we are expanding our global research and development network as well as promoting open innovation.



→ P. 31

17 2019 Acquisition of Shares of Blommer, a Leading Industrial Chocolate Manufacturer in the U.S.

Fuji Oil acquired the shares of Blommer, which is the world's third-largest industrial chocolate manufacturer and operates mainly in North America. Through further expansion of its chocolate business, we will strive to establish our presence globally. We can also expect synergy in the area of sustainability, as Blommer is a leader in supporting sustainable cocoa farming.



→ P. 47

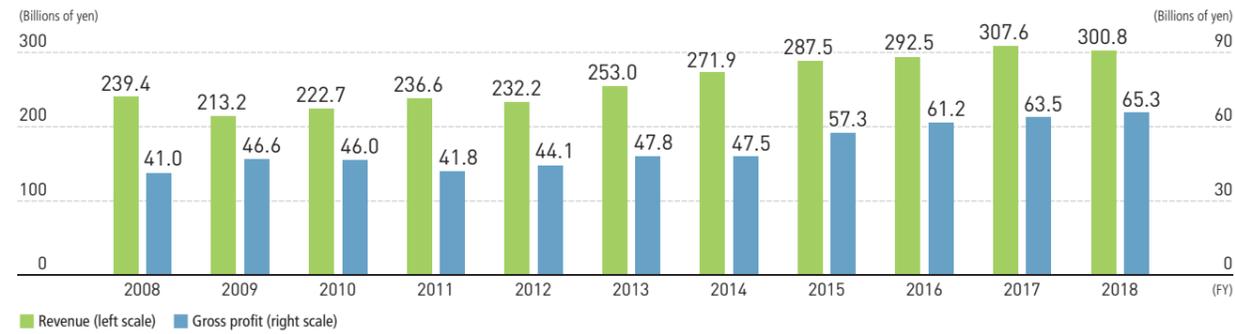
18 2019 Selection to CDP Forest A List

Fuji Oil was named to the CDP Forest A List, the highest level, by international environmental nonprofit CDP in recognition of its activities to prevent deforestation. In May 2019, Fuji Oil announced its support of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)² as part of its effort to promote ESG-minded management.

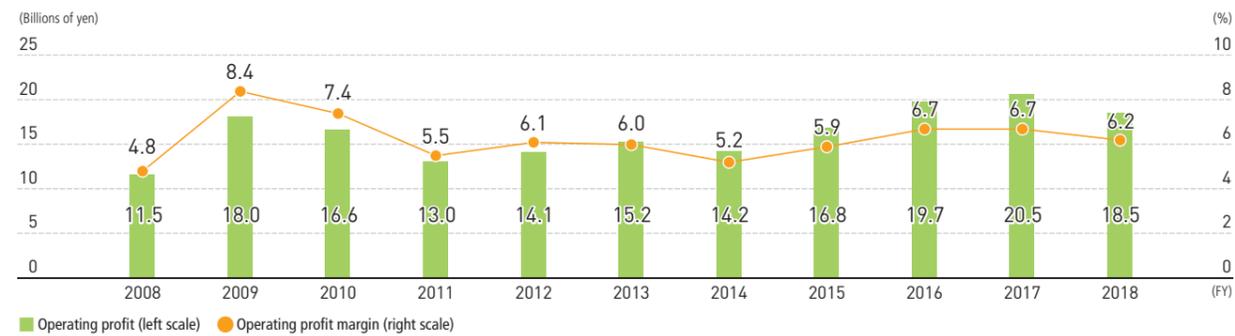
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Financial Highlights

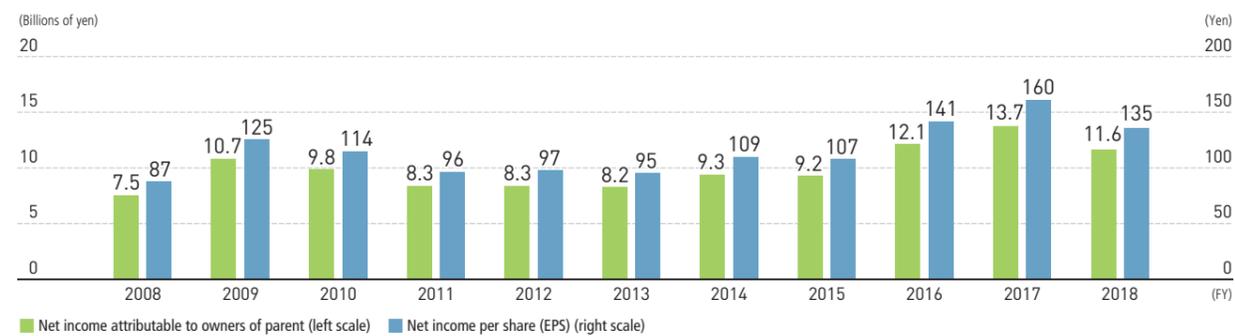
Revenue/Gross Profit



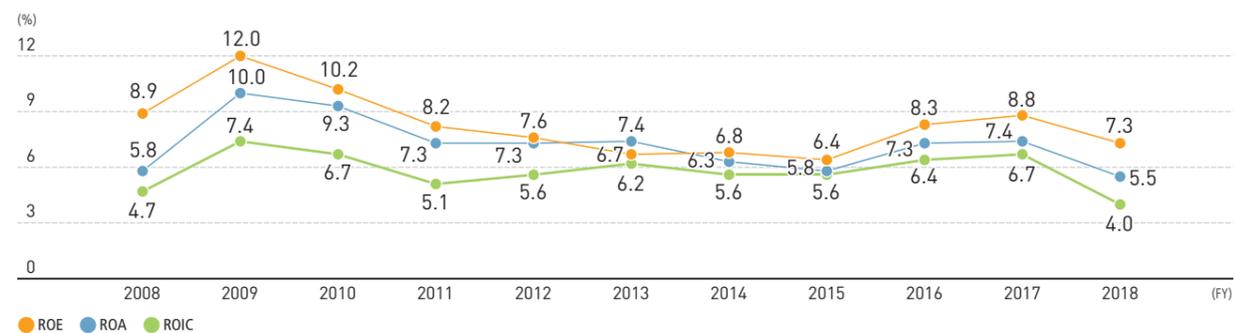
Operating Profit/Operating Profit Margin



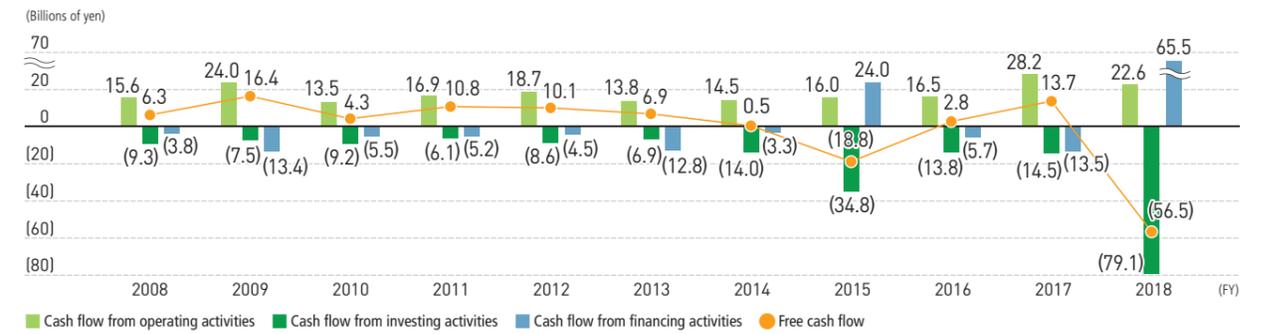
Net Income Attributable to Owners of Parent/Net Income per Share (EPS)



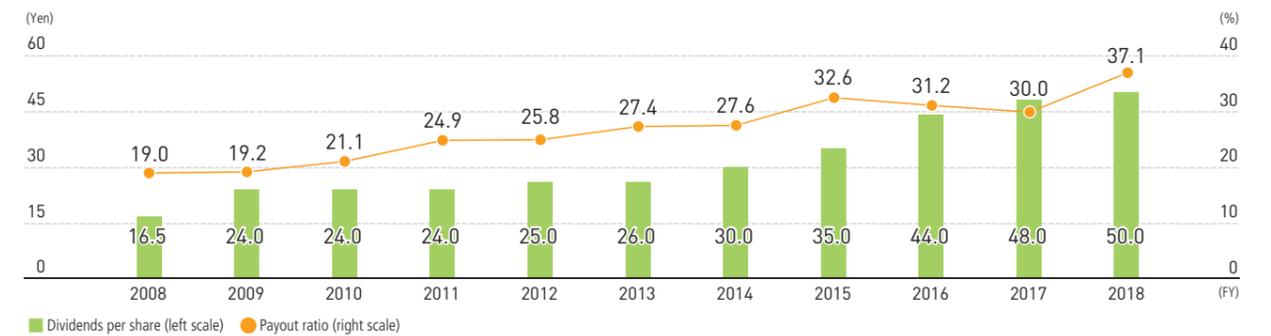
ROE/ROA/ROIC



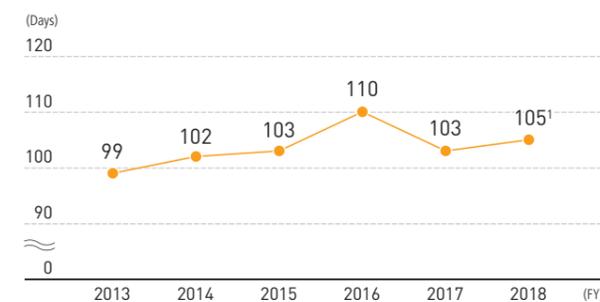
Cash Flows



Dividends per Share/Payout Ratio



Cash Conversion Cycle

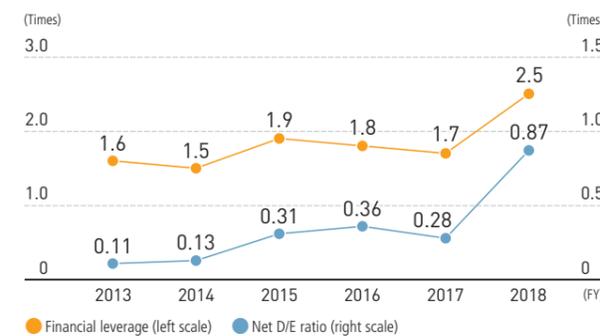


1. Excluding impact of consolidation of Blommer on the balance sheet

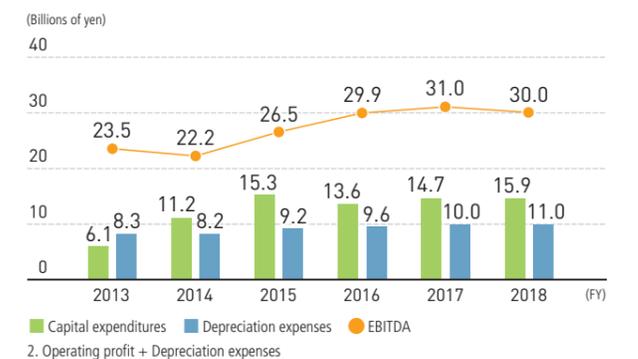
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Financial Leverage/Net D/E Ratio



Capital Expenditures/Depreciation Expenses/EBITDA²



2. Operating profit + Depreciation expenses

Group Management

18 Feature: Group Governance Issues and the Future of the Fuji Oil Group

23 Strengthening Group Governance

24 Sustainability Strategy

27 Safety, Quality and the Environment

28 "Hitozukuri" (Fostering People) Strategy

29 Solutions through the Creation of Foods (Innovation Strategy)

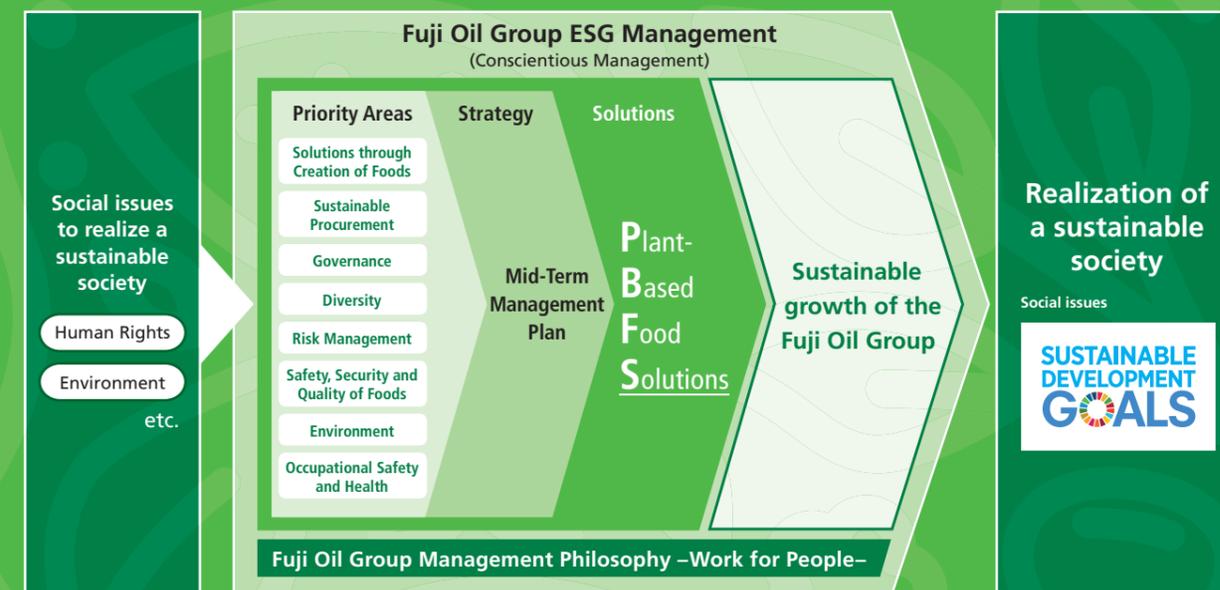
32 Corporate Governance

38 Business and Other Risks

40 Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Executive Officers



Overview of the Fuji Oil Group's Management



The Fuji Oil Group strives for the realization of a sustainable society by pursuing Plant-Based Food Solutions to the problems facing society. Through these efforts, we aim for sustainable growth for the Fuji Oil Group and, as a member of society, to contribute to sustainability.

Feature: Group Governance Issues and the Future of the Fuji Oil Group



A Discussion between the CEO and an Outside Director

Hiroshi Shimizu
President and CEO



Kazuhiro Mishina
Outside Director
(Professor at Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University)

As concern about the future grew, new challenges began to emerge. The Fuji Oil Group will need to evolve further and take a more global perspective. One of the keys to this is group governance. Backcasting from its vision for 2050, the Fuji Oil Group will continue to make appropriate reforms.

In October 2015, Fuji Oil shifted to a holding company system that delegates authority to each of its regional headquarters. Under the banner of Plant-Based Food Solutions (PBFS), the Fuji Oil Group is now implementing reforms for the future. Keys to those reforms are “governance,” “global” and “group.” In this feature, CEO Hiroshi Shimizu and Outside Director Kazuhiro Mishina discuss topics such as the current state of management and areas that still need improvement.

Mishina Since you became president, Fuji Oil has launched a number of reforms. I think the reforms to the management structure can be likened to changing from a one-story management structure to a two-story structure with regional execution functions.

I was appointed as an outside director in 2013, when you were named President, but actually I served as an advisor to Fuji Oil's management during the term of Yoshitaka Ebihara, your predecessor. My impression was that Mr. Ebihara, who stepped aside as CEO to become chairman, felt he had done all he could as a researcher. He seemed to think that in order for Fuji Oil to grow further, he should turn its management over to someone with different ideas. You are the first

president at Fuji Oil to come from the sales field.

I think Mr. Ebihara believed that you were the one who could change the Company's management structure. I understand my nomination as an outside director was made with the idea of having me serve in a supervisory role in this new management structure.

The management structure you have created came about because you took on the mission of decisively changing Fuji Oil – you have implemented

a series of major reforms, including establishment of the Group Management Philosophy and introducing governance reforms. What changed was that Fuji Oil was previously a “one-story house,” so to speak. The three rooms of that one-story house were occupied by the oils and fats business, the confectionery and bakery ingredients business, and the soy business. Even in overseas expansion, Fuji Oil's style was simply to deploy the technology, market development expertise and sales techniques it had developed in Japan. I guess a sense

of crisis that this approach was no longer working was the impetus for the change in president.

The holding company system that you adopted was akin to a major expansion of the one-story house into a two-story building. Regional headquarters around the world were set up on the second floor, with the previous Fuji Oil serving as the foundation. In other words, the new structure was a clear shift to a region-based perspective rather than management by business line, which had previously been the approach.

Shimizu With the rapid pace of change today, I feel a sense of crisis every time I think about global management. Our moves to strengthen global management and group governance have only just begun.

As you said, we have switched to a two-story structure, but especially recently, I have become more aware that Japan is unique.

Previously, Fuji Oil's approach of viewing the world from Japan was the right approach in some respects. For example, we entered Southeast Asia early on, and achieved success with a Japanese-style business model. When I became president, about 40 percent of our sales came from overseas markets, so I thought our globalization was progressing well. But I came to realize that in fact, we were not a global company, but merely a Japanese company with international business.

What we need to do is think of Japan as just one of our business regions, and conduct governance that is suitable for each region. Don't get me wrong, I'm not saying that Japan is no longer important. The technologies we have cultivated here are important assets that we can use in our overseas operations. But that does not mean that we can simply export our technologies and business model as they are. We need to be

aware that the Japanese market has special characteristics, such as consumers who drive demand for high-value-added products, a declining population and a shrinking economy.

In other words, even though the Japanese-style business model and governance are effective in Japan, it is important not to try to force this model on the rest of the world. Nor should we unilaterally try to adopt global practices in the Japanese model. Rather, it is important to optimize our approach to the characteristics of each region.

Also, even though the accelerating pace of change today involves inherent risks, it also presents opportunities to take on new challenges. Rapidly changing social issues and needs in each region have to be identified by businesses located in those regions, and then aggregated and managed by the holding company.

From these standpoints, there are still issues to be addressed in Fuji Oil's current global management and group governance.

Mishina A region-based strategy is critical to be globally competitive in the food industry, where dietary cultures and preferences differ from region to region.

Taking a global view, each region of the world has its own unique dietary culture and history, and the ways people view food ingredients may differ considerably. In Japan, soybeans are a very familiar ingredient, and soy milk and soy vegetable protein as a meat alternative are readily accepted. In Western countries, though, the choice of ingredients may be completely different – soybeans are strongly associated with livestock feed, almond milk is preferred over soy milk, and wheat and legumes other than soy are the main

types of vegetable protein. For functional foods, soybeans are processed in Japan, but in the West, peas are commonly used as the raw ingredient. Oils and fats are another example. China has a culture of cooking at high temperatures, so peanut oil tends to be preferred because of its high smoke point. Even within Europe or the United States, histories and dietary cultures vary according to the country or region, and market needs are distinctly different. This means that Fuji Oil must conduct its business in

each region with a solid grasp of these regional characteristics. In addition, as we implement our Plant-Based Food Solutions, the approach of thinking of the ingredient first – in other words, asking “how can we use soybeans?” – will not necessarily work globally.

Various global management systems exist, and there is no single right one. So for Fuji Oil, whose business is food, I think it’s important to operate with a regional perspective. Currently, substantial authority has been transferred to Fuji Oil’s regional headquarters. Even though our business operations in Japan, which were formerly centered on the parent company, generate the majority of our profit, that cash is being allocated to other regions. Without this management system, growth of other regions could not be expected. It is important to understand that this is a transition period to lay the groundwork for Fuji Oil’s significant growth.



Shimizu Since becoming CEO in 2015, I have carried out reforms toward achieving new growth and tried to show the direction we want to take. However, I recognize the need for discussions of specific practical measures.

Since 2015, we have conducted “two-story” group management, as you mentioned, but we recognized that this was not functioning as well as we had hoped. This prompted us to devise the Mid-Term Management Plan “Towards a Further Leap 2020.”

One focus of this plan is “reinforcement of core competence.” Through business operations and small-scale M&As in different countries, we have tried to build global businesses that will be strong enough to compete successfully in the future. As such, we ascertained that the Group’s core competence is hard butters for chocolate and the chocolate business itself. This is what led to the acquisition of Blommer in fiscal 2018. Effectively managing Blommer from fiscal 2019 is the minimum requirement for us to transform into a global company.

However, even as we carry out the mid-term management plan, I strongly feel that there are

Mishina In globalization, the Company’s growth engine, there are still a lot of issues to be resolved in each region, and new effective tactics are needed to expand the soy business.

