

Environmental Management

Management information

Basic approach

Worldwide environmental issues such as global warming and climate change are intensifying, seriously impacting people's lives and corporate business activities. In particular, increasing extreme weather events and biodiversity loss caused by accelerating climate change interfere with the stable supply of the agricultural products we use as key raw materials to make our products, and are becoming a threat to our business operations. For these reasons, it is now essential for our company to embed global environmental considerations into our business practices.

The Fuji Oil Group established the Basic Policy of Environmental Integrity^{*1} in 2015, and accelerated our efforts in 2018 with the announcement of the Environmental Vision 2030, in which we commit to reducing CO₂ emissions, water use and waste across the Group. Our reduction targets for CO₂ emissions have been approved by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).^{*2}

We also recognize the importance of understanding the climate impacts of our business and disclosing them to stakeholders in a timely manner. In May 2019, we announced our support for the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and are committed to disclosing proactively information on four areas: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

*1 Fuji Oil Group Basic Policy of Safety, Quality and Environment (PDF, 331KB) 

*2 Organizations set science-based targets to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions over a 5 to 15 year span. Targets are considered "science-based" if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Management system

Group-wide environmental management is promoted by the Sustainability Development Group under the supervision of ESG Division Officer of Fuji Oil Holdings Inc. The Sustainability Committee,^{*} an advisory body to the Board of Directors, monitors the progress and results of initiatives.

* https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/sustainability/sustainability_management/

Goals / Results

Environmental Vision 2030

	2030 targets ^{*1}	FY2022 results ^{*1}	Progress
CO ₂ emissions	Scopes 1 ^{*2} & 2 ^{*3} : 40% reduction in total CO ₂ emissions (All Group companies)	26% reduction	65%
	Scope 3 ^{*4} (Category 1 ^{*5}): 18% reduction in total CO ₂ emissions (All Group companies ^{*6})	12% increase	Not achieved
Water use	20% reduction in water intensity ^{*7} (All Group companies)	27% reduction	135%
Waste	10% reduction in waste intensity ^{*8} (All Group companies ^{*9})	4.7% reduction	47%
Resource recycling	Maintain a recycling rate of at least 99.8% (All Group companies in Japan)	99.69%	Not achieved

*1 Base year: 2016

*2 Scope 1: Direct emissions of greenhouse gases from our own operations

*3 Scope 2: Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases from the use of electricity, heat and steam supplied by third parties

*4 Scope 3: Emissions from the activities of non-Group companies in our value chain (Categories 1-15)

*5 Category 1: Purchased goods and services

*6 Excluding Industrial Food Services (Australia) and Fuji Oil New Orleans, LLC (U.S.)

*7 Water use per unit of production

*8 Amount of waste per unit of production

*9 Excluding waste volume generated at Industrial Food Services (Australia)

Analysis

CO₂ emissions (Scope 1 & 2)

Scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2022 were 26% lower than baseline, an improvement of five points from the previous fiscal year's 21% reduction. This represents a 65% achievement rate relative to our 40% reduction target. Decreased production levels compared to the previous fiscal year and reducing activity at each company contributed to this decline in CO₂ emissions. In Japan, we used the findings from the FY2021 steam loss inspection conducted at Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. to make improvements to plants and productivity. We also completely eliminated scope 2 CO₂ emissions at the Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. Kanto Plant and Fuji Tsukuba Foods Co., Ltd. by switching to carbon-free electricity at the sites. Group companies outside Japan made efforts to reduce energy use through activities such as power saving and facilities maintenance, while a solar photovoltaic generation system was installed at Fuji Oil (Zhang Jia Gang) Co., Ltd.

CO₂ emissions (Scope 3 Category 1)

Scope 3 emissions in FY2022 were 12% higher than baseline, an improvement of three points from the previous fiscal year's 15% increase. This represents a 0% achievement rate relative to our 18% reduction target. Production levels have increased 15% over our base year, resulting in an increase in scope 3 category 1 emissions. We will continue our supplier engagement in efforts to reduce the CO₂ emissions stemming from raw material procurement.