As you said, of the three pillars of the mid-term management plan, “reinforcement of core competence” was dramatically advanced by the acquisition of Blommer.

Shimizu I think we need to always implement both management from a regional perspective and management based on business lines in a matrix-like structure, because if we can’t demonstrate our competitiveness as a Group, we won’t be able to compete against rival companies worldwide. In the Industrial Chocolate Business, for example, we compete with the same companies in every region, but at the same time, we also supply industrial chocolate to multinational companies that operate globally. We need to improve the competitiveness and credibility of the Group based on the business-line strategy.

Balanced management presents difficulties, such as conflicts of interest between regions, but I want to conduct group management based on this matrix style.

other issues to be dealt with. We are changing in line with development of our core competence, completing structural reforms, and building a robust structure as a global company. These ideas are not wrong. But on the whole, I don’t think the Company has changed as much as it needs to. The speed of change is also insufficient. Although our views about change are correct, conventional thinking has impeded implementation. In retrospect, I believe one of the reasons for this is that the specifics of how to go about implementing changes were never fully discussed. We are now beginning discussions with a view to the next management plan. By backcasting from 2050, we will clarify our goals. I want to draw up detailed roadmaps to 2030 and 2050 that incorporate the business portfolio that results from taking MOS and the timeline into consideration in MOT and MOE.

However, regarding “growth of soy business” and other plant-based foods (PBFs), the market is booming, particularly overseas, but the fact is that we still need new effective tactics.

By region, business in the U.S. will become as strong as in Japan. In China, we have established a new factory in Guangzhou, and have made significant progress in liquidating struggling businesses. On the other hand, in Europe, the Company hasn’t broken out of the “factory” mindset, as it did in the United States. Despite efforts

Shimizu We have a long history of pursuing alternative foods. Now we need to continue to innovate with our sights set on 2050.

Some people tend to equate PBFs with soybeans, but since 2018, I have been stressing that it is not just about soybeans. Even chocolate is a PBF made from cacao. Also, as you pointed out, there are large regional differences in attitudes about PBFs, so we will not be able to keep up if we only look at ingredients first. We have to think about needs and then come up with an alternative product to meet those needs.

During Fuji Oil’s approximately 70-year history, it has researched sustainable foods (alternative oils and fats and alternative proteins) and contributed to society with product innovation. On the other hand, looking ahead to the future, the global population is predicted to increase to nearly 10 billion by 2050. In the near future, our current new employees will be in their fifties and will have

Mishina The Board of Directors engages in free and vigorous discussion in an open atmosphere. I want to further strengthen governance to build a global management structure.

Since we’re here for this discussion, I’d like to talk about the Board of Directors reforms. In general, at Japanese companies, the president is the leader of the company, and as such, assumes full authority and in many cases takes control of running board meetings. But you have mastered the art of moderating board meetings. Your role is to encourage open and active discussion by coordinating the flow of discussion. As a result, free and vigorous debate takes place, and I don’t think such a democratic board of directors exists at any other Japanese company. At quite a few Japanese companies, board meetings start at 10:00 in the morning and end at noon, but Fuji Oil’s board has no scheduled ending time. It’s sensitive because a lot of confidential information is discussed, but I always want to let stakeholders see what goes on in board meetings.

such as making a subsidiary of GCB Specialty Chocolates, which is an industrial chocolate manufacturer in Malaysia, there is no denying that we got off to a relatively slow start in Asia. I think we need to have extensive discussions during future Board of Directors meetings about the businesses and areas where there are still issues to be addressed.

become core personnel, but if things remain as they are now, the supply of protein will have stagnated. In raising children, for example, infant formula made from milk alone will not be enough to meet demand. Fuji Oil can protect the health of that future society with plant-based alternative products. That is one of the objectives of the SDGs. Thinking about conditions in 2050 and backcasting from there, our establishment of the R&D Division for Future Creation, the Innovation Strategy Group and the PBFs Division all seem like logical steps. In 2019, we established the new position of C“ESG”O as the executive responsible for promoting ESG initiatives. Since promotion of PBFs is also essentially our sustainability strategy, we need to focus more on that.

The makeup of internal directors has also changed. Previously, the board consisted of representatives from the oils and fats, confectionery and bakery ingredients, and soy businesses, but now board members are appointed based on their strength in particular functions, such as production, R&D, marketing and sales. This enables the board to thoroughly consider proposals from various angles.

As one of its governance reforms, the Company is also considering changing its compensation system. Evaluation criteria and evaluation methods have to evolve to support global management that contributes to a sustainable society. This reform is crucial in order to obtain and keep people who have the requisite knowledge and abilities.





Shimizu

I have been focusing on diversity and the succession plan since April, and want to evolve Fuji Oil into a company with creativity.

You mentioned that our board meetings have no scheduled ending time, but I think the important point is for directors to give opinions from different perspectives and confirm all of the risks and merits of proposals. The fact that we incorporate this step of thoroughly examining proposals from various angles is what led to our acquisition of Blommer, which entailed a higher level of capital investment than we planned for in the mid-term management plan.

Nevertheless, there are still some issues with the composition of the board. Although bringing together the top people in each function has invigorated discussion, it is not always easy to balance the views of everyone. Fuji Oil has revamped the structure of the board, but I think further improvement is needed in terms of separating management supervision and execution. If this aspect of

Japanese-style governance remains, it could be a significant problem in alliances and M&A with overseas companies.

With that awareness, I have been devoting more attention to this issue since April 2019. In particular, I am focusing on promoting diversity.

As we approach the “super-smart society,” which is called “Society 5.0” in Japan, nothing will be more important than creativity. And I believe that how well we are able to exercise creativity will depend on diversity. I will work to promote diversity in the Company while strongly encouraging the participation of women, which is a particular issue in Japan. Second, I fully realize the importance of cultivating the next generation of management talent. I will concentrate on a succession plan with the aim of developing management candidates who can think creatively.

Mishina

As the Company’s first outside director, I also have a role to play in designing the system for participation of outside directors so the next generation of outside directors can contribute to effective governance.

I have been involved in the field of talent development for many years, and from that point of view, I would not give Fuji Oil’s succession planning passing marks. Efforts are being made in that area under your leadership, but there is something I would like to propose from the standpoint of diversity. Diversity isn’t reflected much in the ratio of women in managerial positions, but in fact, many talented women have been promoted to key posts at Fuji Oil Holdings, and I feel that the participation of women is more advanced than it appears. In contrast, at operating companies, there are few women in managerial positions. I think it’s important to actively promote women in order to take on new challenges such as PBFS.

Finally, I want to mention outside directors as part of governance reforms. I had been saying that two outside directors is not enough, but in

fiscal 2019 that number was increased to three. I think three outside directors is the minimum necessary for vigorous debate.

More outside directors will need to be added in the future, but there are various thoughts on the ideal number of outside directors or by how much to reduce the number of internal directors.

I have served as an outside director for a number of years. So, based on my experience, I think that increasing the number of outside directors will lead to more vigorous debate. As Fuji Oil’s first outside director, I intend to design a system in which outside directors will not assume office as “individuals,” but instead will function as a single “body.” I would like to pass on a framework for effective governance to the next generation of outside directors.

Strengthening Group Governance

Global Management Structure

Roles of the Holding Company

In October 2015, the Fuji Oil Group shifted to a holding company system.

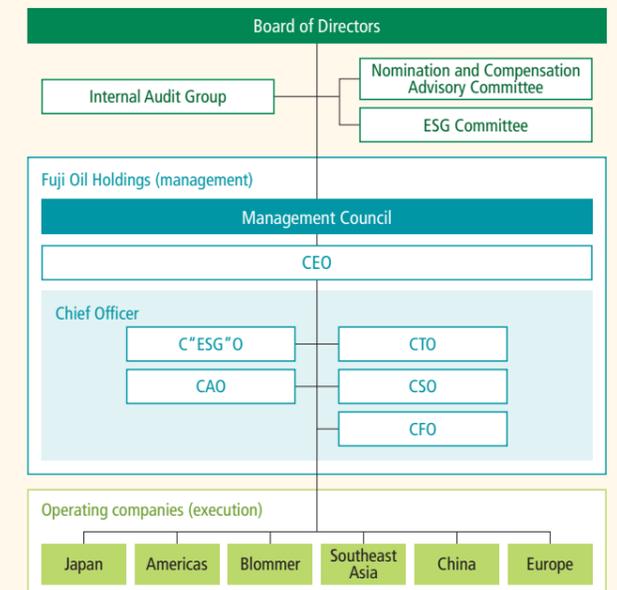
The holding company works to achieve sustainable growth and enhance corporate value for the Fuji Oil Group. It is responsible for the strategic functions of building an appropriate business portfolio and optimizing the allocation of resources, creating a management structure suitable for the Group as a whole, establishing various systems and evaluation indicators as frameworks, and hiring and developing management personnel.

| | |
|--|---|
| Strengthen Group strategic functions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on Group strategy Strengthen planning functions for management strategy including new business and M&A Optimize the allocation of management resources within the Group to lead to the next stage of growth |
| Demonstrate value creation capabilities corresponding to each region | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish regional headquarters and delegate authority to them Accelerate management in each region |
| Establish a global governance system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a management system that is transparent and fair Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the holding company and regional headquarters Separate management supervision from execution |
| Hiring and developing management personnel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hire and develop the next generation of managers Optimally allocate personnel throughout the entire Group |

Group Governance

Based on the current mid-term management plan, which began in fiscal 2017, we are expanding operations globally, including an aggressive M&A strategy. Strengthening group governance is becoming an urgent issue. We are developing a global management structure with Chief Officers at the center, and are strengthening its functions.

In April 2019, we established the C“ESG”O and CAO positions. We will promote management from three perspectives (MOT + MOE + MOS) in order to continue contributing to a sustainable society. In addition, as we continue to expand globally, we will accelerate the establishment of Group infrastructure.



Chief ESG Officer (C“ESG”O)

In strengthening ESG management, the C“ESG”O, with a focus on environmental (E) and social (S) aspects, will work to meet the expectations of stakeholders through continuous improvement of corporate value and the sustainable development of society together with the Board of Directors.



Takashi Kadota
Director and Senior Executive Officer
Chief “ESG” Officer (C“ESG”O)

The Fuji Oil Group supports the pursuit of the SDGs and will meet the expectations of its stakeholders by promoting management from three perspectives. These perspectives incorporate sustainability in addition to technology and economic value.

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

The CAO is responsible for building a common global framework for personnel management, administration, and legal matters to address diversity issues in Japan and overseas, and for providing accurate and transparent information regarding corporate activities to stakeholders.



Takehiko Sumiya
Director and Senior Executive Officer
Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

We are aware that we have been unable to free ourselves from a Japan-centric mindset even though more than 70% of our employees are non-Japanese. We will work to strengthen global management infrastructure by including diversity in management and by developing a succession plan to develop creative management personnel.

Sustainability Strategy

ESG Management Priority Themes for Contributing to Society through Our Businesses

To realize contributions to the sustainable development of society as well as its own sustainable growth and the creation of value for society through its business activities, the Fuji Oil Group has identified ESG management priority themes.

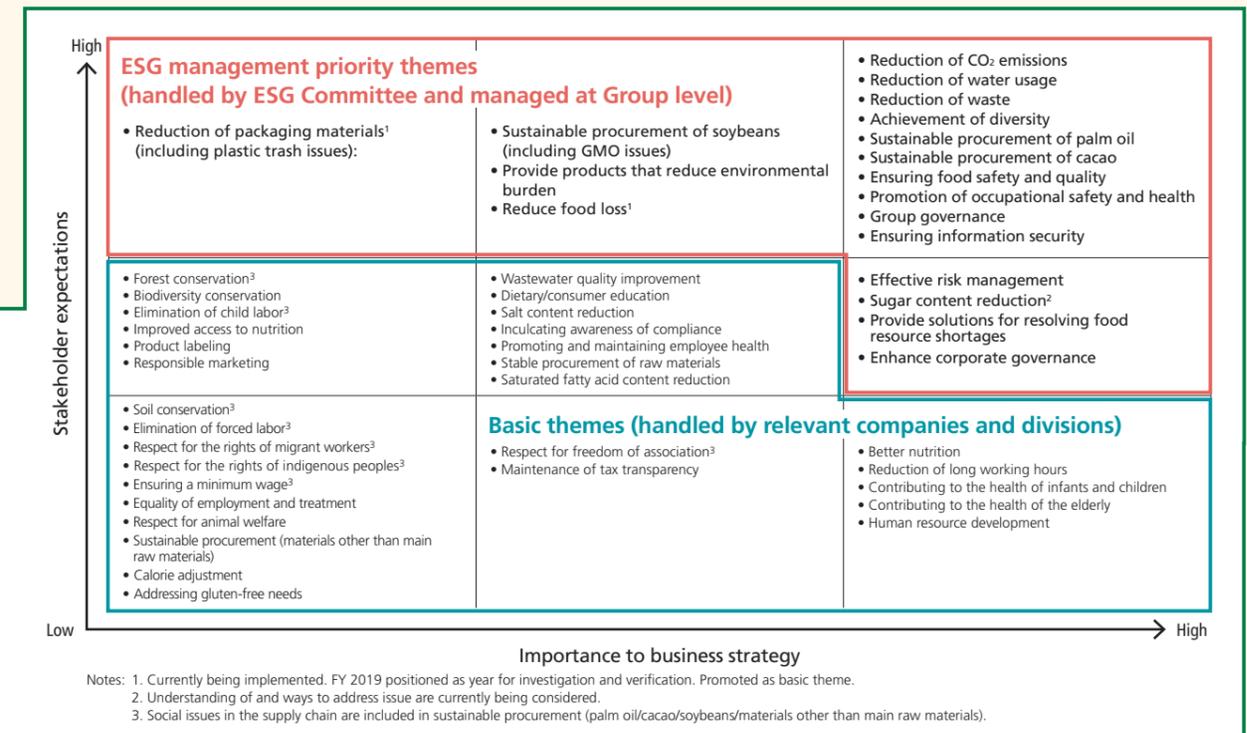
FY 2019 ESG Management Priority Themes

In June 2019, we identified new social issues and other priority themes to address in fiscal 2019, reflecting comments and advice from stakeholders.

Examples of Stakeholder Advice

- Fuji Oil Group should use a materiality map to evaluate “social issues it can help resolve through its products”
- Consider sustainable procurement of soybeans

FY 2019 Priority Theme Identification Flow Chart



| Category | Priority Area | FY 2019 ESG Management Priority Themes | Targets | SDGs of Particular Focus for Achievement | FY 2019 Measures | Responsible Chief Officer | Relevant page | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---------------|-------|
| Social issues we can help resolve through our products | Solutions through the creation of foods | Provide solutions for resolving food resource shortages | • Replace animal resources such as meat and milk with plant-based food ingredients in anticipation of future food resource shortages. Establish and disseminate plant-based substitutes and alternative technologies. | | • Commercialize and sell plant-based food ingredients as alternatives to dairy and animal protein products | CTO | P. 29 | |
| | | Provide products that reduce environmental burden | • Establish processing technology that does not use chemical processing and solvent processing, which carry a significant environmental burden | | • Develop oil and protein processing technology that does not use chemical catalysts or solvent processing | | P. 56 | |
| Social issues we can help resolve through our business processes | Safety, security and quality of foods | Ensuring food safety and quality | • Establish basic approaches and information management system related to quality assurance • Enhance collaboration among quality assurance personnel • Ensure that all products Fuji Oil Group manufactures are never cause for complaints | | • Update quality audit items to improve the level of quality assurance overseas • Strengthen networks among quality assurance personnel • Update and inculcate Quality Assurance Regulations | C“ESG”O | P. 27 | |
| | Sustainable procurement | Palm oil | • Promote “No Deforestation, No Peatland Development, No Exploitation” (NDPE) development throughout the supply chain | | • Improve traceability to oil mills (100% by 2020) • Palmaju Edible Oil Sdn. Bhd. supply chain improvement activities • Address supply chain issues (grievances) | CSO | P. 49 | |
| | | Cacao | • Promote Responsible Cacao Sourcing Policy | | • Help the Ecuadorian cacao farmers we support increase yield per unit area | | P. 54 | |
| | | Soybeans (including GMO issues) | • Prevent soybean procurement from deforested areas | | • Identify social trends and formulate approaches | | P. 56 | |
| | Environment | Reduction of CO ₂ emissions | Environmental Vision 2030 | • 24% reduction in CO ₂ emissions by 2030 (compared with base year of 2016) | | • Set revised goals aligned with new requirements for SBT ² certification • Establish optimal methods for collecting and analyzing CO ₂ emissions data. Promote CO ₂ emissions reduction and accurate information disclosure | C“ESG”O | P. 27 |
| | | Reduction of water usage | | • 20% reduction in water usage per unit of production by 2030 (compared with base year of 2016) | | • Establish optimal methods for collecting and analyzing water usage data. Promote water usage reduction and accurate information disclosure | | |
| | | Reduction of waste | | • 10% reduction in waste per unit of production by 2030 (compared with base year of 2016) | | • Establish optimal methods for collecting and analyzing waste data. Promote waste reduction and accurate information disclosure | | |
| | Diversity | Achievement of diversity | • Implement diversity management that empowers diverse human resources including women, non-Japanese, people with disabilities, and people who identify as LGBT to make the most of their abilities and participate in value creation | | • Formulate diversity management vision, roadmap and goals | CAO | P. 28 | |
| | Occupational safety and health | Promotion of occupational safety and health | • Place top priority on safety and respect for humanity. Keep all Group companies accident free by creating safe and comfortable workplaces | | • Institutionalize risk prediction activities (meetings) before work starts at all Group companies • Further enhance safety management activities at Group companies with high risk of accidents | C“ESG”O | P. 27 | |
| | Governance | Group governance | • Structure an effective group governance system | | • Improve the effectiveness of decision-making and business execution within geographic areas | CSO | P. 23 | |
| Enhance corporate governance | | • Ensure directors fulfill their responsibilities ¹ appropriately to improve Fuji Oil Group’s corporate value | | • Formulate and implement an action plan based on the results of the assessment of board effectiveness | CAO | P. 32 | | |
| Risk Management | Information security management | • Implement effective information security governance that prevents the occurrence of situations that could damage corporate value due to fraud, scandals or cyberattacks • Zero serious accidents | | • COBIT ³ Level 3 information security management maturity model | CFO | P. 38 | | |
| | Effective risk management | • Promote risk management PDCA cycles at each Group company. Earn the trust of society by demonstrating high reliability and risk management capability. | | • Mitigate risk with better alerts about specific risks at Group companies • Reformulate business continuity plan (BCP) for Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. Formulate BCPs for main Group companies overseas. • Introduce the Fuji Oil Group’s risk management system to Blommer | C“ESG”O | | | |

1. Decisions about important management issues and supervision of management
 2. Science Based Targets (SBT). An approach designed to hold the increase in global average temperature to less than 2°C above the pre-industrial level.
 3. A framework for measuring the maturity of IT governance, which is evaluated on a scale of 0 to 5. Currently level 1-2.

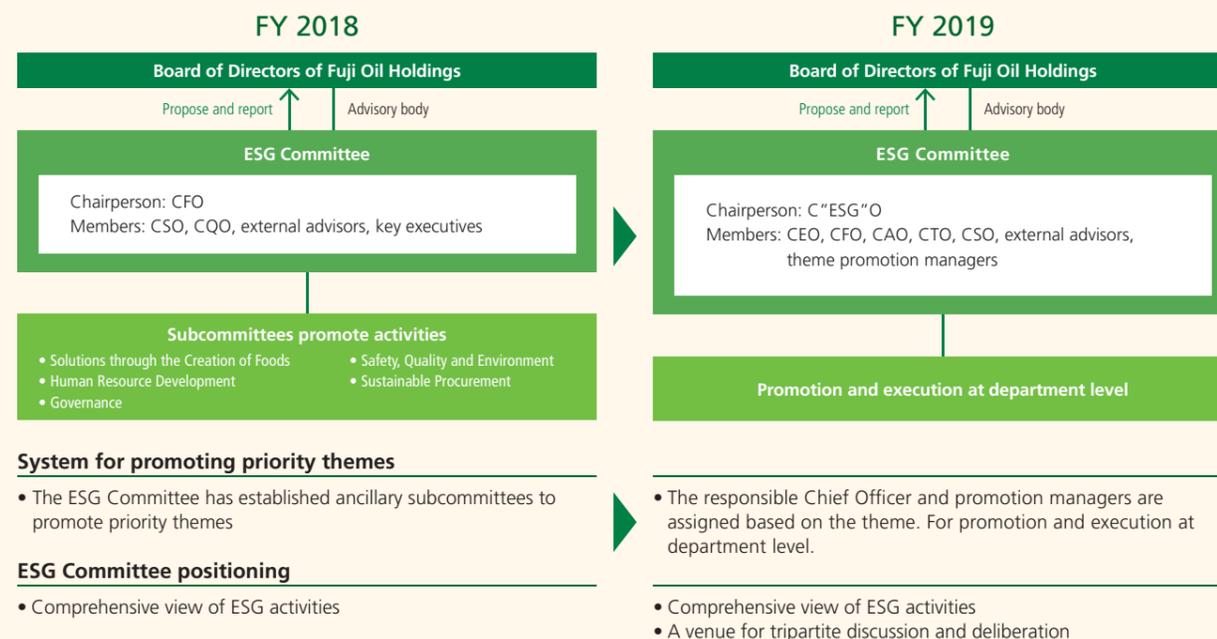
Safety, Quality and the Environment

ESG Management and the ESG Committee

We have established the ESG Committee as an advisory body to the Board of Directors of Fuji Oil Holdings to strengthen ESG management.