Water use (intensity)

Water use intensity in FY2022 was 27% lower than baseline, an improvement of two points from the previous fiscal year's 25% reduction. This represents a 135% achievement rate relative to our 20% reduction target. Decreased production levels have resulted in a decline in water use compared to the previous fiscal year. In Japan, production facility cleaning methods were revised, which led to reductions in rinsing water use. Group companies outside Japan revised the cleaning frequency of production facilities and addressed water leaks. These actions all contributed to the reduction in water usage.

Waste (intensity)

Waste generation intensity in FY2022 was 4.7% lower than baseline, a change of 1.4 points downward from the previous fiscal year's 6.1% reduction. This represents a 47% achievement rate relative to our 10% reduction target. In Japan, introduction of new dewatering equipment at Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. has helped reduce scum sludge and turn it into valuables, contributing to overall waste reduction. Group companies outside Japan also made efforts to reduce waste, but waste intensity still increased over the previous year, impacted by an increase in waste due to production issues. We will continuously work to raise awareness and promote waste reduction activities throughout the Group.

Resource recycling

The resource recycling rate in FY2022 was 99.69%, an increase of 0.22 points from the previous fiscal year's 99.47%. This means that we did not achieve our target of 99.8% or higher. We will continue to promote recycling by sorting waste more thoroughly.

Response to the TCFD recommendations

In May 2019, the Fuji Oil Group declared our support for the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Based on recommendations by the TCFD, we are committed to proactively disclosing information on four areas: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

Information disclosure based on the TCFD recommendations

Governance

Under the supervision of the ESG Representative, the Fuji Oil Group manages climate change risks and opportunities through a Group-wide risk management structure that handles significant Group-wide risks. We perform scenario analysis based on the TCFD recommendations, and the results are reported and approved in the Management Committee Meeting and the Board of Directors meeting at least once a year.

Strategy

We performed the TCFD-recommended climate change scenario analysis, selected climate change risks and opportunities, and qualitatively assessed their financial impact for a major Group company in Japan in FY2019, and for eight major Group companies outside Japan in FY2020. In FY2022, we conducted a quantitative assessment of the financial impacts*¹ of climate-related risks after conducting the scenario analysis based on 1.5°C/4°C climate scenarios instead of 2°C/4°C, with the goal of achieving a more aggressive climate intervention. Going forward, we will advance our efforts to save energy and promote use of renewable energy to continue reducing CO₂ emissions in line with the Fuji Oil Group Environmental Vision 2030.*²

Moreover, the market for plant-based foods, one of the Group's strengths, is expected to grow as concerns rise over practices that negatively affect climate change such as the conversion of forest to farmland and livestock fattening. The Group will continue to work on solutions to global issues and for a decarbonized society. We will do so by conserving the environment through sustainable procurement and by supplying plant-based food ingredients.

*¹ Refer to "Assessment of Climate Change Risks and Opportunities and their Financial Impact on the Fuji Oil Group" for details.

*² Refer to "Environmental Vision 2030" for details.

Risk management

We identify significant Group-wide risks, including climate change risks, considering a comprehensive list of factors including the level of impact on Group business, likelihood of occurrence, and time of onset. This is done based on information sources that reflect the Group's operating environment, including risks identified by executive teams, our ESG materiality map, and risk maps created by individual Group companies. We have developed a Group-wide risk management system led by the Management Committee Meeting aimed at managing these risks through a process of developing and implementing responsive measures, monitoring, evaluating results, and making improvements. Climate change risks are considered as one of the significant Group-wide risk, and are managed through the Group-wide risk management system. The details of discussions and responses are reported to the Board of Directors at least once a year.

Metrics and targets

In Environmental Vision 2030, the Fuji Oil Group committed to a 40% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 CO₂ emissions by 2030 compared to 2016. Going forward, we will proactively engage in energy conservation initiatives, introduce new facilities that use less energy, and use renewable energy at production sites to achieve the targets of the Vision.

To reduce Scope 3*¹ Category 1*² emissions, which account for the largest percentage of Group emissions in Scope 3, we created a survey form that assesses suppliers' progress in reducing their CO₂ emissions and began the process of engaging several suppliers to our production sites in Europe. We will continue to work to reduce CO₂ emissions across the Group value chain.

2030 CO₂ emissions reduction targets (base year: 2016)

- Reduce Scopes 1*³ and 2*⁴ emissions by 40%
- Reduce Scope 3 (Category 1) emissions by 18%

To drive further emissions reductions, we also explored the adoption of an internal carbon pricing system*5 based on carbon pricing and emissions trading systems (ETS) around the world. We began trialing the system at Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. in FY2022, and are moving to a full-scale introduction in FY2023 with the internal carbon price set as 10,000 yen per metric ton of CO₂. This will be used as a reference for investment decision-making. We will also pilot the system at Group companies outside Japan.

*1 Scope 3: Emissions from the activities of non-Group companies in our value chain (Categories 1–15)

*2 Category 1: Purchased goods and services

*3 Scope 1: Direct emissions of greenhouse gases from our own operations

*4 Scope 2: Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases from the use of electricity, heat and steam supplied by third parties

*5 An internal scheme for promoting low-carbon investment and initiatives by placing a price on carbon based on estimates conducted within the organization.

Assessment of Climate Change Risks and Opportunities and their Financial Impact on the Fuji Oil Group

Level of impact

The level of impact categories — small, medium, and large — refer to the magnitude of financial impact that is projected to occur around the year 2050 based on estimates that assume a certain set of conditions, including but not limited to the Fuji Oil Group's current business portfolio, financial condition, and business performance. This financial impact assessment is based on these impact categories and therefore is subject to change.