The ESG Committee meets twice a year or more to discuss issues and strategies for the Fuji Oil Group to continue fulfilling its corporate social responsibilities, and to review the progress of ESG management and priority themes. The committee engages outside experts as advisors and incorporates social perspectives, and presents outcomes from all of its meetings to the Board of Directors for review. The Chief ESG Officer (C“ESG”O) has chaired the committee since April 2019.

In fiscal 2018, the ESG Committee identified priority themes after deliberation, and established five ancillary subcommittees to promote understanding of the themes. However, accelerating application at Group companies and energizing discussions that incorporate stakeholder perspectives remained on the agenda. The committee will address issues from fiscal 2018 by reviewing the management system described below and accelerating initiatives in fiscal 2019.



The Fuji Oil Group Management Philosophy states the values that inform our actions and our commitment to safety, quality and the environment. The ESG Committee offers opinions and presents information about ESG-related issues and provides policy advice to the Board of Directors. In addition, the position of C“ESG”O was established in fiscal 2019. This office is responsible for promoting the provision of safe and quality products, as well as for efforts to protect the environment throughout the Group.

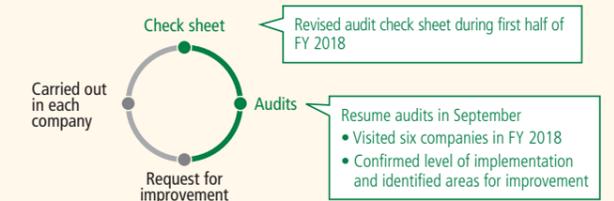
The following is an excerpt from the Group Management Philosophy:

“Safety, quality, and the environment”
 The most important value that a food company must fulfill is food product safety. Assurance of quality is vital in maintaining safety, yet its prioritization must not exert negative impacts on the environment. Safety, quality, and the environment have always been, and must continue as, the highest-priority foundations of our management.

Promotion Activities

The Production Productivity Management Group is a strategic planning and promotion organization with experts in safety, quality and the environment. It sets KPIs for Group companies, conducts internal audits and prepares education and learning activities.

PDCA cycle suited to each Group company



FY 2018 Results

| Item | Goal | FY 2018 Results |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Occupational safety | Activities aimed at zero serious labor accidents ¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero serious labor accidents Number of accidents resulting in lost work time (four or more days): Down YoY (3.9 → 3.3 per 1,000 employees) |
| Safety, security and quality of foods | Establish an overseas quality assurance system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Quality Assurance Regulations and Bylaws |
| | Acquire FSSC 22000/ISO 22000 ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification of 10 more factories in Japan (68% of factories in Japan) |
| Environment | New Environmental Vision 2030 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established and promoted awareness of new Environmental Vision in each Group company |
| | CDP ³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests Questionnaire 2018: Score “A” (first Japanese company to receive “A” score) Climate Change 2018 Questionnaire: Score “B” |

1. Fatal accidents, accidents resulting in permanent damage to extremities, etc., accidents requiring long-term hospitalization
 2. International standards for food safety management systems
 3. An international non-governmental organization that deals with environmental data.

Highlight

Formulation of New Environmental Vision 2030

In recent years, the Paris Agreement relating to the issue of climate change and global warming, and the systematic framework represented by the SDGs, have been formulated. Our environmental protection initiatives and activities in the international community are gaining momentum, and as a member of society, the Group wants to contribute to the shared realization of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, in fiscal 2018, we formulated a new vision, Environmental Vision

2030, and set targets for 2030, based on a review of the progress of Environmental Vision 2020 and the propriety targets set in 2010. We will promote environmental preservation activities to achieve the targets of Environmental Vision 2030 and aim to make even more significant contributions to the environment than we did during the period of Environmental Vision 2020.

| Item | Targets | FY 2018 Results | Achievement |
|---|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Reduction of CO ₂ emissions (entire Group) | 24% reduction in total volume by 2030 (compared with base year*) | 14.1% reduction | 59% |
| Reduction of water usage (entire Group) | 20% reduction in water usage per unit of production by 2030 (compared with base year*) | 14.1% reduction | 71% |
| Reduction of waste (entire Group) | 10% reduction in waste per unit of production by 2030 (compared with base year*) | 1% increase | 0% |
| Recycling of resources (Japan) | Maintain a 99.8% recycling rate through 2030 | 99.33% | Not achieved |

* Base year: 2016

Highlight

Business and Human Rights

We announced the Fuji Oil Group Human Rights Policy in April 2017. It is based on “Work for people” as defined in the Fuji Oil Group Management Philosophy.



We carry out human rights due diligence as a way to fulfill our responsibility to respect human rights. As a result, we identify important risks that should be addressed first, and implement human rights education, promote sustainable procurement, and implement grievance mechanisms while consulting with and obtaining evaluation from experts. In June 2019, we invited Mr. Dante Pesce of the United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights (while he was visiting Japan) and Mr. Hidemi Tomita of Lloyd’s Register Japan to provide advice to senior managers and others on human rights, grievance mechanisms and other procedures.

Highlight

Support for the Recommendations of the TCFD



We have agreed with the recommendations of the TCFD, and also decided to participate in the TCFD Consortium.* We analyze the risks and opportunities that climate change poses to our businesses, and promote information disclosure through communication with our stakeholders.

* In Japan, the TCFD is a framework for companies and financial institutions that agree with TCFD proposals to jointly discuss effective corporate disclosure of information and efforts to connect the disclosed information to appropriate investment decisions among financial institutions and other organizations.

“Hitozukuri” (Fostering People) Strategy

To continue contributing to society, the Fuji Oil Group believes in the importance of building organizations and fostering people that are capable of responding flexibly to various changes in the operating environment. We also focus on promoting diversity. We believe a culture that promotes creativity, including diverse human resources who have respect for different values and individuality, and who are committed to enhancing their abilities, provides value by contributing to resolving social issues.

Promoting a Global Talent Strategy

The 2015 Harald (Brazil) acquisition and the shift to the holding company system progressed our strategy of building a global structure. However, we recognized that changing the existing personnel system was an issue that needed to be addressed. The new mid-term management plan aims to

develop systems and mechanisms for the hiring and development of talent capable of performing on the global stage. To achieve this, we will promote regional collaboration and establish a global structure that enables us to respond flexibly and swiftly to changes in the operating environment.

Basic Policies of the Mid-Term Management Plan

- Develop systems and mechanisms for the hiring and development of talent capable of performing on the global stage
- Build a global personnel system through regional collaboration
- Build a global structure that can respond flexibly and swiftly to changes in the operating environment through the promotion of diversity.

FY 2018

Period of Preparation for Policies and System Design

Create guidelines for overseas (on-site) management candidates, reinforcement of collaboration with overseas headhunters, etc., to grasp the current situation at each Group company and build the structure for collaboration.

Matters to Be Achieved/Resolved by FY 2020

Globalization, Diversification and Localization of Fuji Oil Group Human Resources and the Improvement of Organizational Productivity

1. Enhance personnel efficiency (revenue/profit per employee) by managing the number of employees and costs
2. Expand the scope of talent capable of performing on the global stage and enhance their skills (Guidelines for global management candidates, with ratio of women of 30% or more)
3. Develop foundation for the hiring and development of human resources based on global standards (Clarify duties and evaluation and remuneration systems for management personnel)

Promotion of Diversity in Japan

Extending the active careers of women, expanding their areas of activity, and supporting their promotion in management roles are important issues for Fuji Oil and Japanese society overall. To this end, Fuji Oil is building the foundations for utilizing diversity with the aim of implementing diversity management that empowers diverse human resources including women, non-Japanese, people

with disabilities, and people who identify as LGBT to make the most of their abilities and participate in value creation. In fiscal 2018, we established systems to promote diverse workstyles and studied personnel systems that enable diverse human resources to excel and be evaluated fairly regarding their capabilities and performance.

Highlight

Work-Style Reforms to Promote Diversity in Working Styles

The “Creative Work Project,” a cross-departmental organization, is implementing four reforms: raising awareness, operational reforms, system reforms and workplace creation. The goal of these reforms is to reduce total working hours and improve work-life balance by raising productivity.

We introduced a flextime system and a work-from-home system in fiscal 2017, and a telework system mainly for

sales departments in fiscal 2018. We are expanding the departments eligible for these systems. We have adopted digital technology to reduce our use of paper and change the way meetings are conducted, and in fiscal 2019 we are introducing Office 365 at all companies to make communication and information-sharing more efficient. These reforms are aimed at enabling ways of working that are free from the constraints of time and location.

Solutions through the Creation of Foods (Innovation Strategy)

Message from the CTO



Haruyasu Kida

Director and Senior Executive Officer
Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

The Fuji Oil Group has often been called a “technology development company.” In the next 20 or 30 years, we envision innovation that is not just an extension of existing technology, but innovation that contributes to true globalization. To this end, we are moving forward aggressively with specific measures that will prevent us from losing ground to the speed that the world is changing, but instead remain in the lead.

In fiscal 2018, we made two submissions to the Consumer Affairs Agency for Foods with Function Claims related to aging and health issues. Both of these submissions were accepted. We also succeeded in identifying several components in our analysis of factors that contribute to the deliciousness of food, and made progress in promoting healthy life expectancy. This year, through the Cross-Appointment System, on which we concluded an agreement with Ibaraki University, we will invigorate our research culture, and enhance research efficiency and the speed of developing new materials by adding the expert knowledge of the university. Moreover, as the result of our membership in Foodvalley NL led by Wageningen University & Research (Netherlands), we were able to use joint research to accelerate the generation of innovation on a global scale.

Blommer joined the Group in 2019. This marked the start of our transformation into a truly global company. We will be even more active in promoting our research and development network and open innovation, with an emphasis on strengthening our global research and development system and generating new businesses. To strengthen our global research and development system, we will actively dispatch researchers to our overseas bases and universities worldwide and promote joint research to undertake the development of human resources capable of performing on the global stage, while also reforming our research culture. The Research Institute for Creating the Future and the Innovation Strategy Group, which was newly established under the CTO, will be the two drivers in accelerating the generation of new businesses with a focus on Plant-Based Food Solutions (PBFS). We will also work toward the creation of a culture and human resources that generate innovation through the Intrapreneur System* that we launched in fiscal 2018, and through other means.

* Intrapreneur System

- Program for creating new businesses
- Conditions: Complies with the Group Management Philosophy; Commercialization possible in fiscal 2020
- Final presentation: Eight cases by 10 individuals, of which three cases will continue to be implemented

Index and Evaluations of R&D

Cumulative Number of Patents Received



Recent years have seen a shift to an open versus closed patent strategy, meaning the decision to take specific know-how and apply for patents (open) or manage it confidentially (closed) is made strategically. Competition to see who can file the most patents is a thing of the past. However, we will file patent applications as necessary according to our business strategy. We will continue to monitor the number of registered patents, as we believe the patent process itself leads to the generation of know-how.

Third-party Evaluations of R&D Activities (FY 2018)

Scope of coverage: Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.

- The Japanese Society of Applied Glycoscience, Technology Development Award
- Osaka Industrial Research Association, Industrial Technology Award
- Osaka Prefecture Health Creation Award, Osaka Governor Award
- Other awards

Creating New Markets with Solution-Oriented Business

The Fuji Oil Group aims to create Plant-Based Food Solutions (PBFS) that use plant-based food ingredients to help resolve global social issues. We practice solution-oriented technology management for “Kachizukuri” (creating value) through synergy between “Monozukuri” (creating products) differentiated by our technologies and “Kotozukuri” (creating movements) derived from marketing that closely reflects changing consumer needs.

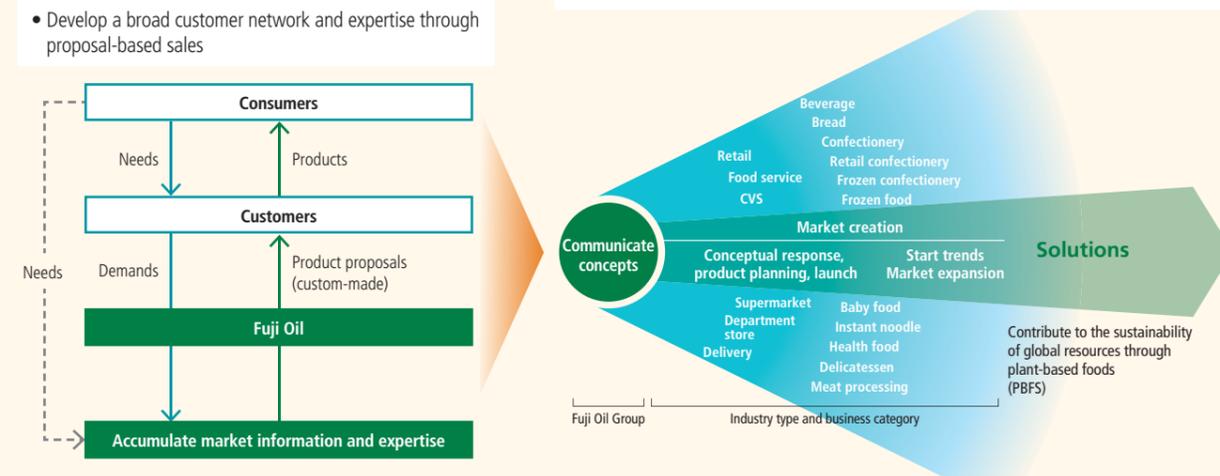
From Customer-Specific Proposal-Based Sales to Creating Markets with Solution-Oriented Business

Customer-specific proposal-based sales

- Uncompromising commitment to contributing to customers
- Customer-specific proposal-based sales that leverage core technologies and a diverse product portfolio to meet customer needs
- Develop a broad customer network and expertise through proposal-based sales

Solution-oriented business

- Keep solutions for social issues in mind
- Collaborate with customers to drive market creation by identifying social issues from emerging trends and communicating Fuji Oil Group concepts to the industry as a whole

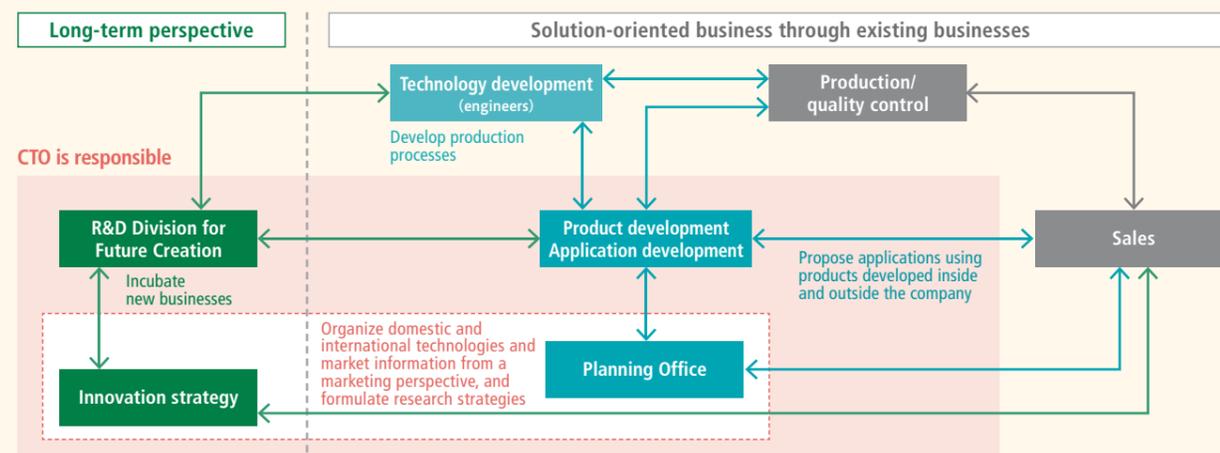


Concept-based proposal case study: Lotteria's Soy Veggie Burger

Fuji Oil and Lotteria, a Japanese fast food restaurant, co-developed the patty for the Soy Veggie Burger. We launched the product in response to the concept of contributing to people's health with plant-based ingredients. Textured soy protein material can produce a patty that is healthy and has a similar texture to beef.

Internal Promotion System

We are promoting solution-oriented business through the establishment and close coordination of systems that incorporate diverse perspectives.



Open Innovation for Solutions Attuned to Contemporary Change

We promote open innovation (co-creation) internally and externally and strategically apply the technology and knowledge we acquire in the R&D process. This enables us to quickly implement R&D with a competitive advantage and to provide solutions for diversifying social issues unique to each country.

Stronger Group Collaboration

The research and development of measures to solve social issues being conducted at Group companies in Japan is not necessarily more advanced. We are strengthening cooperation by building a close-knit network of R&D bases around the world, and are promoting R&D that makes use of the information and expertise of the entire Group.

Accelerating issue resolution by leveraging intragroup global networks

| Information sharing | Global Council | Working teams |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiated operation of high-security information sharing system • Sharing information on initiatives in each area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more meetings annually among development personnel in the same business, regularly scheduled video conferences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established working teams to deepen research and accelerate work on common global issues that are difficult to solve by a single group |

Promoting Open Innovation

We are accelerating the creation of solutions suited to particular areas through joint research with universities that are making progress in investigating social issues. We also conduct collaborative research with research institutions that have technology we do not possess to further our efforts to address global and area-specific social issues.



The concept of what is an acceptable solution for the same social issues is area specific.

(Example) Use plant-based foods as an alternative to counter depletion of animal resources

Europe: partial substitution

Americas: 100% substitution

Must consider solutions for each area

Human Resource Development and Acquisition of Specific Technologies through Study Abroad

Aiming to acquire specific technologies the Group does not possess and learning different ways of thinking, we are dispatching R&D personnel to study abroad. We dispatched people to Copenhagen University (Denmark) in 2018 and to Wageningen University & Research (Netherlands) in 2019.

Corporate Governance

Basic Approach

Through the realization of effective corporate governance, we aim to prevent situations that might harm corporate value, such as violation of laws and regulations, fraud or misconduct, and to strive for sustainable growth and improvement of corporate value over the medium to long term. In addition, we have positioned corporate governance as an important mechanism for decision-making that is transparent, fair, prompt and resolute in order to meet the

expectations of stakeholders such as shareholders, customers, other business partners, our officers and employees, and society.