Large: Potential profit impact of 10 billion yen or more

Medium: Potential profit impact of 2 billion yen to less than 10 billion yen

Small: Potential profit impact of less than 2 billion yen

Risks

Item	Details	Financial impact	Assessment of financial impact around 2050						
			1.5°C scenario			4°C scenario			
			Details			Details			
Policy & regulations	Risk of increased cost of complying with environmental regulations	Increased cost due to adoption of carbon taxes	Environmental regulations around the world are tightened to address climate change, and costs increase due to the following factors.			Compared to the 1.5°C scenario, environmental regulations for addressing climate change are not tightened as much and carbon taxes are smaller. However, carbon taxes may be levied in countries where Group companies are located, resulting in increased costs.			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of carbon taxes, carbon border adjustment mechanisms (CBAM), emissions trading systems (ETS) and other schemes in countries where Group companies are located. Capital investment and depreciation of existing assets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including replacing gasoline, diesel, and other fossil fuels used in logistics vehicles and fossil fuels used for electricity and for boiler operation in certain production processes with renewable energy sources. 						
			Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level	Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level	
			Within 5 years	Longer than 10 years	4.9 billion yen ¹	Within 10 years	Longer than 10 years	0.6 billion yen ¹	
Response approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with CO₂ emissions reduction targets by promoting Environmental Vision 2030 For CO₂ emissions reduction, we have set a 40% reduction of Scopes 1² and 2¹ emissions and an 18% reduction of Scope 3⁴ (Category 1³) emissions as 2030 targets (base year: 2016). To achieve Environmental Vision 2030, we will actively work on energy conservation initiatives, adopt new facilities that use less energy, and use renewable energy at production sites. We will also improve the accuracy of our Scope 3 emissions data, devise ways to reduce the large volume of Category 1 emissions, and conduct briefings and information campaigns within the Group to achieve our SBTi-approved targets, in order to promote further reduction of CO₂ emissions throughout the Group. Full-scale/pilot introduction of internal carbon pricing⁵ We are moving to a full-scale introduction in FY2023 with the internal carbon price set at 10,000 yen per metric ton of CO₂, and plan to use it as a reference for investment decision-making. We also plan to pilot the system at Group companies around the world. 									
Transition risks	Reputation	Risks associated with deforestation and parkland/peatland loss in our supply chain	Increased cost associated with supplier engagement and lost sales due to suspended transactions from major customers	Costs will increase and sales will decline due to the following risks associated with deforestation and loss of parkland/peatland in the supply chain of the Group's major raw materials (palm oil, cocoa, soybeans, shea kernel, etc.).			Compared to the 1.5°C scenario, increased cost associated with strengthening supplier engagement is limited. While the Group makes advances as necessary in purchasing raw materials from suppliers that are implementing appropriate environmental conservation based on the Group's sustainable sourcing policies, society makes little progress in sustainability awareness and has a high tolerance of climate change, reducing the Group's need to strengthen supplier engagement on its own.		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased cost associated with strengthening engagement with suppliers to ensure that deforestation and parkland loss, which increase atmospheric CO₂ concentrations and exacerbate climate change, do not occur. Greater understanding of sustainability in society drives the introduction of stricter environmental regulations and increases public awareness of the need for action to conserve the environment. The Group faces criticism and damage to its reputation when deforestation and parkland loss occur in its supply chain, leading to the suspension of transactions from major customers. 					
				Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level	Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level
			Within 5 years	Longer than 10 years	Medium	At least 11 years from now	Longer than 10 years	Small	
Response approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen efforts to prevent or mitigate environmental risks in the supply chain based on the Group's sourcing policies For palm oil, we will improve traceability with the aim of achieving 100% traceability to palm oil mills and 100% traceability to plantations, as well as promote efforts that improve the supply chain with the aim of solving environmental problems at palm oil production sites (plantations), based on our medium- to long-term goals for sustainable procurement of palm oil. Our aim is to achieve No Deforestation, No Peatland Development, and No Exploitation (NDPE) as stated in the Group's Responsible Palm Oil Sourcing Policy. For cocoa, we will plant one million trees on cocoa-growing regions by 2030 to promote efforts that reduce the negative impact on forests, based on our medium- to long-term goals for sustainable procurement of cocoa. Our aim is to achieve sustainable cocoa procurement as stated in the Group's Responsible Cocoa Beans Sourcing Policy. For soybeans, we are working to achieve traceability to the community level, No Deforestation and No Exploitation, and 100% procurement of RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy Association)-certified products or products certified to equivalent standards. For shea kernels, we are working to plant 6,000 trees per year and achieve 75% traceability to the regional level, with the goals of conserving forest and supporting women's empowerment. Supplier Code of Conduct We developed a Supplier Code of Conduct to serve as a high-level policy to existing guidelines and policies for communicating the Group's overall approach to procurement to all suppliers. The code urges suppliers to comply with a list of basic principles (e.g., environmental conservation) and to devise preventive and remedial measures for identifying code violations and making improvements. 									
Acute risks	Risk of more severe natural disasters due to extreme weather	Losses incurred by Group companies from storms and floods	More frequent and intense storms and floods cause damage and suspend operations at Group companies, such as Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. in Japan, which is prone to typhoon damage, and Fuji Vegetable Oil, with plants in Savannah, Georgia, U.S., which are prone to hurricane damage.			Storms and floods of even greater frequency and intensity than in the 1.5°C scenario cause greater devastation and suspend operations at Group companies, such as Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. in Japan, which is prone to typhoon damage, and Fuji Vegetable Oil, with plants in Savannah, Georgia, U.S., which are prone to hurricane damage.			
			Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level	Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level	
						At least 11 years from now	Longer than 10 years	Medium	Within 10 years
Response approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a BCP incorporating a framework that leverages complementary strengths throughout the Group, prepare a response manual in the event of a crisis, and encourage risk transfer through the use of insurance 									
Physical risks	Chronic risks	Risk of global shortages of major raw materials and soaring prices	Sales decline due to decrease in procurable volume of major raw materials	The following factors cause a decline in yields and supply shortages of major raw materials procured by the Group (palm oil, cocoa, soybeans, shea kernel, etc.), making it impossible to procure some of the raw materials needed, disrupting the manufacture of Group products, and causing a decline in sales.			The following factors cause a major decline in yields and major supply shortages of major raw materials procured by the Group (palm oil, cocoa, soybeans, shea kernel, etc.), making it impossible to procure most of the raw materials needed, significantly disrupting the manufacture of Group products, and causing a dramatic decline in sales.		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts from extreme weather events (heat waves, droughts, increased annual precipitation, rainstorms, etc.) and natural disasters Increased demand caused by global population growth The spread of SDG values in society drives greater restrictions on forest conversion and the introduction of new agricultural methods such as regenerative agriculture, limiting the amount of farmland to a level that cannot meet the needs of a larger global population. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts from extreme weather events (heat waves, droughts, increased annual precipitation, rainstorms, etc.) and natural disasters exceeding those in the 1.5°C scenario The rise in the average global temperature shifts the location of arable lands and reduces the amount of land suitable for cultivating the Group's major raw materials. Increased demand caused by global population growth 		
				Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level	Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level
			Within 10 years	Longer than 10 years	Small	At least 11 years from now	Longer than 10 years	Medium	
Response approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve sustainability of raw material procurement and strengthen supply sources Continue with our supplier engagement Carry out our programs on farming guidance and agricultural support to improve productivity, such as by improving unit crop yields of farmers Diversify our raw materials Encourage boosting productivity through breeding research, in collaboration with academic institutions, governments, and industries 									