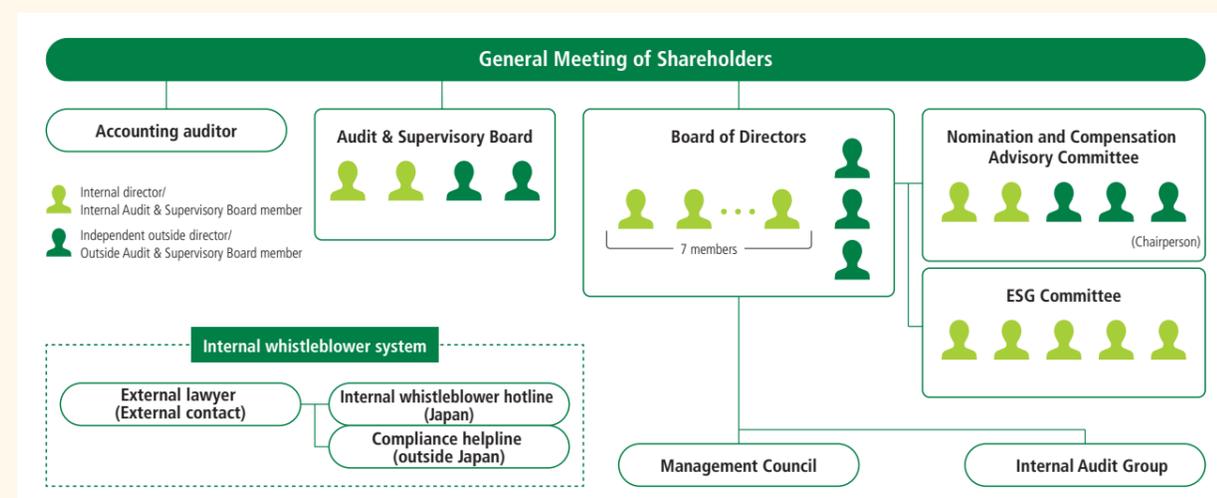
WEB Fuji Oil Holdings Corporate Governance Guidelines
See our website for more information about our basic approach to corporate governance.
(https://www.fujiioilholdings.com/en/ir/policies_and_systems/governance/)

Status of Corporate Governance (As of June 20, 2019)

| | Company name | Composition | | | | Reference: Meetings during FY 2018 ¹ | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | Chairperson | Total | Internal directors | Independent outside directors | | Audit and Supervisory Board members |
| Members of the Board | Fuji Oil Holdings Inc. | President (Hiroshi Shimizu) | 14 | 7 | 3 | 4 (including 2 outside members) | 20 |
| Management Council | Company with an Audit & Supervisory Board | President (Hiroshi Shimizu) | 10 ² | 7 | 0 | Observer | 16 |
| Nomination and Compensation Advisory Committee | Pure holding company | Independent outside director (Kazuhiro Mishina) | 5 | 2 | 3 | Observer | 11 |
| ESG Committee | | Internal director (Takashi Kadota, C"ESG"O) | 5 | 5 | — | — | 2 |
| Audit & Supervisory Board | | Standing Audit & Supervisory Board member (Makoto Shibuya) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 (including 2 outside members) | 13 |

Notes: 1. April 2018 to March 2019
2. Includes three executive officers appointed by the president

Corporate Governance Structure (As of June 20, 2019)



Approach to Overall Balance, Diversity and Scale of the Board of Directors

(Corporate Governance Code, Supplementary Principle 4.11.1)

Fuji Oil Holdings has established a system in which the Board of Directors engages in energetic, substantive discussion while maintaining the appropriate number of members necessary to make prompt decisions. There are currently 10 directors. We select candidates from inside and outside the Company who have excellent character and knowledge. In particular, we select outside directors who have excellent knowledge in specialized fields including corporate management and business strategy. The board aims to help increase corporate value by participating in the formulation of management strategies and supervision of business execution from various points of view.

The Company believes that the diversity of the Board of Directors (including gender, nationality, and expertise) is important, and has appointed three outside directors (one of whom is female). The Company has also provided

notification that it has five independent directors/ independent Audit & Supervisory Board members (including two outside Audit & Supervisory Board members) who fulfill the standards related to independence set by the Tokyo Stock Exchange. We strive to ensure the objectivity and transparency of the candidate selection process based on the reports of the Nomination and Compensation Advisory Committee, which is chaired by an outside director.

At present, the Board of Directors is considering the issue of the most suitable structure for the board. From fiscal 2019, the Company has added one outside director to strengthen management oversight, thus increasing the ratio of outside directors to 30%. However, the ratio of outside directors has not reached one-third, so we will consider how to address this issue in the future.

Assessment of Board Effectiveness

We assess the effectiveness of the Board of Directors in a manner that ensures objectivity and transparency, and use the assessment to improve our corporate governance.

In fiscal 2018, we focused on confirming progress on issues presented in the previous year's assessment.

| Issues for improvement identified in the FY 2017 assessment | Improvements |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the supervisory function of the Board of Directors of the holding company Clarify the role of the Nomination and Compensation Advisory Committee and further improve its functions Enhance the diversity of the Board of Directors | <p>Organizational reform (review of Corporate Officer system) enhanced the diversity and clarified the roles of the Board of Directors by increasing the number of outside directors by one.</p> <p>Future Initiatives Enhance group governance in line with large-scale acquisition</p> <p>Points for Improvement and Enhancement of Functions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate supervision to enhance discussions and execution of medium- and long-term strategy Clarify the roles and functions of the Nomination and Compensation Advisory Committee |
| <p>Third-party interviews and analysis of results based on anonymity</p> | <p>• Officers assessed: 5 directors and 2 Audit & Supervisory Board members (confirmation of progress on issues: President and CEO, outside directors, 2 standing Audit & Supervisory Board members; General questions to new directors: 3 new directors (including 1 outside director))</p> |
| <p>Results of the FY 2018 assessment</p> | <p>Same as above</p> |

Future Policies

The Board of Directors discussed and studied the assessment based on reports from third-party organizations. As a result, the board decided to start formulating an action plan for the issues listed in the assessment.

Address Corporate Governance Code (CGC)

| Items | Before the CGC was revised (announced July 2018) | After the CGC was revised (announced December 2018) | Updated CGC (announced July 2019) |
|--|---|---|--|
| Principle 1.4 Cross-Shareholdings | E Update Status of and criteria for holding | C Revision Status of holding and approach to cost of capital | C Update Status of holding and approach to cost of capital |
| Principle 2.6: Roles of Corporate Pension Funds as Asset Owners | — | E New Status of planned human resource assignment/ deployment initiatives | E Same as at left |
| Supplementary Principle 4.11.1 Board of Directors | C | E Revision Approach to changing the ratio of outside directors | E Update Approach to changing the ratio of outside directors |
| Supplementary Principle 4.11.3 Assessment of Board Effectiveness | C FY 2017 assessment | C Same as at left | C Update FY 2018 assessment |

C Comply
E Explain

Highlight

Principle 1.4: Cross-Shareholdings

- Current holding status of cross-shareholdings: 26 cross-held stocks (54.9% reduction on a total acquisition price basis compared with March 31, 2016)
- We will carefully review whether the benefits and risks associated with holdings match the cost of capital calculated using CAPM, and will continue to verify propriety and reduce holdings.
- Approach to cost of capital: Cost of Equity = Risk-free rate* + β value × Risk premium
- Approach to exercising voting rights for specific holdings: Aligned with the Company's holding policy and improves the corporate value of the issuing company

* Uses weighted average risk-free rate taking into account the ratio of shares held by domestic and foreign institutional investors

Compensation System

The calculation method and actual compensation for fiscal 2018 are as follows. We have completely revised the compensation system, and will employ the new system after the required approval procedures.

| Item | System used in FY 2018 | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| | Board of Directors | Audit & Supervisory Board members |
| Decision procedure | Within the total amount resolved at the General Meeting of Shareholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual compensation for directors of up to ¥600 million (Of which annual compensation for an outside director is up to ¥30 million, including bonuses, excluding the portion of employee compensation for directors who concurrently serve as employees) | Within the total amount resolved at the General Meeting of Shareholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual compensation for Audit & Supervisory Board members of up to ¥100 million |
| Remuneration | Remuneration is decided by resolution of the Board of Directors based on the report of the Nomination and Compensation Advisory Committee, with final approval by the President and CEO | Discussion among Audit & Supervisory Board members |
| | Fixed compensation (monthly compensation ¹) + short-term variable remuneration (bonus linked to individual and company performance ²) Notes: 1. Annual compensation according to job title and job responsibilities, with reference to survey data from external specialized agencies 2. Takes into account factors such as short-term results, business environment, stock price and dividend trends * Outside directors only receive fixed compensation. | Fixed compensation (monthly compensation ³) 3. Appropriate level for roles and duties using survey data from external specialized agencies. In consideration of independence, fixed compensation according to responsibilities and full-time and part-time duties. |

Total Remuneration by Position, Total Remuneration by Type and Number of Eligible Recipients (FY 2018 Actual)

| Position | Total remuneration (millions of yen) | Total remuneration by type (millions of yen) | | | | Number of eligible recipients (persons) |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------|---|---|
| | | Basic compensation | Stock options | Bonuses | Retirement benefits and provision for retirement benefits | |
| Directors (excluding outside directors) | 298 | 205 | — | 92 | — | 8 |
| Audit & Supervisory Board members (excluding outside Audit & Supervisory Board members) | 52 | 52 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Outside directors/outside Audit & Supervisory Board members | 43 | 43 | — | — | — | 5 |

- Notes: 1. The above includes compensation for one director who retired at the conclusion of the 90th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.
 2. The above includes compensation for one outside Audit & Supervisory Board member who retired at the conclusion of the 90th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.
 3. The above includes bonuses for directors for fiscal 2018.
 4. The above total remuneration of directors does not include employee compensation for directors who concurrently serve as employees.

Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The Company has three outside directors and two outside Audit & Supervisory Board members.

The Company selects outside director and Audit & Supervisory Board member candidates after carefully considering their ability to objectively and appropriately

fulfill their functions and roles in supervising or auditing based on experience and expert knowledge, and making sure there is no risk of conflict of interest with general shareholders. The Fuji Oil Group corporate governance guidelines define selection criteria. We meet the

requirements for independence stipulated by the stock exchange on which the Company is listed with respect to independence for appointing outside directors and outside Audit & Supervisory Board members.

Outside directors supervise management from the perspective of shareholders by attending meetings and expressing their opinions from an objective point of view. Outside directors also serve on the Nomination and Compensation Advisory Committee, which is an advisory body chaired by an outside director, and deliberate and

advise on the nomination and compensation of outside directors and outside Audit & Supervisory Board members.

Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members regularly exchange opinions at Audit & Supervisory Board meetings, and strive for mutual cooperation by sharing information and exchanging opinions with internal audit personnel and the accounting auditor. One Outside Audit & Supervisory Board member also serves on the Nomination and Compensation Advisory Committee as an observer.

| Name | Concurrent Post | Reasons for Appointment |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Outside Director Kazuhiro Mishina | University Professor | Mr. Mishina has been active for many years at the forefront of research in corporate economics, including management strategy and managerial theory. We believe that we can maintain objective, impartial and fair supervision of our business execution by having him attend board meetings to monitor and supervise management from an independent, objective viewpoint using his highly specialized learning and extensive experience. |
| Outside Director Yuko Ueno | Manager | Ms. Ueno has many years of experience working as a marketing consultant for numerous companies, local governments, etc. She also operates her own business as a manager, works as an outside director for listed companies, and has a wealth of experience combined with good judgment. We believe we can maintain objective, impartial and fair supervision of our business execution by having her attend board meetings to monitor and supervise management from an independent, objective viewpoint using her highly specialized learning and extensive experience. We believe she is capable of independent and objective supervision of management and business execution. |
| Outside Director Hidenori Nishi Newly appointed | Manager | Mr. Nishi has deep knowledge of marketing and is expected to draw on many years of management experience to provide useful advice to management from a fresh perspective. We believe he is capable of independent and objective supervision of management and business execution. |
| Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member Kouichi Kusao | Attorney | Mr. Kusao is an expert in corporate law with specialized knowledge as an attorney at law. He is an outside audit & supervisory board member at multiple companies and has extensive experience and a high level of insight, and the Company believes that it can maintain an objective, impartial and fair auditing system by having him monitor and supervise the Company's management as an outside Audit & Supervisory Board member. |
| Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member Ryuta Uozumi Newly appointed | Certified Public Accountant | Mr. Uozumi is a Certified Public Accountant with many years of experience and a track record of accounting audits at an audit firm. He also has extensive knowledge in and experience with sustainability issues, including environmental accounting, and experience as an outside corporate auditor at other companies. We believe that he can develop and strengthen our corporate auditor functions. |

Messages from Outside Directors



Kazuhiro Mishina

Professor at Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University

Corporate Governance Progress Report

One of the key points of governance is the design of compensation systems. We wanted to further enhance incentives after eliminating arbitrary, self-serving decisions and any chance of damaging the trust we have earned from our stakeholders. Even when we had agreed on the big picture, detailed debate on this topic required significant time. However, we finally found an approach that incorporated our objectives.

The next challenge is to formulate criteria for selecting and dismissing the CEO and to create a succession plan. This also involves creating a system to prevent the risk of confusion in the distant future, rather than solving specific problems. We do not simply follow the lead of other companies. We focus on themes that require wisdom and knowledge. Outside directors will consider systems suitable for the Fuji Oil Group from the perspective of shareholders, customers, employees and stakeholders outside Japan.

→Please also refer to the comments from Outside Director Kazuhiro Mishina in the Feature on pages 18 to 22.



Yuko Ueno
President and CEO
Ueno Distribution Strategy Laboratory Co., Ltd.

ESG Management and Expectations for Global Marketing That Help Women Excel

I am impressed by the Fuji Oil Group's commitment to ESG management, and by its attractiveness as a company. Fuji Oil can be proud it promotes management that emphasizes the balance between the social and economic aspects of its business, with the aim of achieving growth over the medium and long term. We now need to keep our sights set on RE100.*

The investment to acquire Blommer significantly exceeded the capital investment planned for in the mid-term management plan, and I hope that it will accelerate the process of establishing group management and global governance.

Promoting diversity and creating a succession plan are important issues for Fuji Oil, and I believe that a personnel strategy is essential to those goals. The Fuji Oil Group has an urgent need to establish a global personnel system to promote global strategies. Above all, I think utilizing women is a key theme.

The food business model varies according to country and region, so Fuji Oil needs to develop optimal regional marketing that is tailored to local tastes. This involves understanding local lifestyles, values and food needs and connecting them to market creation, which would benefit greatly from the sensibilities and capabilities of women.

In recent years, companies from multiple industries have entered and are now competing in the plant-based food market worldwide. However, I expect the Fuji Oil Group to build on its leadership in this field with its concept of revolutionary ingredients that are both delicious and responsibly sourced. This is the energetic Fuji Oil Group that requires my fresh external perspective.

*Renewable Energy 100%: A global business initiative committed to 100% renewable power.



Hidenori Nishi
Former Representative Director and
Chairman, Kagome Co., Ltd.
Outside Director, NAGASE & CO., LTD.

Sustainable Growth through Governance Unique to the Fuji Oil Group

Having worked in the food industry for many years, I strongly feel that the Fuji Oil Group continues to create unique value that other companies do not offer.

The Fuji Oil Group is currently implementing Towards a Further Leap 2020, its mid-term management plan for fiscal 2017 through fiscal 2020, while holding true to the corporate DNA it has had since its establishment, which is the foundation of its business.

The mid-term management plan envisions global business growth with a solution-oriented business model, and Fuji Oil has made progress during the first two years with specific initiatives in fiscal 2017 and 2018, including M&A. In addition, Fuji Oil is promoting activities to strengthen management fundamentals such as finance, procurement and ESG.

Particularly, corporate contribution to society involves more than non-business activities such as donations. It requires evolving to integrate CSR into business processes, and incorporating more sophisticated CSV* into corporate value creation.

Corporate governance will evolve from passive to active, by which I mean it will not simply satisfy general social needs and standards, but instead will require building "Fuji Governance" with tenets unique to the Group based on the Fuji Oil Group Management Philosophy. This is a necessary step in providing leadership for its Group companies in generating sustainable growth while resolving social issues.

As an outside director, I would like to help make more diverse corporate value creation a reality for the Fuji Oil Group by engaging in management from a stakeholder perspective, that is, a perspective different from that of the Company.

* Creating Shared Value

Audit & Supervisory Board

In response to recent corporate governance reforms, standing Audit & Supervisory Board members and outside Audit & Supervisory Board members collaborate on audits according to their attributes and expertise in order to fulfill the roles and responsibilities required of corporate

auditors, and oversee the execution of duties of directors. In addition, in order to enhance the effectiveness of audits, they work closely with the accounting auditor and the Internal Audit Group.

Audit & Supervisory Board Activities in FY 2018

Audit & Supervisory Board members considered risks and issues in the following areas, established an annual action plan, conducted audits, and provided advice and recommendations to directors and executives.

| | |
|--|--|
| Key auditing issues in FY 2018 | 1. Validity of the decision-making process 2. Management and administration at Group companies 3. Post-M&A business management 4. Status of corporate governance |
| Key auditing actions in FY 2018 | 1. Attended the meetings of board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board 2. Interviewed board members, executives and employees 3. Visited Group companies (5 locations in Japan, 16 locations in 7 overseas countries) 4. Collaborated with accounting auditor and the Internal Audit Group (three-way audit) 5. Audited business reports and financial statements |

- Participated in other important meetings
- Domestic Group Corporate Auditors Liaison Committee
- Assessed the appropriateness of accounting auditor

Auditing Issues for FY 2019

Each Audit & Supervisory Board member and the Audit & Supervisory Board reviewed audit results and discussed issues that will require careful attention in fiscal 2019. The Audit & Supervisory Board identified the following auditing issues, and will conduct relevant auditing activities in fiscal

2019. These issues were the effectiveness of group governance by Fuji Oil Holdings (internal control for the corporate organization); the structure of internal control at each Group company; and post-merger integration (PMI) at companies added through M&A.

Internal Control System

We view internal control as a risk management framework for ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and for the achievement of business targets. In particular, we are working to identify and improve issues related to the Group's internal control system. We are implementing

improvement activities at each Group company and the holding company provides guidance based on each situation. In addition, we conduct comprehensive monitoring and make suggestions for improvement through internal audits. We will continue these activities.

Internal Control Achievements during FY 2018

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fuji Oil Group Operating Audits | Total of 15 companies and divisions (Affiliates: 8 overseas and 4 in Japan; 3 audit divisions in Japan) | |
| Audit of Fuji Oil Group's internal controls | 1. SOX assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of Groupwide control and accounting control. Total of 15 companies: Fuji Oil Holdings, 10 companies overseas and 4 in Japan • Assessment of business process control: 5 businesses, 10 processes |
| | 2. Assessment of governance at affiliates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of 20 companies: 19 companies overseas and 1 in Japan * Identified key issues in strengthening group governance. Collaborated with each division for which Fuji Oil Holdings is responsible. Made recommendations based on results and implemented activity support. |
| Provided reports to the Board of Directors and other key bodies | Fuji Oil Holdings | 9 discussions at and reports to the Board of Directors; 4 reports to the Management Council |
| | Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. | 4 reports to the Board of Directors |
| Three-way audit * Enhanced cooperation between the Audit & Supervisory Board and the accounting auditor. Improved efficiency and effectiveness of audits. | 1. Three-way audit liaison meetings | 1 per year |
| | 2. Collaboration with the Audit & Supervisory Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular briefing sessions: 1 every 2 months • Integrated operating audit (standing corporate auditor): 5 overseas companies • Attended Domestic Group Corporate Auditors Liaison Committee meetings |
| | 3. Collaboration with accounting auditor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Followed up to improve the issues pointed out by the auditors • As a result of internal audits, we will promptly report improvement progress to enhance our understanding and assessment of these departments, and we will increase our reliance on internal audits. |

Business and Other Risks

Of the matters related to business conditions and the status of accounting, etc., matters with the potential to have a serious impact on investor decisions include the following. Please note that this does not represent a comprehensive assessment of all risks related to the Group and that risks other than those indicated below may exist.

| Risk Item | Assumption | Possible Risk | | Measures by the Fuji Oil Group |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Fluctuations in raw material prices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main raw materials include palm oil, coconut oil, cacao beans, milk raw ingredients, soybeans and soy meal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market price fluctuations | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct hedge transactions, futures contracts, etc. Reflect cost increases in sales prices and other measures Promote strategy to raise proportion of specialty products that are resistant to market fluctuations |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blommer operates in the cocoa bean processing business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market price valuations at the end of the consolidated accounting year due to hedge accounting issues | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct hedge transactions Reduce fluctuation risks through cacao bean procurement scheme with ITOCHU Corporation |
| 2 Fluctuations in currency market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business on a global scale Overseas sales accounted for 43% of revenue during FY 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluctuations in currency markets It would take time to adjust product prices due to the particularly volatile nature of the Brazilian real | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement forward exchange contracts and other risk hedges Promote financial risk reduction measures through global cash management |
| 3 Risks inherent to engaging in overseas markets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct business operations through bases established in 20 countries to promote global growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protective measures (restrictions) unique to specific countries, unanticipated legal or regulatory changes, the introduction of unfavorable tax regimes for the Group due to complex international tax administration or tax system revisions, or political or social risks | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a network with experts (legal, tax, labor, etc.) in each country and promote measures to prevent or reduce the emergence of risks through early detection (see list on left) and collaboration |
| 4 Capital expenditure recovery risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital expenditures of ¥60-¥70 billion over the four years of the mid-term management plan Continue corporate buyouts to ensure a global competitive advantage in core business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goodwill as of the end of FY 2018 is ¥60.5 billion Impairment losses on fixed assets due to changes in the business environment, etc. | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and adhere to investment withdrawal standards that reflect capital costs Strengthen management structure to achieve growth strategies and utilize Group synergies |
| 5 Food safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct global operations, centered on food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event of a serious quality problem that exceeds expectations, there is a risk that the Group could incur massive costs as well as serious damage to the reputation of all the Group's products | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue thorough implementation of the Group Management Philosophy and quality control measures Begin introduction of global quality control standards, promote measures to ensure compliance by Group companies Begin regular audits by the Production Productivity Management Group, support for Group companies through the holding company |
| 6 Supply chain environmental and social risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main raw materials are agricultural products such as palm oil, cacao beans, and soybeans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues during business operations or along the supply chain such as environmental issues or human rights issues such as child labor or forced labor | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing Policy and Responsible Cacao Sourcing Policy to prevent or reduce environmental and human rights risks in the supply chain |
| 7 Risks related to disasters and accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bases with assets and employees worldwide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major earthquake or other natural disaster, power outage, fire or explosion, infectious disease epidemic, or conflicts in any of the regions in which our production facilities are located Terrorism or violent demonstrations | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk management in each Group company during normal times through global risk management system, implementation of PDCA cycle, and swift and appropriate responses during emergencies Creation of business continuity plans (BCP) by main Group companies |
| 8 Risks related to information systems and information security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage and operate various systems in the Group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk of damage to our information systems due to a power outage, disaster, unexpected cyberattack, unauthorized access, computer virus infection, etc., or a leak of internal information, etc. | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build an appropriate system management structure, implement appropriate security measures and expand coverage Enter consulting contracts with IT firms for risk assessments of Group companies |
| 9 Risks related to human resource hiring and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring and development of employees capable of performing on the global stage is vital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to conduct hiring and development of elite human resources in accordance with plans | ▶ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote diversity and build environment that enables hiring and development of human resources capable of taking on challenges in global markets Plan to implement global talent management strategy |

Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and Executive Officers

(As of June 20, 2019)

Directors



Hiroshi Shimizu
President
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Born July 1, 1953

Apr. 1977 Joined the Company
Apr. 2013 President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (to present)
Oct. 2015 Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (to present)

Mr. Hiroshi Shimizu was appointed as a director in June 2004 and has acted as President and CEO since April 2013. During the transition to a pure holding company in October 2015, he directed the reform of the management system and constructed the foundation for realizing the improvement of corporate value by sustainable growth of the Group, through transferring authority to regional headquarters and strengthening overall governance functions in the Group.