*1 The level of financial impact of “increased cost due to adoption of carbon taxes” associated with “risk of increased cost of complying with environmental regulations” was calculated for around the year 2030 based on carbon tax projections published by the IEA, IPCC, and other third-party entities and on projections of the Group’s CO₂ emissions.

*2 Scope 1: Direct emissions of greenhouse gases from our own operations

*3 Scope 2: Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases from the use of electricity, heat and steam supplied by third parties

*4 Scope 3: Emissions from the activities of non-Group companies in our value chain (Categories 1–15)

*5 Category 1: Purchased goods and services

*6 An internal scheme for promoting low-carbon investment and initiatives by placing a price on carbon based on estimates conducted within the organization.

Opportunities

Item	Details	Financial impact	Assessment of financial impact around 2050					
			1.5°C scenario			4°C scenario		
			Details			Details		
Market	Opportunity of expanded PBF*1 market	Increased sales of Group products in the plant-based protein (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives) market	<p>The Group seizes the following opportunities by leveraging its differentiated and integrated technologies and by co-creating solutions with customers to enhance product competitiveness through the plant-based addition of better flavor, richness of taste, and aroma, resulting in dramatically increased sales for the Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption of plant-based protein (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives) thrives and the global market for such alternatives grows dramatically, mainly among Millennials, Generation Z, and vegetarians. These groups hold the view that raising livestock requires large amounts of feed, water, and land, causing water shortages and deforestation and exacerbating climate change and loss of biodiversity. Therefore, they attach greater importance to sustainability and express their values through their consumption behavior. While the demand for meat and dairy increases mainly in low- and middle-income countries, there is a global supply shortage of meat and dairy. This is due to global population growth, economic development and dietary changes as well as adverse impacts on livestock production caused by extreme weather events, natural disasters, and the rise in the average global temperature due to climate change. Demand for plant-based protein (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives) increases to make up for this shortage. Demand for plant-based protein expands as Japan, the U.S., and Europe transition away from their dependency on animal protein toward plant-based protein, and due to a shortage of protein in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. 					
			Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level	Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level
			Within 5 years	Longer than 10 years	Medium	At least 11 years from now	Longer than 10 years	Small
Resilience	Opportunity relating to new health issues caused by climate change	Increased sales due to growing consumer needs for immunity-boosting, highly nutritious, high-protein, and low-sugar foods	<p>The Group seizes the following opportunities by leveraging new and existing technologies from the Group’s R&D in the polysaccharide business, stabilized DHA/EPA business, and other functional high-value-added products businesses, as well as the chocolate and plant-based protein businesses, leading to increased sales for the Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global climate change has shifted the temperature region of infectious diseases such as dengue fever and malaria, causing outbreaks in countries and regions where they have never occurred before. Also, there are new health issues such as higher cases of heat stroke. Health awareness grows over time as a result. Adding to the increase in these infectious disease outbreaks and cases of heat stroke associated with global warming is an anticipated sharp rise in lifestyle diseases such as obesity and diabetes and age-related illnesses such as dementia in regions including South Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, and Central and South America. This leads to greater consumer needs for immunity-boosting, highly nutritious, high-protein, and low-sugar foods that help prevent such health issues, driving increased demand and market expansion for lactic acid bacteria, DHA/EPA, polyphenols, proteins, peptides, and low-sugar chocolates. The values of the SDGs spread in society and the concept of One Health*2 gain traction across all generations, increasing demand for products focused on human and environmental health. As a result, the Group sees rising demand for its PBF products, which contribute to environmental conservation and improved health through their potential benefits in preventing infectious diseases, heat stroke, lifestyle diseases such as obesity and diabetes, and age-related illnesses such as dementia. 					
			Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level	Time of onset	Duration of impacts	Impact level
			Within 10 years	Longer than 10 years	Medium	At least 11 years from now	Longer than 10 years	Medium
<p>Response approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize changing market dynamics and needs — such as rising health consciousness and ethical awareness due to climate change impacts — as an opportunity, we will solve social issues and foster next-generation businesses in a decarbonized society by being environmentally conscious through sustainable procurement, and providing the plant-based ingredients that are our specialty. By establishing the systems needed to develop products and promote business strategies that accurately respond to market trends, we will focus on new challenges such as revising our business portfolio for high value-added products and optimizing our production across the Group in anticipation of these future changes in the business environment. By building and actively participating in an industry-academia consortium with research institutions worldwide and promoting open innovation using our Global Innovation Center Europa (GICE) as a hub, we will acquire new technologies and develop global human resources that will accelerate the creation of social value in a decarbonized society. 								