Mikio Sakai
Director
Senior Executive Officer
Chairman of Blommer Chocolate Company

Born October 6, 1959

Apr. 1983 Joined the Company
Jun. 2015 Director (to present)
Apr. 2019 Senior Executive Officer, Chairman of Blommer Chocolate Company (to present)

Mr. Mikio Sakai has experience as president of important subsidiaries of the Group in regions such as China and America and was appointed as a director in June 2015. He served as Chief Strategy Officer from April 2016. Since April 2019, he has taken the lead in the international business by making full use of his business execution and management capabilities as Chairman of Blommer Chocolate Company, which is the core chocolate business in North America.



Tomoki Matsumoto
Director
Senior Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Born December 20, 1960

Apr. 1985 Joined the Company
Jun. 2015 Director (to present)
Oct. 2015 Chief Financial Officer (CFO) (to present)
Apr. 2019 Senior Executive Officer (to present)

Mr. Tomoki Matsumoto has a wealth of business experience mainly in finance, accounting and corporate planning and he was appointed as a director in June 2015. He has worked as Chief Financial Officer since October 2015 when the Company made the transition to a pure holding company structure and has been contributing to the proactive disclosure of Company information.



Tatsuji Omori
Director
Senior Executive Officer
President of Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.

Born April 28, 1960

Apr. 1983 Joined the Company
Apr. 2017 President of Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. (to present)
Jun. 2017 Director (to present)
Apr. 2019 Senior Executive Officer (to present)

Following many years of experience working in the Sales Department, Mr. Tatsuji Omori served as president of a Group subsidiary in China and General Manager. Since April 2017, he has taken the lead in domestic business by making full use of his business execution and management capabilities as President of Fuji Oil Co., Ltd., which is the core of the Group companies.



Takehiko Sumiya
Director
Senior Executive Officer,
Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
President of Toraku Foods Co., Ltd.

Born July 16, 1958

Apr. 1983 Joined the Company
Jun. 2017 Director (to present)
Apr. 2019 Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) (to present)
Senior Executive Officer (to present)
President of Toraku Foods Co., Ltd. (to present)

Following his experience working in sales planning and at the Sales Department, etc., Mr. Takehiko Sumiya served as president of a domestic Group company over many years. Since April 2017, he has been in charge of marketing strategy for the Group as Chief Marketing Officer of the Company. Since 2019, he has held the position of Chief Administrative Officer.



Takashi Kadota
Director
Senior Executive Officer,
Chief "ESG" Officer (C"ESG"O)

Born April 2, 1959

Apr. 1985 Joined the Company
Jun. 2018 Director (to present)
Apr. 2019 Chief "ESG" Officer (C"ESG"O) (to present)
Senior Executive Officer (to present)

Mr. Takashi Kadota has worked in the engineering development department for a long period of time, has been responsible for overseeing safety, quality, and production, and has spent time living in the United States and China. Since April 2018, he has been in charge of safety, quality, and environmental strategies for the Group as Chief Quality Officer of the Company. Since April 2019, he is responsible for promoting ESG management as Chief "ESG" Officer.



Haruyasu Kida
Director
Senior Executive Officer,
Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

Born April 17, 1960

Apr. 1985 Joined the Company
Apr. 2018 Chief Technology Officer (CTO) (to present)
Jun. 2018 Director (to present)
Apr. 2019 Senior Executive Officer (to present)

Following his extensive experience working in research and development, Mr. Haruyasu Kida served as General Manager of the Oils and Fats Division, and he has managed the operations of the oils and fats business globally. Since April 2018, he has been in charge of promoting research and development strategy and technology management for the Group as Chief Technology Officer of the Company.



Kazuhiro Mishina
Director¹
Independent Director³

Born September 23, 1959

Oct. 2004 Professor at Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University (to present)
Jun. 2012 Independent Director of Nichirei Corporation
Jun. 2013 Outside Director (to present)
Jun. 2016 Independent Director of Nippon Paint Holdings Co., Ltd.

Mr. Kazuhiro Mishina is an academic who has years of experience in the forefront of corporate economic research such as corporate strategies and theory of corporate managers. He has not directly engaged in corporate management, but he works as an outside director at multiple companies and has highly specialized knowledge along with a wealth of experience.



Yuko Ueno
Director¹
Independent Director³

Born July 7, 1954

May 1981 Established World Design Corporation
Sep. 2010 President and CEO of Ueno Distribution Strategy Laboratory Co., Ltd. (to present)
Jun. 2016 Councilor of Incorporated Educational Institution Kobe Shoin Women's University
Jun. 2018 Outside Director (to present)

Ms. Yuko Ueno has worked as a marketing consultant for many years, and has provided consultation to many companies and local government agencies, etc. In addition, she is involved in corporate management as a manager, works as an outside director for a listed company, and has a wealth of experience as well as an advanced level of insight.



Hidenori Nishi
Director¹
Independent Director³

Born January 6, 1951

Apr. 1975 Joined Kagome Co., Ltd.
Apr. 2009 President & Representative Director, Kagome Co., Ltd.
Jun. 2014 Outside Director, NAGASE & CO., LTD. (to present)
Mar. 2016 Representative Director and Chairman, Kagome Co., Ltd.
Jun. 2019 Outside Director (to present)

Mr. Hidenori Nishi has worked for many years in a global food products business and has abundant experience as a corporate manager, a deep knowledge of marketing, and a high level of insight into the food industry, the Company's core business area. The Company believes that he will be able to use his experience to strengthen the oversight of the Company's business operations and improve the effectiveness of the board.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members



Hiroshi Kumabe
Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Born October 23, 1956



Makoto Shibuya
Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Born October 25, 1959



Kouichi Kusao
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member²
Independent Audit & Supervisory Board Member³

Born March 7, 1960



Ryuta Uozumi
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member²
Independent Audit & Supervisory Board Member³

Born February 24, 1948

Executive Officers

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Takeshi Takasugi | Senior Executive Officer | President of Fuji Specialties, Inc. |
| Yasuhiro Maruhashi | Senior Executive Officer | Chief Strategy Officer (CSO) Member of the Board of Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. |
| Masataka Minemura | Executive Officer | President of Fuji Oil (China) Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Hiroshi Shinano | Executive Officer | Oils & Fats and Chocolate Division |
| Kazunobu Tsumura | Executive Officer | R&D Division for Future Creation |
| Toshifumi Asada | Executive Officer | HR/Legal/General Affairs Division; Director of Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. |
| Hiroyuki Sano | Executive Officer | Director of Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. |
| Tatsuaki Hirosawa | Executive Officer | Director of Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. |
| Hitoshi Shindachi | Executive Officer | Managing Director of Fuji Oil Asia Pte. Ltd. |
| Naohiro Rokukawa | Executive Officer | Managing Director of Fuji Europe Africa B.V. |
| Kiyohito Suzuki | Executive Officer | PBFS (Plant-Based Food Solutions) Division |

1. Directors Kazuhiro Mishina, Yuko Ueno and Hidenori Nishi are outside directors pursuant to article 2 (3) (v) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act.
2. Outside Audit & Supervisory Board members Kouichi Kusao and Ryuta Uozumi are outside Audit & Supervisory Board members pursuant to article 2 (3) (v) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act.
3. Kazuhiro Mishina, Yuko Ueno, Hidenori Nishi, Kouichi Kusao and Ryuta Uozumi fulfill the standards related to independence set by the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The Fuji Oil Group's Growth Strategy

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57 Soy-Based Ingredients Business

58 Review by Area



Business Results

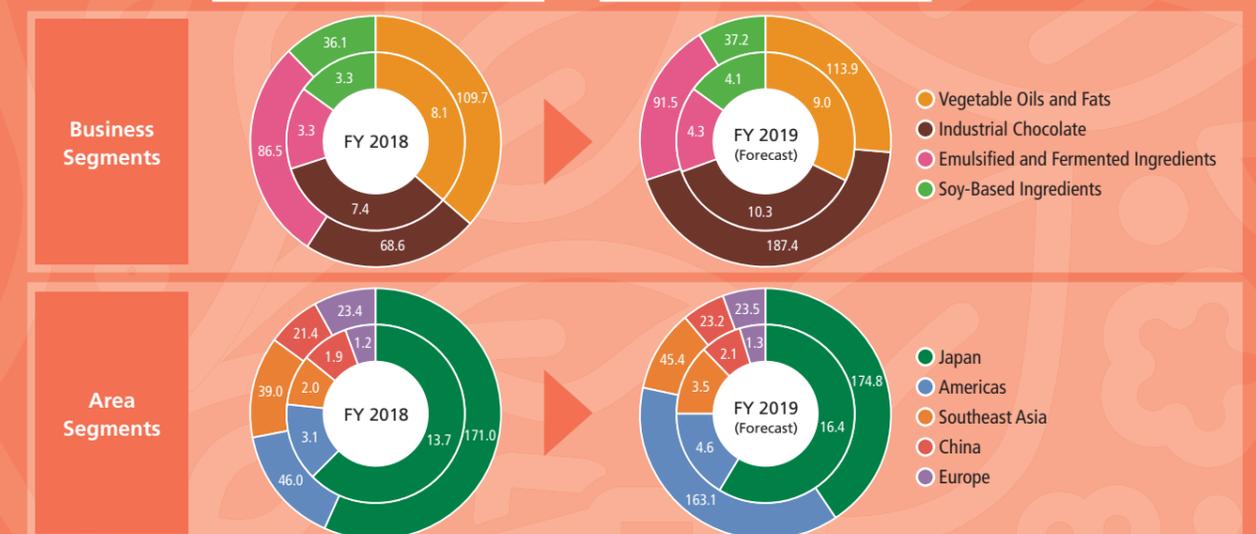
FY 2018 Results

Revenue (outer circle) **¥300.8 billion**
Operating Profit (inner circle) **¥18.5 billion**

FY 2019 Forecast

Revenue (outer circle) **¥430.0 billion**
Operating Profit (inner circle) **¥24.0 billion**

See Fact Book 2019 for more detailed financial data.

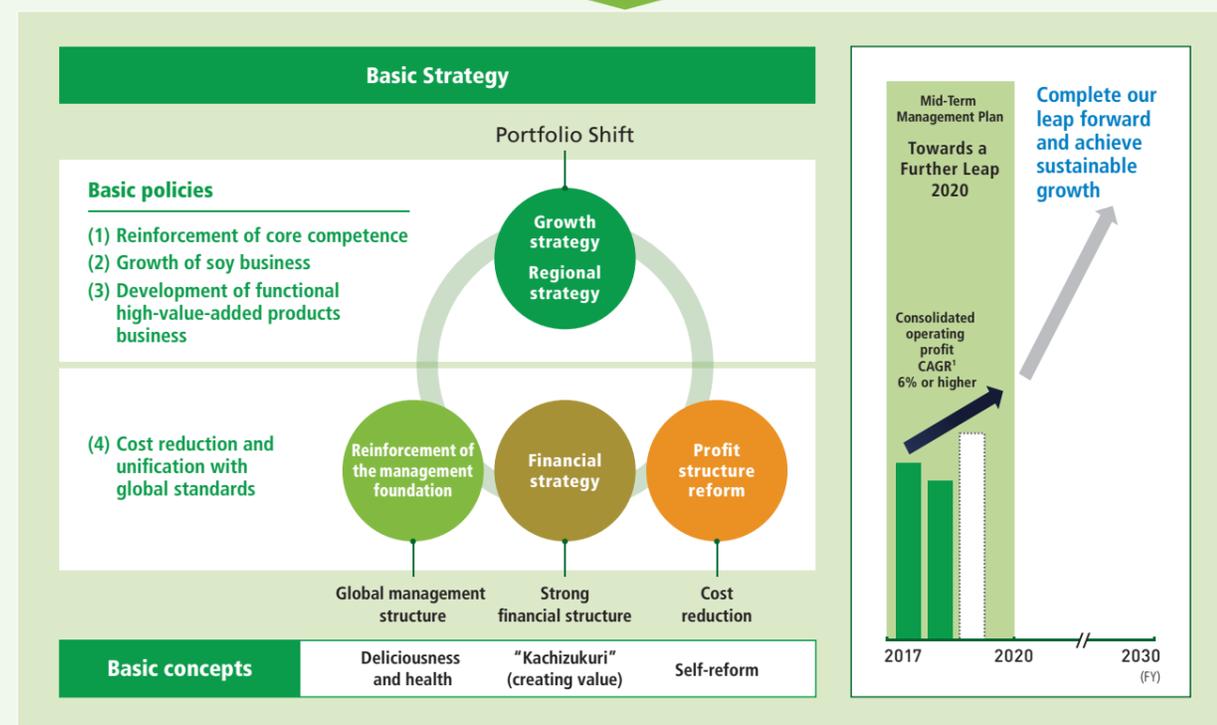
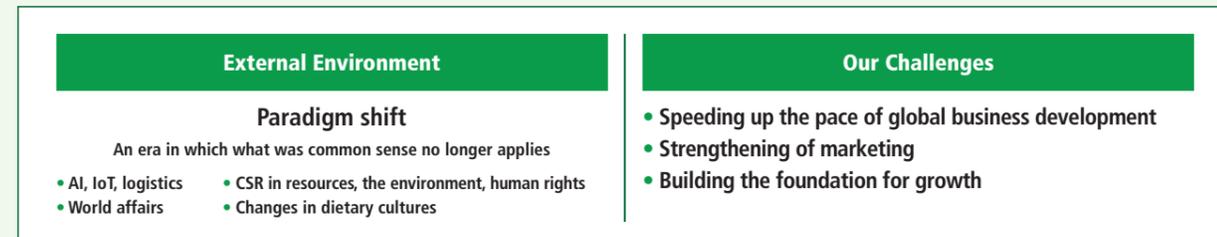


Notes: 1. Business segment classifications and names have been changed due to expansion of the chocolate business, mainly as a result of the acquisition of Blommer. In addition, area segment classifications have been changed due to expansion of business in China.
2. The above results for fiscal 2018 reflect these new classifications for fiscal 2019.
3. Composition of operating profit in the pie charts excludes Group administrative expenses and consolidation adjustments.

Mid-Term Management Plan

Towards a Further Leap 2020 (2017-2020)

Four years in which we will complete the foundation for our leap forward



| | FY 2017 Results | FY 2018 Results | FY 2019 Forecast | FY 2020 Target | | FY 2017 Results | FY 2018 Results | FY 2019 Forecast | FY 2020 Target |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| ROE | 8.8% | 7.3% | 9.4% | 10.0% | Cash flow from operating activities | ¥28.2 billion | ¥22.6 billion | ¥32.0 billion | Four-year total ¥100 billion |
| EPS ¹ | +13.5% (YoY) | -15.7% (YoY) | +31.2% (YoY) | CAGR² 8% or higher | CCC ^{1,3} | 103 days (7-day reduction) | 105 days ⁴ (5-day reduction) | 105 days (5-day reduction) | 10-day reduction |
| Operating profit growth ¹ | +4.0% (YoY) | -9.5% (YoY) | +29.5% (YoY) | CAGR² 6% or higher | Capital investment | ¥14.7 billion | ¥15.9 billion | ¥22.0 billion | Four-year total ¥60-¥70 billion |
| Shareholder returns (Dividend payout ratio) | 30.0% | 37.1% | 30.5% | 30-40% | M&A | — | Blommer Industrial Food Services | — | ¥50 billion in secured funds |

1. Base year: FY 2016 2. Compound annual growth rate 3. Cash conversion cycle 4. Existing businesses excluding Blommer

The Conceptual Foundation and Background of Our Strategy



Yasuhiro Maruhashi

Senior Executive Officer
Chief Strategy Officer (CSO) and Director,
Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.

We will strengthen our group management structure to become a truly global company.

Background of Mid-Term Management Plan

The four years of the new mid-term management plan is a period for creating the foundation for a leap towards how we want to be in the future. We felt a very strong sense of crisis first of all about the drastic structural changes facing society, and also the fact that we, as a company, still continued to manage operations centered in Japan and had not established world-class businesses. We wanted to break away from our volatile earnings structure and build a business portfolio that could support global expansion and continue to grow while contributing to social issues and a sustainable society. We decided to focus on "reinforcement of core competence," "growth of soy business" and "development of functional high-value-added products business." We will also work to strengthen our management foundation through "cost reduction and unification with global standards" to become a truly global company.

Progress of Basic Policies

In "reinforcement of core competence," we made significant progress in entering new regions and expanded our business scale by acquiring industrial chocolate manufacturers in Malaysia, Australia and the United States. In the core oils and fats business, we made significant progress in our sustainability efforts, including the establishment of Unifuji (Malaysia) and improvements in supply chain management. On the other hand, in "growth of soy business," although structural reforms have produced some positive results, we were slow to achieve results in new market creation. And in "development of functional high-value-added products business," we overcame technical hurdles in the stabilized DHA/EPA business, but construction of equipment was slower than planned.

Regarding creating a management structure that meets global standards, we think the post-merger integration with Blommer will be a test case.

Key Points in FY 2019

Integration with Blommer will be a top priority in fiscal 2019. The addition of Blommer, a leading industrial chocolate manufacturer, to our Group is highly significant. We will focus on expanding the chocolate business by leveraging our worldwide branding and Group capabilities. Strengthening group management is another priority. After shifting to the holding company structure, operations have mainly been conducted by regional headquarters, but to succeed globally, we also need to raise the effectiveness of the matrix-like management structure by strengthening management based on business lines. In cooperation with the CAO, I want to work on designing systems to create an organizational structure that motivates Group employees and enhances management capabilities.

Achieving the goals of the mid-term management plan will be a milestone on our way to realizing truly global management and achieving sustainable growth. With the addition of Blommer, we are now beginning to see signs of significant change. We will continue to tackle major reforms, keeping in mind our ambition to be an essential company to society.

| Reinforcement of Core Competence | | | |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| • Steadily expanding markets and products in which we are strong | | | |
| Item | Area | FY 2018 Results | FY 2019 Measures |
| Expansion of the oils and fats business | U.S. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started construction of a new factory Established area management company | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue construction of new factory |
| | Southeast Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start of operations at Unifuji | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sales growth for sustainable palm oil led by Unifuji |
| Expansion of the chocolate business | Japan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted shift to high-value-added products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue expanding sales of high-value-added products and increase production of colored chocolate |
| | North America | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquired shares of Blommer, started B/S consolidation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blommer PMI, start P/L consolidation |
| | Brazil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used pricing strategies to maintain productivity, reviewed product portfolio | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate growth strategy to create business model for high-value-added products |
| | Southeast Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquired shares of Industrial Food Services (Australia) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand sales area utilizing regional network |
| | China | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to expanding sales in the bread market, chocolate sales were also favorable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate synergy between the two bases in China |
| | Europe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chocolate sales were favorable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on maximizing use of existing facilities and on high-value-added products |
| | M&A, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquired shares of Blommer and Industrial Food Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue growth investments that outperform capital costs |
| Expansion of sales in Asia | Southeast Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolved bottleneck and promoted whipping cream sales growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct sales promotion activities in line with market strategies in each country |
| | China | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established FUJISUNNY PLAZA Jinan Started operations of new factory in July | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate creation of sales promotion structure to support the next growth strategy for confectionery and bakery ingredients markets |

| Growth of Soy Business | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| • Contribute to the health of the Earth and its people • Develop products that meet the demands of the times | | | |
| Item | FY 2018 Results | | FY 2019 Measures |
| Final stage of structural reforms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transferred equity in Jilin Fuji Protein Made plans for restructuring soy protein foods business | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote business portfolio transformation Continue Japan market development Promote profit-focused sales |
| Expansion into the plant protein market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decided to increase capacity for textured soy protein Started evaluation of overseas business development Established U.S. regional headquarters, conducted sampling of plant-based cheese alternative | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study creation of sales structure for plant-based cheese alternative in the Americas |

| Development of Functional High-Value-Added Products Business | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| • Deploy polysaccharides and stabilized DHA/EPA businesses • Enter nutrition and health markets • Stabilize Group earnings | | | |
| Item | FY 2018 Results | | FY 2019 Measures |
| Stabilized DHA/EPA business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared for full-scale sales from second half of FY 2019 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin activities for full-scale sales from second half |
| Polysaccharides business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced production of water-soluble soy polysaccharides Established regional headquarters in Europe | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue evaluating regional expansion for polysaccharides business |

Highlight

Reinforcement of Core Competence: Acquisition of Blommer Chocolate Company

Blommer Chocolate Company

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Representative | Peter W. Blommer |
| Established | 1939 |
| Business description | Development, manufacturing and sales of industrial chocolate and processing of cacao beans |
| Employees | Approx. 950 |
| Position | The largest cacao processor and ingredient chocolate supplier in North America |

Products (Share of Revenue)

Advantages

- Customers**
 - Customer base of more than 800 companies throughout North America
 - Intimate relationships
- R&D**
 - Consistent R&D capability from beans to final product
- Initiatives for sustainability**
 - Pioneer of sustainable procurement of cacao

Significance of the Acquisition

(1) Increased presence in Pacific Rim markets

With the addition of Blommer, the Fuji Oil Group is now the world's third-largest company in terms of sales volume of industrial chocolate. We also now rank second in the Pacific Rim. We will expand business by leveraging the standing of Blommer, a leading industrial chocolate manufacturer, and the Fuji Oil Group, a leading manufacturer of hard butters for chocolate.

(2) Presence in the U.S. market

The U.S. is the world's largest market for industrial chocolate, making up 20% of the total global market. A presence here is essential for expanding the scale of our industrial chocolate business. We will meet growing demand for high-value-added products through the strengths of our Group's businesses, products and technologies, and promote differentiation.

(3) Mutually complementary strengths

This is a union in which the two companies' strengths and knowledge complement each other perfectly, including business areas, business regions, customer networks and sustainability of main raw materials. Our mutually complementary strengths will drive business growth across the Group.

FY 2019 Measures

Actively promote improvement of management efficiency and contribute to Group earnings in fiscal 2019, the first year of PMI.

| Current Issues | Current Improvement Strategies | Effect | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | | FY 2018 | FY 2019 |
| (1) Control valuation gains/losses on futures | Improve raw material procurement scheme | CCC | 137 days |
| (2) Reduce operating capital | | Reduce operating capital | 117 days |
| (3) Promote efficiency | Reduce inventory Products/ raw materials | EBITDA margin 5.9% → 5.8% | EBITDA ¹ (Unit: USD million) 56 → 59 |
| (4) Grow topline revenue | Improve production efficiency Upgrade facilities, adopt IT | | |
| | Rebuild China chocolate business | Promote global MNC ² response | |

1. FY 2018 EBITDA is adjusted for one-time expenses incurred during management of Blommer, etc. FY 2019 EBITDA is unadjusted. (YoY comparison figures are calculated based on the same period as the consolidated fiscal year (Feb. 2018 to Jan. 2019))

2. Multinational company

(Vegetable Oils and Fats, Industrial Chocolate, and Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients businesses)

Business Strategy



Hiroshi Shinano
Executive Officer
Oils & Fats and Chocolate Division

The Vegetable Oils and Fats, Industrial Chocolate, and Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients businesses were established as a way to enhance the added value of palm oil, our main raw material. The Vegetable Oils and Fats Business supports the entire Group through its role in the Group network as a core business, while the Industrial Chocolate Business is a mainstay business of the Group. Supply chain management of palm oil and cacao beans is an important strategy that supports the foundations of the Fuji Oil Group. For palm oil, we will utilize Unifuji, which will go into full-scale operation in fiscal 2019. For cacao beans, we will take advantage of the expertise of Blommer, a leader in the field. Under these two initiatives, we will promote the further development and commercialization of products that contribute to a sustainable world and that are safe and healthy.

We are also making steady progress with measures to expand the Vegetable Oils and Fats Business, such as enhancing competitiveness in the procurement of raw materials and the construction of a new base in the U.S. We will optimize the allocation of oil and fats, where costs are low and we have a technological advantage, to enhance the competitiveness of the Industrial Chocolate and Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients businesses.

The Industrial Chocolate Business has entered a new stage of competition with our acquisition of shares of Blommer. We will enhance the competitiveness of the business by generating synergy with our basic oils and fats technologies and by strengthening collaboration within the Group to drive growth.

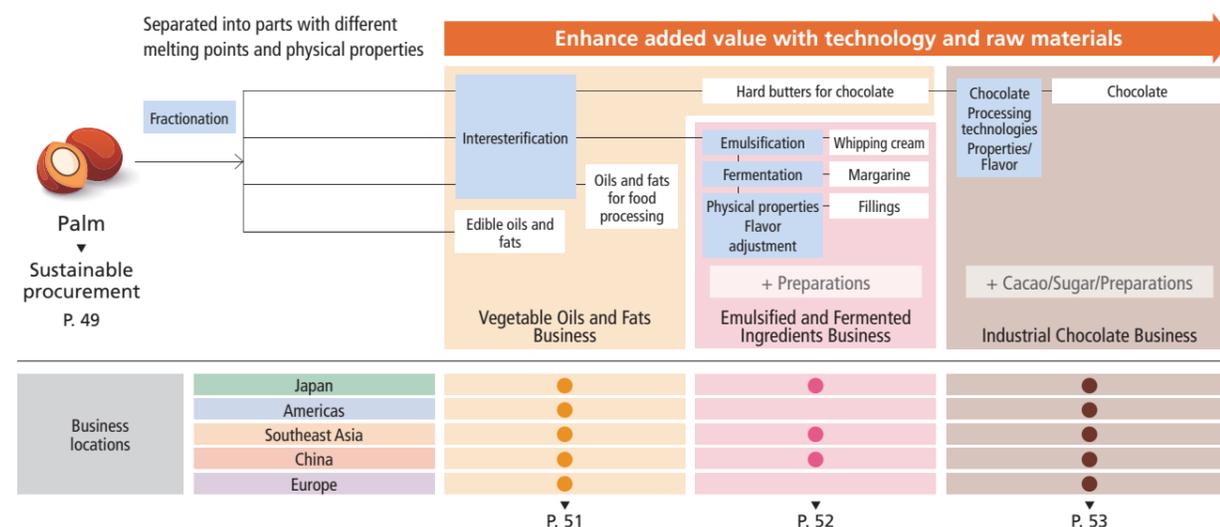
In light of the looming issue of shortages in food resources, we will contribute to the resolution of issues facing the world by providing delicious and sustainable alternatives, while achieving sustainable business growth that contributes to ESG management.

Create a Business Portfolio with Palm at the Core

The Fuji Oil Group has enhanced the added value it provides by utilizing its business foundation, including oils and fats processing technologies, its Group and customer networks, fractionation of palm oil, and processing technologies. The confectionery and bakery ingredients business was changed to the Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients Business and Industrial Chocolate

Business in an effort to enhance profitability and contribute to our customers.

In recent years, we have been allocating resources to hard butters for chocolate and industrial chocolate to develop them into strategic products. The Industrial Chocolate Business has become our mainstay business, accounting for about 40% of Group sales.



Sustainable Palm Oil Procurement

See Sustainability Report 2019 for more information about our sustainable procurement activities.
<https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/csr/>

The Fuji Oil Group has pioneered a new food culture by continuously pursuing palm oil's potential as a key raw material. We consider aiming for sustainable procurement of palm oil to be our responsibility to society, and are promoting procurement according to our Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing Policy.

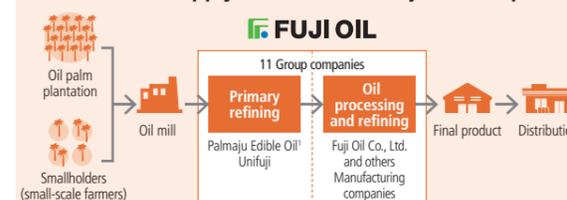
Social Issues Related to Palm

- Environmental issues caused by plantation development
- Human rights issues such as child labor and forced labor

What is palm oil?

- Oil that is extracted from the fruit of the oil palm, which grows in tropical regions such as Southeast Asia.
- Palm oil is easier to process and cheaper than other vegetable oils. For this reason, palm oil is used in a wide range of applications from foods to chemical products.
- Production volume of palm oil is the world's largest among vegetable oil materials.

The Palm Oil Supply Chain and the Fuji Oil Group



The Philosophy of the Fuji Oil Group

Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing Policy

(<https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/csr/sustainable/>)

In March 2016, we formulated and announced the Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing Policy for the Fuji Oil Group. In this Policy, we commit ourselves to procuring palm oil produced in a responsible manner from suppliers who respect people and the global environment. We strive to conduct procurement in line with this Policy, in cooperation with our stakeholders.

Key Commitments

- No deforestation of High Conservation Value (HCV) or High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas
- No new peatland development
- No exploitation of indigenous peoples, communities or workers

- KPI: 100% traceability to oil mills by 2020

STEP 1 Understand the supply chain

| Main initiatives | Goal | Results |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Improve traceability | Understanding the supply chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July to December 2018: 99% traceability to oil mills • Published list of oil mills in supply chain to enhance traceability (June 2018) |

STEP 2 Improve the supply chain through engagement with suppliers and reduce risks

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Supply chain improvement activities at Palmaju (1) | Reduce risks in supply chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with suppliers to return passports to over 200 migrant workers at raw material suppliers in the supply chain (December 2017) • Conduct seminars and provide information about making improvements through self-assessments to direct suppliers (oil mills) (From 2017) |
| Engagement with suppliers | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with all direct suppliers (oil mills) through self-assessments (From 2018) • Help small farmers in Sabah, Malaysia acquire RSPO² certification (191 to date) (From 2016) |
| (2) Grievance mechanism | Receive complaints and improve supply chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up grievance mechanism (From May 2018) • Publish grievances (From May 2018) |

STEP 3 Sustainable palm oil production and market expansion

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unifuji | Strengthen supply system of sustainable palm oil products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start production (From 2018) |
| Supply RSPO-certified oil | Address oil certification process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSPO-certified oil accounts for 17% of the total palm oil handled by the Group (FY 2018) |
| Cooperation with academic institutions and others in the industry | Accelerate efforts through cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in joint research aimed at enhancing productivity and improving the quality of palm oil conducted by an Indonesian research institution (Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology) (From 2011) • Membership in The Consumer Goods Forum³ (Japan) • Provide information concerning sustainable palm oil to domestic customers and others |

Notes: 1. The Group's primary refining company (Malaysia)
2. Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
3. A global network for the consumer goods retailing and manufacturing industries

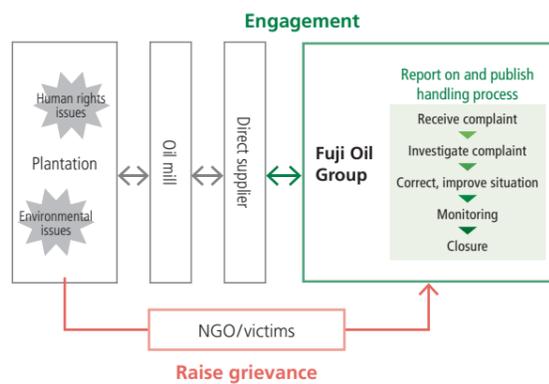
Highlight

Operation of Grievance Mechanism

In May 2018, we established and announced a grievance mechanism in accordance with our Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing Policy. It is a mechanism for addressing problems and making improvements to environmental and human rights issues in the supply chain raised with the Fuji Oil Group by stakeholders based on the Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing

Policy. For transparency in dealing with grievances, we have set up the Fuji Oil Group grievance mechanism on the Group website. We work to disclose information to stakeholders, and the progress of initiatives is updated at least once every three months. [\(https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/csr/grievance_mechanism/\)](https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/csr/grievance_mechanism/)

Grievance Mechanism



Results

Of the 23 cases investigated since May 2018, six have been closed (as of May 31, 2019). Efforts to resolve the remaining grievances are underway in cooperation with suppliers.

See the latest Grievance List on the website for details.

Example of Response



Unifuji Begins Operations

Unifuji Sdn. Bhd. is a joint venture with United Plantations Bhd., which shares our mission to ensure sustainable procurement of palm oil. Unifuji secures high-quality and sustainably produced palm oil as a raw material from United Plantations farms and produces high-value-added palm oil products for sale, based on our fractionation technology,

which is one of our strengths. Unifuji began operations in 2018. It will support business growth for the entire Group by making major contributions to the promotion of sustainable procurement of palm oil and the responsible supply of products to customers, which is positioned as a crucial component of the Group's business strategy.



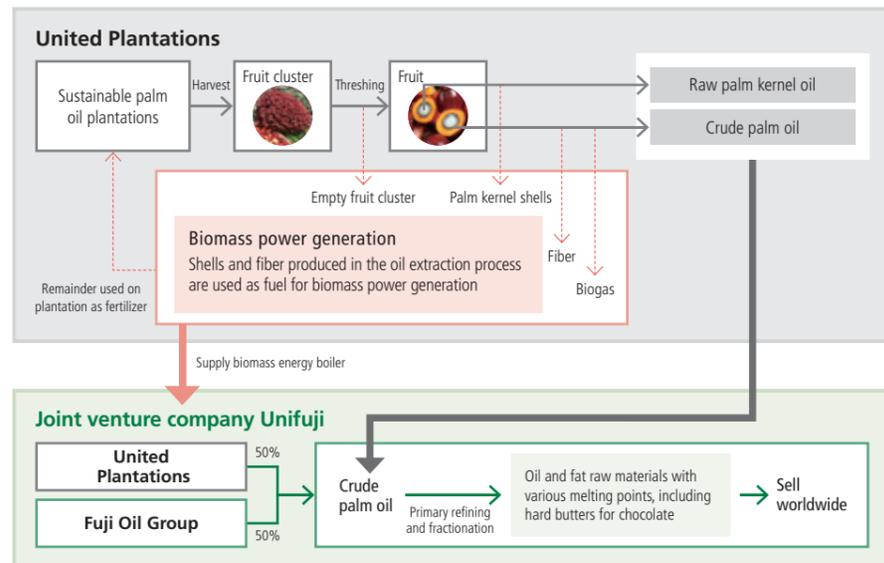
Unifuji is located on United Plantation's vast oil palm farm.



The plantation has a school and a hospital on premises.



A railway network on the plantation ensures quality and traceability.



Vegetable Oils and Fats Business

- Edible oils and fats
- Oils and fats for food processing
- Hard butters for chocolate

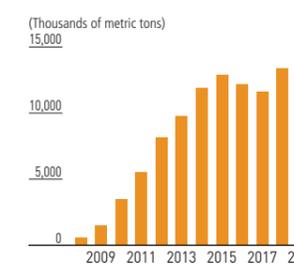
Business Environment

- Multiple global players
- Expansion of scope of upstream businesses of plantation owners
- Competitors are expanding their scope of business through M&A

Market Trends

- Growing demand for sustainable palm oil
- Rising awareness of safety, security and health issues (trans-fatty acids and process contaminants, etc.)

RSPO-Certified Oil Production



Source: Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil. Annual production volume of Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO).

SWOT Analysis

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enzymatic interesterification technology • Product quality, stable supply • Expand portfolio (healthy oils and fats, etc.) • Utilize Group network and inter-business synergy |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price competitiveness in commodities |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable procurement • Rising demand due to global population increase • Rising health consciousness |
| Threats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory changes in various countries |

Strategic Directions

Strengthening the Competitiveness of Global Business and Contributing to Health

We are strengthening our competitiveness in the oils and fats business based on supplying low-cost, technically superior oils and fats that support our product lineup in the Industrial Chocolate and Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients businesses, which we aim to expand globally. Focusing on the provision of

solutions to burgeoning health problems and rising awareness of sustainability, safety and security around the world, we are concentrating on expanding our range of oils and fats that take into account or contribute to health.

FY 2018 Results

- Progress in sales expansion strategy for hard butters for chocolate
- Profitability rose in Japan as a result of sales strategy focused on profitability
- Reduced operating rate in the Americas due to cold fronts and hurricanes
- Unifuji began operations

Priorities in FY 2019

- Continue sales expansion strategy for hard butters for chocolate
- Expand use of fractionated palm oil
- Expand sales of sustainable oils and fats, centered on Unifuji
- Commercialize stabilized DHA/EPA in Japan and overseas

Profitability was impacted by temporary factors such as the market price for raw materials and the weather. We made steady progress in strengthening global competitiveness through the start of operations at Unifuji, utilizing virtual global procurement and the construction of a new base in the United States. For the stabilized DHA/EPA business, which we hope to establish as a new business, although the commercial launch in Japan has been delayed, we achieved "generally recognized as safe" (GRAS) self-affirmation in overseas markets and began efforts aimed at commercialization.

We will continue to focus on expanding sales of hard butters for chocolate in response to the growing global market for chocolate. We will also respond to the increasing demand for sustainable palm oil and generate Group synergies, including in the Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients and Industrial Chocolate businesses.

For the stabilized DHA/EPA business, we will move forward with specific measures for commercialization in Japan and overseas.

Highlight

Construction of a New Base in the United States

Demand for palm oil that is low in trans-fatty acids is growing in the United States in the wake of a U.S. FDA Circular.* We began construction of a new base in New Orleans, which is scheduled to begin operations in 2020, to complement

Fuji Vegetable Oil. We will expand our business by meeting needs for a healthy society and by collaborating with Blommer on hard butters for chocolate.

* Released by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in June 2015, it mandates that from June 2018 oils containing trans-fatty acids, which are said to increase the risk of heart disease, are not to be used for food applications.

Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients Business

- Whipping cream
- Plant-based cheese alternatives
- Margarine
- USS processed soy products
- Fillings

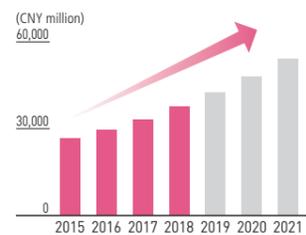
Business Environment

- Intense competition with many players
- Competitors are expanding their portfolios and geographical coverage

Market Trends

- Growth markets, centered on Asia
- Popularity of bread as a staple food continues to rise in China
- Growth of the Japanese market is slowing down

Growth of Bread Market in China (CNY million)



Source: Euromonitor International 2019, "Sales of Bread in China" (Retail Value RSP)

SWOT Analysis

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliciousness and functionality through oils and fats and adjustment processing technologies • Power of Japanese brand • Experience with plant-based ingredients |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price competitiveness in commodities |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing demand for products using sustainable palm • Enhanced value of plant-based foods • Expanding Chinese market |
| Threats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory changes in various countries • Entry of competitor in growth markets |

Strategic Directions

Differentiate through Plant-Based Food Solutions and Capture Markets

In Japan, a mature market, we will work to enhance profitability and establish competitive superiority by pursuing solutions to social issues such as labor shortages, and by differentiating ourselves through plant-based foods. In China and other parts of

Asia, where markets are growing, we will capture new markets and achieve business growth by establishing a firm grip on growing demand in the initial stages of market growth.