*1 PBF: Plant-based food

*2 One Health: A concept recognizing the fact that safeguarding the health of ecosystems and animals serves the health of humans as well, inviting everyone to think of and work to protect the health of people, animals and ecosystems as one living system.

Specific initiatives

Environmental audits

The Fuji Oil Group strives to promote and improve environmental conservation efforts across the Group by referring and conforming to various standards such as ISO 14001, an international standard for environmental management systems.

ISO 14001-certified operating sites undergo verification by external audits and conduct their own internal audits on safety, quality, and the environment. Operating sites outside Japan undergo safety, quality, and environmental audits by Fuji Oil Holdings Inc. By verifying, evaluating, and encouraging improvements at these companies, we strive to raise environmental performance across the Group.

Fuji Oil Co., Ltd., a Group company in Japan, undergoes both external and internal audits of its environmental management. External audits are conducted annually in accordance with ISO 14001 (surveillance audit for years one and two and a recertification audit for year three). Internal audits are conducted annually and include safety, quality, and environmental checks at ISO 14001-certified operating sites to improve production management at Group companies. No environmental nonconformities were found in the FY2022 external audits and internal audits.

Our internal audits do not simply check for compliance or conformity with all relevant environmental laws, regulations and internal rules. They also serve as opportunities for auditors to explain important environmental matters. Through environmental audits, we examine and evaluate each Group company's environmental efforts and give advice on areas needing improvement, thereby promoting and improving the Group's environmental conservation activities.

Outside Japan, the Production Productivity Management Group of Fuji Oil Holdings Inc., a strategy development unit with specialized knowledge in the fields of quality and safety, and Sustainability Development Group conduct safety, quality, and environmental audits to examine and evaluate each Group company's environmental efforts and give advice on areas needing improvement. This helps to raise management standards for the entire Group. In FY2022, seven production sites outside Japan were audited.



An environmental audit at a Group company outside Japan (Fuji Oil (Thailand) Co., Ltd.)

Acquisition of management certifications

Group companies' certification statuses for ISO 14001/ISO 15001
<https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/sustainability/authen/iso14001/>

Training

The Sustainability Development Group at Fuji Oil Holdings Inc., together with the company's Production Productivity Management Group, periodically visits Fuji Oil Group companies outside Japan to provide training and raise awareness on safety, quality, and the environment among management and staff in relevant departments. In FY2022, the team held briefings and discussions on Environmental Vision 2030 and other topics via both onsite and video conferencing due to COVID-19. The team also conducted training and awareness activities at seven production sites at Group companies outside Japan. These activities are scheduled such that all sites are visited in a three to four-year cycle.

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations

In FY2022, there were no serious environmental legal violations in the Fuji Oil Group.

External recognition

- "A" rating from CDP in 2022 for water security and forests, and "A-" rating for climate change
- Selected as a Supplier Engagement Leader in the CDP Supplier Engagement Rating 2022
- Selected among the top 200 Asia Pacific Climate Leaders in a joint survey by Nikkei Asia, the Financial Times (UK), and German research agency Statista

* External Recognition

<https://www.fujioilholdings.com/en/sustainability/evaluation/>

Related documents

ESG Data Book (PDF 4.57MB) 