FY 2018 Results

- Began operations at a new factory in China, maintained strong sales
- Demand softened in Japan due to disasters and weather-related issues, struggled to expand sales
- Made progress in new product development that demonstrates the appeal of plant-based foods in Japan
- In Asia, the sales volume of compound butter recovered, and a new cream product performed well

Priorities in FY 2019

- Continue to expand sales in China
- Progress in expanding sales with differentiated products and measures to enhance profitability in Japan
- Mitigate opportunity loss through intra-Group supply
- Continue to expand sales of whipping cream and margarine in Asia

In Southeast Asia, although profitability decreased in the preparations business for auxiliary materials due to instability in the dairy ingredient market, sales of whipping cream increased. In China, where bread consumption is growing dramatically, sales continued to grow led by fillings and margarine. The start of operations at the new factory in July also proceeded smoothly. In Japan, sales of confectioneries and sweet baked goods were weak due to extreme heat and other factors. We are currently working to improve profitability.

In China, demand for bread is growing not just in coastal areas, but also in the interior. We will continue to expand our businesses at a pace that exceeds the market while focusing on enhancing efficiency and operating rates at the new factory. In Japan, we will enhance profitability by improving production efficiency through consolidation of product lines. We will also expand sales of products that address labor shortage issues and differentiated products based on the concept of PBFS.

Highlight

Strengthening Proposals and the Supply System for Bakery Ingredients

Our custard cream for bakery products and other filling ingredients maintain a high market share and are selected for their safety, security, flavor and quality.

The start of operations at the new factory and utilization of the six FUJISUNNY PLAZAs will further drive growth in the bakery products market.



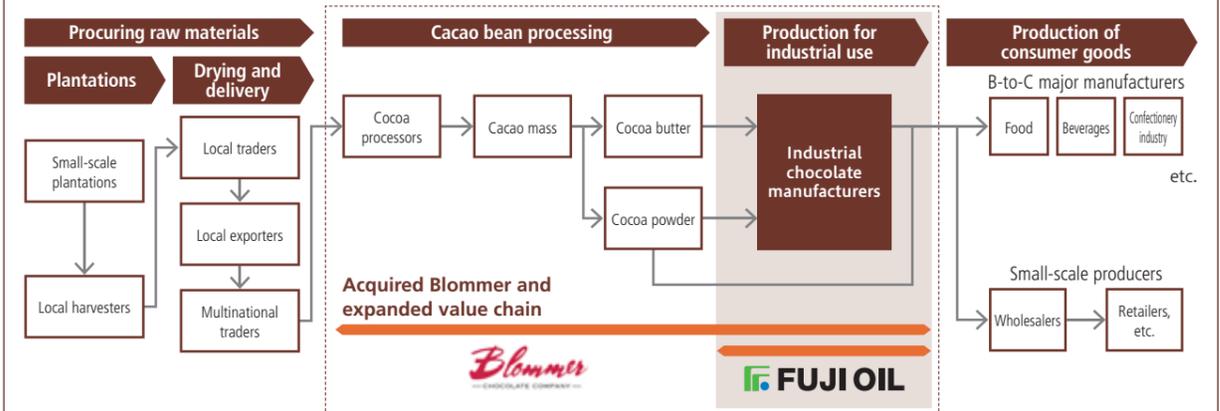
Industrial Chocolate Business

- Couverture chocolate
- Non-tempering chocolate
- Tempering chocolate
- Molded chocolate
- Chocolate for ice cream coating
- Ganache, chocolate for cooking, etc.

Business Environment

- Competition is intense due to presence of large players
- Acceleration of consolidation along the value chain, and collaboration among players

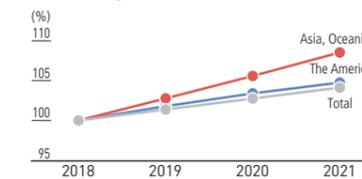
The Chocolate Value Chain



Market Trends

- Markets are expanding in regions around the world
- Outsourcing is progressing worldwide, and the industrial chocolate market is growing
- Growing awareness of cacao sustainability
- Growth markets, centered on Asia
- Product diversification in various countries

Global Expansion of Chocolate Confectioneries



Source: Euromonitor International 2019, "Chocolate Confectionery of Packaged Food" (Total estimates for 55 countries)

- Demand is growing for compound coating, which is versatile to different temperatures and can be used in a variety of applications.
- The Fuji Oil Group is one of the top three companies in the world in terms of market share and knowledge of hard butters for chocolate (Vegetable Oils and Fats Business), which gives us a competitive edge in compound coating.

What Is Compound Coating?

The main ingredients of chocolate are cacao, milk, sugar, oils and fats. Pure chocolate is made from cocoa butter extracted from cacao, while chocolate made using a blend of vegetable oils and fats (hard butters) is called compound coating. Compound coating imparts functions such as quick-drying and heat resistance, enabling the chocolate to be used for a wide range of applications such as bakery products and confectioneries. We are able to achieve deliciousness and diversity for foods that use chocolate.

| Category | Main ingredients | Main uses |
|------------------|--|--|
| Pure chocolate | Cacao + Milk + Sugar + Cocoa butter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chocolate bars • Praline chocolates • Confectioneries made mainly of chocolate, etc. |
| Compound coating | Cacao + Milk + Sugar + Cocoa butter + Hard butters for chocolate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cakes • Ice cream • Bread • Coated cookies, etc. |

The Fuji Oil Group's Business Development

We supply industrial chocolate from 16 bases in 10 countries, mainly in the Pacific Rim.



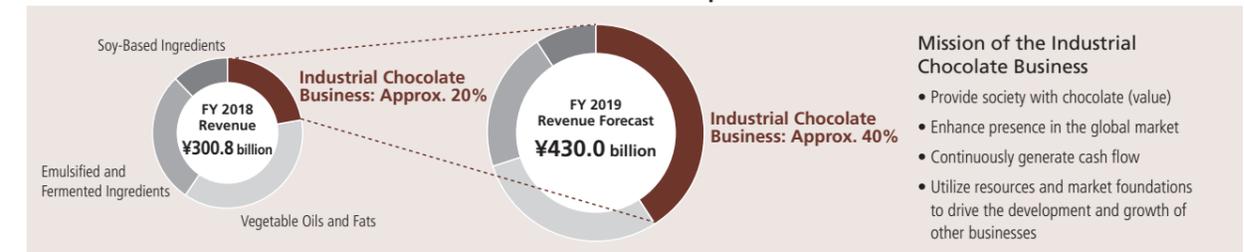
Strategic Directions

Expand Business Scale and Strengthen Competitive Superiority Globally

We are allocating resources to ensure the growth of our core competence and to demonstrate our strengths globally. We are actively conducting M&A, beginning with the acquisition of Harald (Brazil) in 2015 and now with the addition of Blommer to the Group in 2019. We are third in the world in terms of sales

volume of industrial chocolate, and competition on a global scale is set to begin in earnest. We will utilize our business portfolio and promote global Group integration as we grow into a business capable of succeeding on the global stage.

Industrial Chocolate Business as a Pillar of Growth for the Group



- FY 2018 Results**
- Acquisition of Blommer
 - In Japan, demonstrated superiority through the sale of high-value-added products
 - In Brazil, maintained profitability by enhancing presence in the region
 - In Southeast Asia, acquired Industrial Food Services

- Priorities in FY 2019**
- Promote PMI of Blommer (see page 47)
 - Continue to expand sales of high-value-added products in Japan
 - Establish growth strategy to build high-value-added business model
 - Expand sales in Southeast Asia utilizing network of bases

Acquired Industrial Food Services and Blommer to expand business areas and scope of business. In existing businesses, we demonstrated superiority in Japan and elsewhere to secure profits.

We will strengthen efforts to promote global integration in addition to regional strategies. For the PMI of Blommer, we will focus on measures to enhance management efficiency. In Japan, we will expand sales of high-value-added products as a system for increased production is put in place.

SWOT Analysis (after Blommer acquisition)

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to respond to customer needs and relationship with customers • Unique business portfolio • Hard butters for chocolate business • High market share in each region | Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable and competitive procurement of cacao as a raw material • Delay in implementing global management structure |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing demand for compound coating • Expand relationships with multinational companies • Demand for diversification of value • Sustainable procurement of cacao | Threats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater competition |

Highlight

Sustainable Procurement of Cacao

We announced our Responsible Cacao Sourcing Policy in August 2018. We cooperate with a wide range of stakeholders in the cacao supply chain to accomplish the procurement of sustainably grown cacao throughout our business.

In 2019, Blommer was added to our Group, and we are now considering implementation of a Groupwide program that incorporates the sustainable cacao initiatives of Blommer.

Social Issues Related to Cacao

Supply-side pressure

- Abandoned farms and aging farmers
- Aging cacao trees
- Impact of climate change on production areas
- Low productivity due to lack of knowledge and materials

Human rights and environmental issues

- Poverty among small-scale cacao farmers
- Child labor
- Deforestation
- Soil pollution

Announced the Responsible Cacao Sourcing Policy

Key Commitments

- Improving the livelihood of cacao farmers
- Eliminating child labor from our supply chain
- Preventing deforestation and protecting forests

| Initiatives | Goal | FY 2018 Progress |
|---|---|---|
| Activities to support communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve productivity • Improve cacao bean quality • Improve QOL for farmers and communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with direct suppliers, support of small-scale cacao farmers in Ecuador (Support program participants: 68 farmers) • Continued research on harvest volumes for cacao cultivated under varied conditions at a model plantation • Provided education on agricultural methods to producers in surrounding areas |
| Participation in World Cocoa Foundation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development in the cacao industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained membership status (since 2012) |
| Use certified cacao raw materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cacao beans produced using sustainable methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained International Fairtrade certification,¹ UTZ certification² |



Technical guidance for natural bug repellent spray with low burden on soil and cacao

1. Certification that each step of the process, from raw material production to final product, has met international fair trade standards. Products that meet these standards receive the International Fairtrade Certification Mark.
2. International certification program for sustainable farming, mainly for coffee, cacao and tea.

Highlight

Promote Global Integration: First Chocolate Unit Meeting

Start regular meetings and workgroups with heads of each Group company. Proceed with Groupwide implementation.

Priorities in FY 2019

- (1) Create a response system for dealing with multinational companies
- (2) Create sustainability program
- (3) Optimize operations through partnerships for procurement of raw materials



Soy

Business Strategy



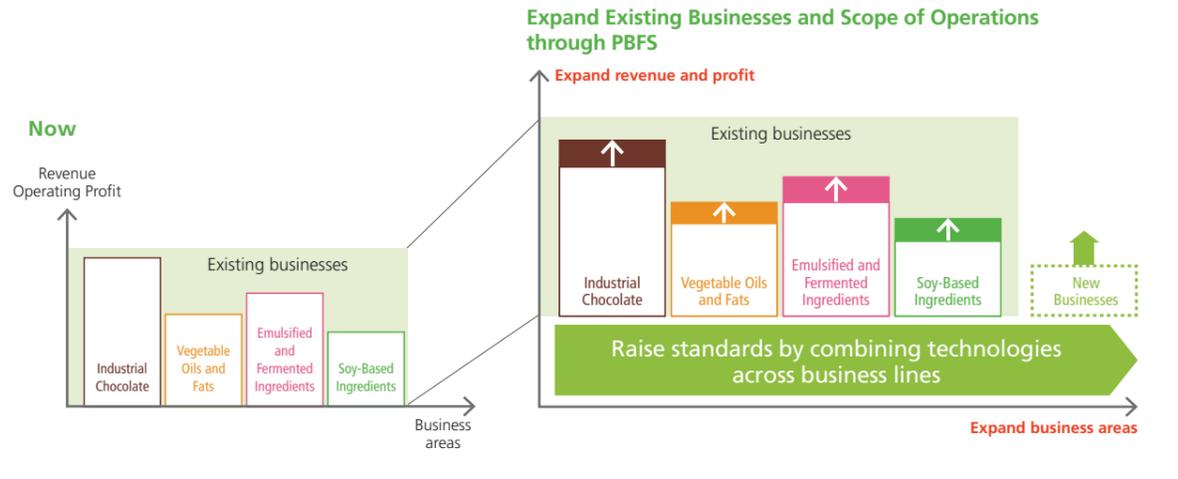
Kiyohito Suzuki
Executive Officer
PBFS (Plant-Based Food Solutions) Division

The future direction of the soy business is now clear thanks to the structural reforms based on the principles of selection and concentration of the current mid-term management plan. Going forward, we will continue to promote selection and concentration and allocate resources to businesses that contribute to resolving social issues in areas such as deliciousness, health and nutrition through plant proteins, functional materials and other products from a PBFS perspective.

In recent years, interest in the sustainable procurement of soy has been growing and has reached the level of palm oil and cacao. Non-genetically modified soybeans from the United States, China, and parts of Canada are used in Fuji Oil Group products in the soy business. Sustainable procurement of soy is one of the ESG management priority themes in fiscal 2019. We will promote the procurement of soy that is produced in a sustainable manner. We also established the PBFS (Plant-Based Food Solutions) Division. The PBFS Division backcasts from 2050 in order to develop and promote a strategy from a PBFS perspective while considering ways the Group can contribute to society through plant-based ingredients. It takes a different perspective from existing businesses.

The Fuji Oil Group has cultivated technologies for oils and fats, emulsification, fermentation and soy over many years. We will continue to create products (solutions) by grasping market needs, setting targets, and combining new and existing technologies. We will also consider our role in creating a future in 2050 where people around the world can enjoy delicious and healthy meals. Specifically, we want to create plant-based alternatives for dairy ingredients used in chocolate, as well as products such as soy meat with the juiciness of real meat.

Envisioned Role of the PBFS Division



Soy-Based Ingredients Business

- Low-fat soy milk
- Soy protein ingredients
- Soy milk cream
- Soy protein foods
- Separated soy protein
- Water-soluble soy polysaccharides

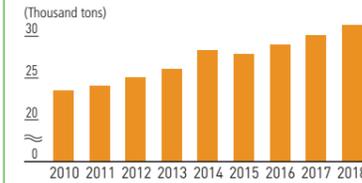
Business Environment

- Chinese companies securing market share in fields involving a low degree of processing
- Reorganization among global food companies is progressing in the plant protein market

Market Trends

- Significant worldwide increase in demand for plant-based foods
- Renewed recognition of the value of soy in Europe*
- Increase in appeal of products with plant proteins due to demand for healthy foods in Japan

Growth of Soy Meat Market in Japan



Source: Japan Vegetable Protein Food Association "Domestic Production Volume for Soy Protein," "Vegetable Protein Production and Shipping Statistics"

* Protein Challenge 2040: An initiative in which the government, corporations, and related organizations share common goals and cooperate to realize sustainable protein production and consumption.

SWOT

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Strengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad knowledge and technologies related to soybeans • Production technology and guarantee of quality • Ability to utilize broad customer base and technology developed in other businesses • Ability to respond to customer needs |
| Weaknesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost competitiveness in commodities • Do not own a source of the main raw materials |
| Opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing recognition of value of alternative foods and plant proteins • Growing number of flexitarians • Aging societies and health issues, centered on Japan and China |
| Threats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental issues related to soybeans • Market competition with other fields, such as cultured meat |

Strategic Directions

Promote Portfolio Change through Selection and Concentration and Combining Technologies

We are focusing on improving asset efficiency with selection and concentration and are allocating resources to products with growth potential that connect directly to the solution of social issues, such as the aging population and health issues. For existing products, we will differentiate our product line and grow

them into profitable businesses by combining products. We will accomplish this by utilizing the know-how and technology regarding deliciousness cultivated in the Vegetable Oils and Fats Business and the Emulsified and Fermented Ingredients Business.

FY 2018 Results

- Completed transfer of an unprofitable base in China
- Implemented measures to increase production of functional high-value-added products
- Decided to increase production capacity for soy protein materials, where sales are strong

We prepared to expand our mainstay products through the implementation of specific selection and concentration measures. On the other hand, the elimination of products with low profit margins in Japan and the delay in expanding sales of soy protein foods due to renovations at factories became issues.

Priorities in FY 2019

- Expand sales of functional high-value-added products in Japan and overseas
- Differentiation of existing products with a view toward the future
- Continue to eliminate unprofitable businesses
- Steady implementation of predetermined investment and promotion of business

We are promoting portfolio change with the goal of expanding sales of highly profitable products. In addition, we are enhancing our system for overseas sales of functional high-value-added products, mainly in China and Europe.

Highlight

Creating Markets in Japan

Demand for soy meat (granular soy protein) is increasing in Japan, and its uses have expanded from conventional frozen food to nutrition bars, cereals, confectioneries and appetizers in response to the growing interest in healthy food. The Fuji Oil Group is actively expanding into new markets and is building a new factory (scheduled to begin operations in the second half of fiscal 2020) to boost production capacity to respond to strong sales.



Group Financial Strategy

Message from the CFO



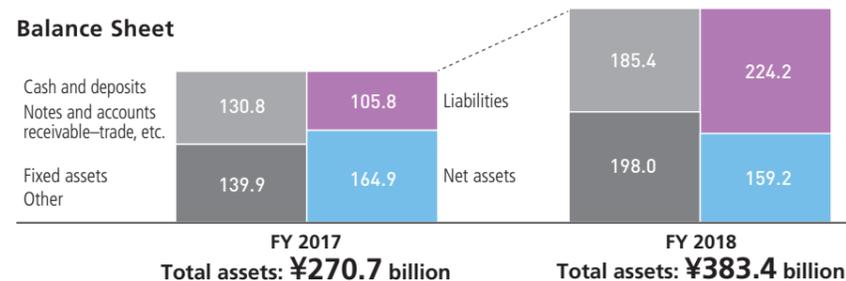
Tomoki Matsumoto
Director
Senior Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Improving Our Financial Structure after the Acquisition of Blommer

The financial management policy of our mid-term management plan (Towards a Further Leap 2020) has four core strategies: (1) sustainable profit growth through the generation and allocation of cash flow (increasing earnings) and improvement in the cash conversion cycle (CCC); (2) maintain financial soundness based on balance sheet management commensurate with risks and returns; (3) improve capital efficiency by repositioning the business portfolio; and (4) enhance financial governance by standardizing business processes and increasing operating efficiency. In fiscal 2018, interest-bearing debt increased by ¥103.9 billion and total assets increased by ¥112.7 billion mainly due to the large-scale acquisition (share purchase) of Blommer, a leading industrial chocolate manufacturer in the United States.

We are now faced with the challenge of improving our financial structure through financial discipline that supports growth.

Balance Sheet



| Mid-Term Management Plan: Financial Management Policy | | FY 2018 | Future |
|---|---|---|--|
| Sustainable profit growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated operating profit CAGR: 6% or higher EPS growth rate CAGR: 8% or higher CCC: 10-day reduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate and allocate cash flow Generate total operating cash flow of ¥100.0 billion over 4 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating cash flow: ¥22.6 billion (-¥5.6 billion YoY) CCC: Consolidation only includes Blommer's balance sheet, so overall Group comparison is not possible; 105 days of results only for existing businesses (+2 days YoY) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage balance sheet in line with risks and return | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance ability to generate free cash flow Reduce CCC Japan: Reduce inventory Overseas: Shorten collection periods Blommer: Optimize inventory |
| Maintain financial soundness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain sound finances by evaluating business characteristics and risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve ROE to 10% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest-bearing debt: ¥160.5 billion (+¥103.9 billion YoY) Net D/E ratio: 0.9 times (+0.6 YoY) Equity ratio: 40.8% (-18.4 points YoY) |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Match level of global competitors and reach the level necessary for sustainable growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully select growth investments and maintain sound finances Goal is 0.5 times or lower Enhance equity by increasing retained earnings |
| Improve capital efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote standardization, financial risk reduction, and business optimization Introduce global benchmarking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group financial benchmarks and standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total asset turnover: 0.92 times (-0.21 times YoY) Unprofitable business assets: Continue evaluating sales of assets Capital expenditures: Start operating under new standards |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate sustainable cash flow Stable earnings growth in each area and business More efficient use of working capital (improve CCC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote rapid improvements at Blommer, etc. Avoid low-return capital expenditures |
| Enhance financial governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardize fiscal year as soon as possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardize fiscal year as soon as possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global cash management: Initiate CMS* in each area Unify core systems: Adopt at factories in U.S. and new factory in China. Start building in Japan. Truncated fiscal period to unify accounting period: Standardize fiscal year as soon as possible |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain financial discipline, improve financial soundness, and make investments in growth that exceed the cost of capital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create global capital procurement structure Continue implementation Create roadmap for incorporating a truncated Blommer fiscal period |

*CMS: Cash management system. Refers to an IT system for managing Group capital.

Work toward Mid-Term Target for Net D/E Ratio

Acquiring shares of Blommer for ¥64.6 billion increased interest-bearing debt to ¥160.5 billion as of March 31, 2019, and increased the net D/E ratio to 0.9 times from 0.3 times. In addition, the equity ratio decreased to 40.8% from 59.2%, and the ratio of goodwill to net assets rose to 38%. Under these circumstances, we financed a portion of the acquisition by issuing ¥35 billion in subordinated bonds on June 13, 2019 to ensure sound finances and maintain and improve capital efficiency. Over the next five years, we intend to generate cash flow and maximize capital efficiency to achieve our mid-term target for the net D/E ratio of 0.5 times or lower.

Net D/E Ratio and Equity Ratio



Ratio of Goodwill to Net Assets

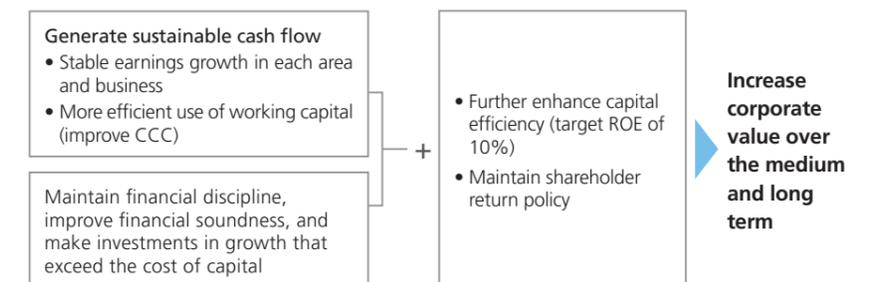


Target: Return to pre-acquisition levels as soon as possible

Capital Policy Improve Capital Efficiency to Increase Corporate Value over the Medium and Long Term

The Fuji Oil Group's basic capital policy is to generate sustainable cash flow by maintaining financial discipline and improving financial soundness while making investments in growth that exceed the cost of capital. We are targeting ROE of 10% in 2020 while maintaining our shareholder return policy of a payout ratio at 30% to 40%, with the goal of increasing corporate value over the medium and long term by further enhancing capital efficiency.

Basic Capital Policy

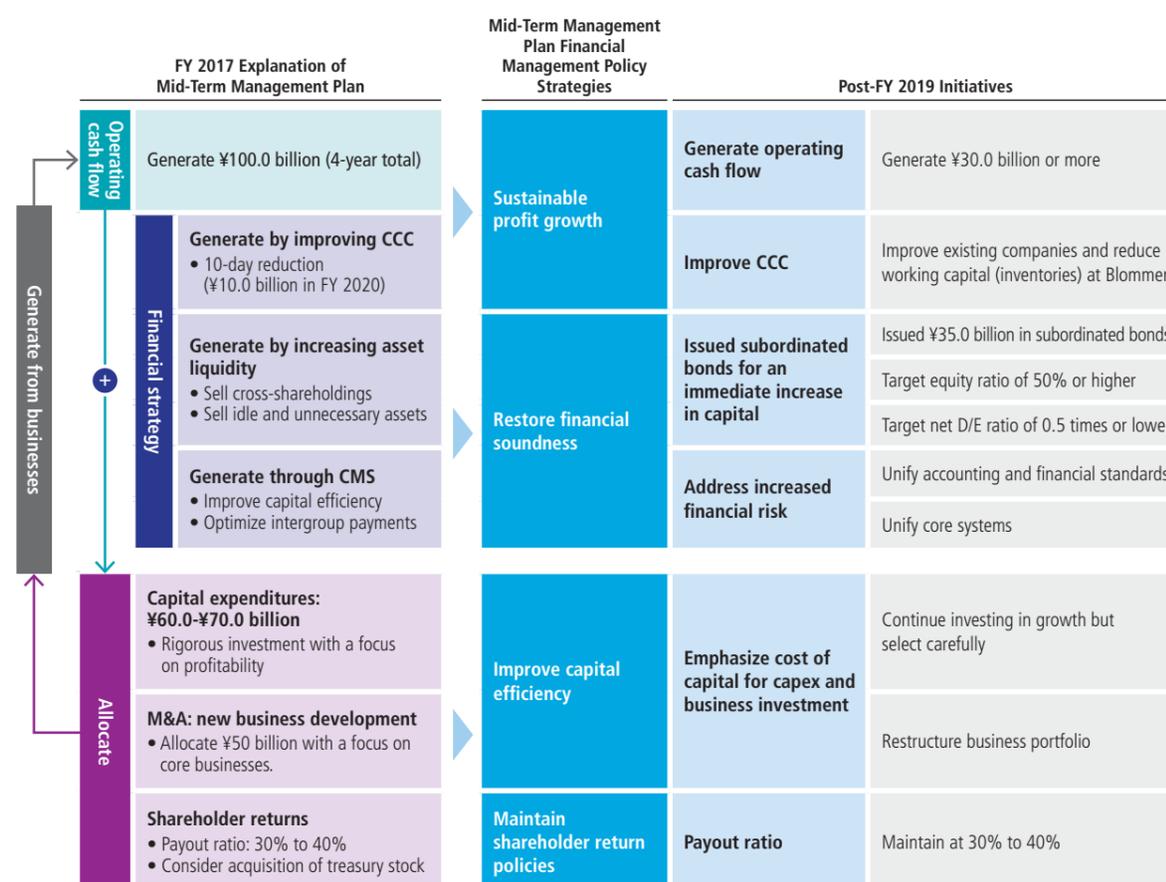


Financial Priorities Emphasize Free Cash Flow

The financial strategy of the mid-term management plan includes generating operating cash flow of ¥100 billion over four years by increasing earnings and improving CCC, and maintaining financial discipline in appropriately allocating cash flow to capital investment and M&A. The acquisition of shares of Blommer significantly increased our net D/E ratio, so we need to enhance cash flow management.

We need to reduce interest-bearing debt to maintain and improve financial discipline. Reducing the net D/E ratio to the 0.5 times level over the next five years will require us to generate free cash flow of ¥10.0 billion annually over the next five years.

We introduced investment standards that emphasize the cost of capital in fiscal 2018, and in fiscal 2019 we have begun to review our operations based on new standards for withdrawing from businesses. Capital investment and business investment are essential for Group growth, but we will make investment decisions after carefully selecting and clarifying priorities.



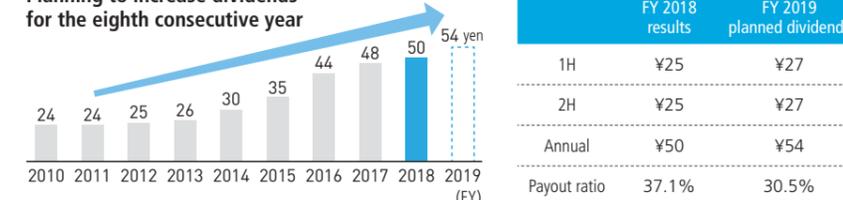
Shareholder Returns Shareholder Returns Are a Management Priority

Shareholder returns and our dividend policy are management priorities. In keeping with our mid-term management plan target of a payout ratio of 30% to 40%, and we are delivering stable, consistent dividends.

We paid annual dividends of ¥50 per share for fiscal 2018, and plan to increase the total dividend for the eighth consecutive year to ¥54 per share for fiscal 2019.

- Dividend Policy**
- Payout ratio: 30% to 40%
 - Stable, consistent dividends

Planning to increase dividends for the eighth consecutive year



Aiming to Improve Corporate Value through Dialogue

I have been energetically promoting IR activities since becoming CFO in 2015. We have enhanced our earnings conferences and small meetings through the participation of top management. We are also enhancing English language disclosure and have created opportunities for dialogue with overseas investors through international IR presentations and conferences. I also participate in individual interviews at which I have received many suggestions.

In particular, these initiatives have deepened our awareness of the importance of cash flow management, the factors that have driven our growth beyond organic growth, and Group management and governance mechanisms as we expand our businesses internationally. We will maintain our dialogue with investors and other stakeholders and reflect their opinions in management with the goal of improving it.

Fiscal 2018 results were unsatisfactory even considering non-recurring issues such as the expenses associated with the acquisition of shares of Blommer. In fiscal 2019, the third year of our mid-term management plan, we intend to increase corporate value by improving capital efficiency, generating cash flow by consolidating Blommer, and growing existing businesses. We will achieve sustainable growth for the Fuji Oil Group by steadily making improvements, and by meeting the expectations of stakeholders and fulfilling our responsibilities without slowing reform.

11-Year Financial Highlights

Fuji Oil Holdings Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 to March 31, 2019

(Millions of yen)

| | FY 2018 | FY 2017* | FY 2016 | FY 2015 | FY 2014 | FY 2013 | FY 2012 | FY 2011 | FY 2010 | FY 2009 | FY 2008 |
|---|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| Results | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue | 300,844 | 307,645 | 292,547 | 287,537 | 271,903 | 253,004 | 232,161 | 236,594 | 222,714 | 231,229 | 239,369 |
| Operating profit | 18,525 | 20,481 | 19,694 | 16,840 | 14,211 | 15,241 | 14,147 | 12,983 | 16,590 | 17,960 | 11,528 |
| Ordinary profit | 18,177 | 19,983 | 19,712 | 14,121 | 13,405 | 14,798 | 13,847 | 13,017 | 16,243 | 17,363 | 10,306 |
| Income before income taxes | 16,538 | 18,833 | 18,103 | 14,492 | 13,282 | 13,880 | 13,416 | 12,869 | 14,648 | 16,507 | 9,715 |
| Net income attributable to owners of parent | 11,532 | 13,742 | 12,105 | 9,227 | 93,330 | 8,164 | 8,336 | 8,290 | 9,783 | 10,726 | 7,485 |
| EBITDA | 30,514 | 31,381 | 30,125 | 26,743 | 22,847 | 24,021 | 22,651 | 21,895 | 25,843 | 27,933 | 21,310 |
| R&D expenses | 4,758 | 4,613 | 4,459 | 4,017 | 3,944 | 3,930 | 3,666 | 3,723 | 3,622 | 3,489 | 3,402 |
| Capital expenditures | 15,943 | 14,689 | 13,611 | 15,347 | 11,156 | 6,128 | 6,500 | 6,185 | 7,599 | 7,793 | 9,370 |
| Depreciation expenses | 10,992 | 9,995 | 9,593 | 9,206 | 8,232 | 8,319 | 8,058 | 8,432 | 8,799 | 9,239 | 9,397 |
| Total assets | 383,389 | 270,731 | 272,109 | 266,877 | 233,625 | 202,206 | 197,142 | 183,862 | 174,435 | 174,275 | 172,087 |
| Merchandise and finished goods | 85,211 | 48,341 | 52,398 | 49,962 | 45,158 | 41,396 | 36,641 | 34,829 | 34,580 | 30,759 | 32,590 |
| Current assets | 185,410 | 130,805 | 132,455 | 130,869 | 118,556 | 109,476 | 106,819 | 97,913 | 86,166 | 81,307 | 78,555 |
| Fixed assets | 197,979 | 139,925 | 139,653 | 136,007 | 105,069 | 92,729 | 90,322 | 85,948 | 86,265 | 92,956 | 93,512 |
| Current liabilities | 168,333 | 67,460 | 69,576 | 66,482 | 57,902 | 51,694 | 57,656 | 51,099 | 48,119 | 55,261 | 52,093 |
| Fixed liabilities | 55,828 | 38,372 | 47,051 | 51,607 | 14,909 | 15,387 | 17,950 | 23,299 | 23,095 | 20,345 | 32,193 |
| Interest-bearing loans | 160,454 | 56,612 | 65,667 | 60,000 | 29,657 | 28,939 | 37,039 | 37,719 | 39,720 | 44,572 | 55,840 |
| Total net assets | 159,227 | 164,897 | 155,480 | 148,787 | 150,813 | 135,124 | 121,534 | 109,464 | 103,220 | 98,668 | 87,801 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | 22,637 | 28,206 | 16,521 | 16,027 | 14,496 | 13,781 | 18,713 | 16,853 | 13,536 | 23,984 | 15,573 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | (79,104) | (14,510) | (13,760) | (34,824) | (13,957) | (6,916) | (8,605) | (6,080) | (9,214) | (7,546) | (9,263) |
| Free cash flow | (56,467) | 13,695 | 2,761 | (18,797) | 539 | 6,865 | 10,108 | 10,773 | 4,322 | 16,438 | 6,310 |
| Cash flows from financing activities | 65,487 | (13,452) | (5,662) | 24,040 | (3,294) | (12,773) | (4,472) | (5,224) | (5,500) | (13,370) | (3,783) |
| Per share data (Yen) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EPS | 134.75 | 159.87 | 140.83 | 107.35 | 108.55 | 94.98 | 96.98 | 96.44 | 113.81 | 124.78 | 87.07 |
| BPS | 1,819.74 | 1,863.83 | 1,753.54 | 1,655.70 | 1,693.76 | 1,490.00 | 1,342.25 | 1,205.49 | 1,143.82 | 1,095.58 | 978.67 |
| Dividend | 50.0 | 48.0 | 44.0 | 35.0 | 30.0 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 16.5 |
| Payout ratio (%) | 37.1 | 30.0 | 31.2 | 32.6 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 25.8 | 24.9 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 19.0 |
| Financial indicators | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Overseas sales ratio (%) | 43.2 | 42.9 | 39.4 | 37.4 | 35.2 | 33.2 | 29.9 | 30.3 | 29.9 | 28.6 | 34.1 |
| Operating profit margin (%) | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 4.8 |
| ROE (%) | 7.3 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 8.9 |
| ROA (%) | 5.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 5.8 |
| ROIC (%) | 4.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 4.7 |
| Current ratio (%) | 110.1 | 196.3 | 190.4 | 196.8 | 204.8 | 211.8 | 185.3 | 191.6 | 179.1 | 147.1 | 150.8 |
| Net D/E ratio (times) | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Financial leverage (times) | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Equity ratio (%) | 40.8 | 59.2 | 55.4 | 53.3 | 65.1 | 63.3 | 58.5 | 56.4 | 56.4 | 54.0 | 48.9 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employees | 5,963 | 5,092 | 5,056 | 5,141 | 4,367 | 4,408 | 4,034 | 3,882 | 3,574 | 3,524 | 3,598 |

* From fiscal 2018, the Company has reclassified deferred tax assets under investments and other assets, and deferred tax liabilities under fixed liabilities based on Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No. 28 "Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting." Results for fiscal 2017 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the change.

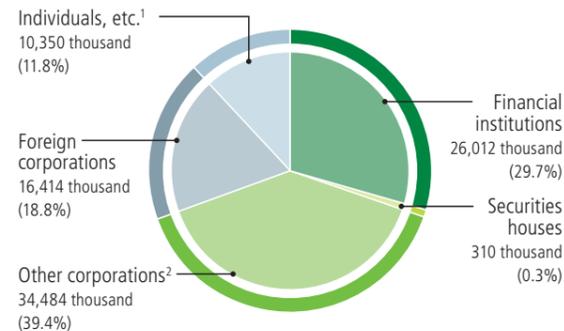
See page 20 of Fact Book 2019 and our Sustainability Report 2019 for non-financial information.
<https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/csr/>

Stock Information (As of March 31, 2019)

Share Data

Total shares authorized: 357,324,000
 Number of shares outstanding: 87,569,383
 Number of shareholders: 15,993

Composition of Shareholders



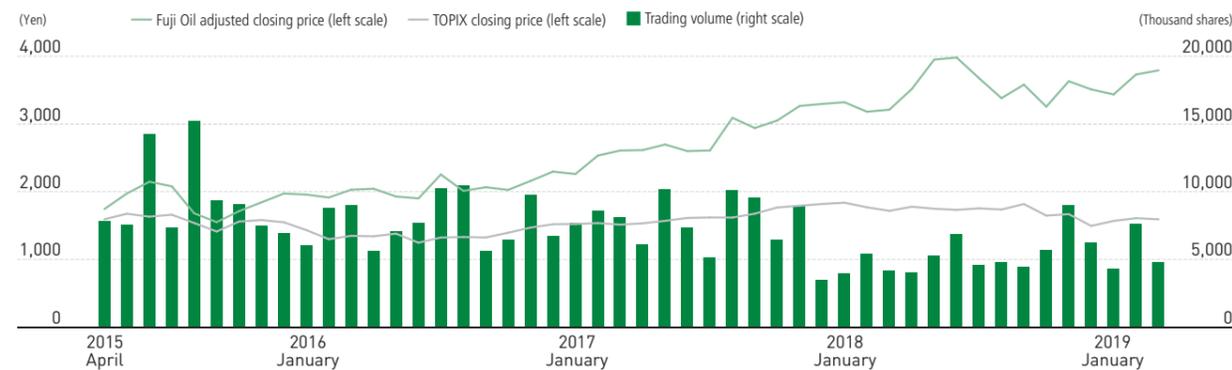
Notes: 1. Includes 1,611,645 shares of treasury stock and 31,683 shares of less than one unit.
 2. Includes 2 share units in the name of Securities Depository Corporation.
 * Number of shares is rounded down to the nearest thousand shares.

Major Shareholders (Top 10)

| Shareholder name | Number of shares held (Thousands) | Ratio of shareholding ³ (%) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| ITOCHU Food Investment, LLC | 28,119 | 32.71 |
| The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account) | 5,214 | 6.07 |
| Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust account) | 5,055 | 5.88 |
| National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives | 2,639 | 3.07 |
| Fuji Oil Customer Shareholding Association | 1,345 | 1.57 |
| Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust account 9) | 1,335 | 1.55 |
| ITOCHU Sugar Co., Ltd. | 1,130 | 1.31 |
| Nippon Life Insurance Company | 1,100 | 1.28 |
| Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation | 1,078 | 1.25 |
| Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. | 1,058 | 1.23 |

3. The shareholding ratio is calculated excluding treasury shares (1,612 thousand shares).

Stock Price and Trading Volume



Evaluation from Society

ESG-Related

Selected as a constituent stock in the MSCI Japan ESG Select Leaders Index and in the MSCI Japan Empowering Women Index (WIN)

"A" score in CDP Forests Questionnaire 2018 (the first among Japanese companies) and "B" score in CDP Climate Change 2018 Questionnaire



Certified as an Excellent Enterprise of Health and Productivity Management 2019 (White 500) by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Received the Platinum "Kurumin" certification from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare



Inclusion in S&P/JPX Carbon Efficient Index

IR-Related

Recognition from *Institutional Investor* magazine in the All-Japan Executive Team 2019 Rankings (Beverages, Food & Tobacco Sector)

Received the Japan Investor Relations Association "Best IR Award"

Selected by the Securities Analysts Association of Japan to the list of Companies Making Notable Improvements in Disclosure 2018

Received the Award of Excellence in Nikkei Annual Report Awards 2018

Selected for "most improved integrated report" by Government Pension Investment Fund's asset managers

Best CEO: Buy-side 2nd
 Best CFO: Buy-side 1st
 IR Program: Combined 3rd
 Honored Company: Combined 2nd



Corporate Profile (As of March 31, 2019)

Company name

FUJI OIL HOLDINGS INC.

Headquarters

Daibiru Honkan Building, 3-6-32 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0005, Japan
 Registered location of headquarters: 1 Sumiyoshi-cho, Izumisano-shi, Osaka

Established

October 9, 1950

Capitalization

13,208 million yen

Representative

President and CEO Hiroshi Shimizu

Number of employees (consolidated)

5,963
 (As of March 31, 2019 for domestic Group companies)
 (As of December 31, 2018 for overseas Group companies)

Subsidiaries and affiliates

39 consolidated subsidiaries
 16 non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

Integrated Report and Sustainability Report

Integrated Report 2019

The report provides a general overview of our Group and outlines our medium-to-long term corporate value. By communicating this information, we hope to encourage our stakeholders to engage with us and offer suggestions for how we can further improve our business.

Sustainability Report 2019

<https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/csr/>

The report is issued to comprehensively report our views on our impact on society and our initiatives for sustainability to a broad range of stakeholders.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ESG Management | Message from the C"ESG"O |
| | ESG Management and CSR |
| Activities in Fiscal 2018 | CSR Management |
| | Solutions through Creation of Foods |
| | Safety, Security and Quality of Foods |
| | Sustainable Procurement |
| | Environment |
| | "Hitozukuri" (Fostering People) |
| | Health Management |
| Priority Topics in Fiscal 2019 | Risk Management |



The English version will be available in September 2019.

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