

Forest Resources and Environment Marketing Business: Afforestation Business

The history of the pulp and paper business is also the history of securing wood resources. Based on the belief that "those who use trees are responsible for planting them," the Oji Group has been growing resources for more than 100 years, and Oji Forests have reached 600,000 hectares. Initially, the Oji Group's forest resources were expanded to secure a stable supply of raw materials for pulp & paper, but this has changed to a direction of contributing to the future of the earth by utilizing the renewable forest resources themselves to deliver new wood-derived material products to society.

1890



Wood pulp production started at Keta Mill

Purchased wood resources from the Keta River basin, a tributary of the Tenryu River, to supply raw materials to Keta Mill. Logs were transported by horseback or on rafts along the river.

1910



Completion of Tomakomai Mill and purchase of company-owned forests

With the completion of Tomakomai Mill, acquisition of company-owned forests began to secure pulp raw materials.

1913



Start of Nursing Operation for afforestation seedling

Tomakomai Nursery was established and began cultivating *Abies sachalinensis*, Norway spruce, larch, and other species, and full-scale afforestation using seedlings nursed in-house began in 1917.

1937



Establishment of Oji Zourin (now Oji Forest & Products Co.,Ltd.)

Oji Zourin was established for the purpose of producing raw materials for pulp. The company was entrusted with the management of Oji Paper's company-owned forests, as well as the expansion and afforestation of its own forests.

1951



Promotion of hardwood utilization

Full-scale use of hardwood chips began with the start of production at Kasugai Mill.

1956



Establishment of Forest Tree Breeding Institute

Forest Tree Breeding Institute was established in Kuriyama, Hokkaido, for the purpose of contributing to the stable supply of raw materials by breeding forest trees and propagating fast-growing trees. Development of poplar and other varieties was promoted. It was closed in 2012 but reestablished in Shinonome in 2023 as the Forest Resources Research Center.

1995



Establishment of QPFL (Vietnam)

Following the procurement of woodchips, the company started its own afforestation business in Vietnam. Oji's entry into the market contributed an afforestation boom in Vietnam, which has now become the world's largest exporter of woodchips.

1992



Establishment of SPFL (New Zealand)

In the 1990s, with environmental issues gaining attention on a global scale, a eucalyptus afforestation business was launched on the South Island of New Zealand, not only to secure resources, but also to contribute to the environment.

1973



Establishment of CENIBRA (Brazil)

We entered Brazil to promote the use of hardwood resources overseas. CENIBRA was established as a joint venture between Companhia Vale do Rio Doce and the paper and pulp companies on the Japanese side. Production of eucalyptus bleached pulp started in 1977. It is now the main mill of the Oji Group.

1970



Establishment of Pan Pac (New Zealand)

As a result of overseas resource surveys for long-term resource measures, a pulp mill was constructed in New Zealand. Pulp was supplied to Tomakomai Mill. Today, it is a center for the integrated forestry industry, including lumber and pulp business.

1966



Increase of woodchip imports (a long-term woodchip sales agreement concluded)

With the declining competitiveness of domestic woodchip, we concluded a 10-year woodchip sales agreement to secure raw materials from North America for long term in earnest. The consumption of imported woodchip exceeded domestic one in 1990.

1964



Launching the vessel dedicated to woodchip

The world's first vessel dedicated to woodchip, the Kure Maru, was launched. The design of vessel was developed to maximize grain capacity for woodchip with light specific gravity, and its discharging facilities were revolutionary.

1996



Expansion of company-owned forests through mergers

The mergers with pulp and paper companies from 1970 to 1996 brought the group's domestic company-owned forest area to about 190,000 ha (including profit-sharing forests).

2001



acquisition of forest certification

Pan Pac obtained Forest certification. This was the first acquisition within the Oji Group. Since then, each group company has been acquiring forest certification, and the certification rate at the end of FY2022 was 96%.

2003



First to obtain Japan's own forest certification in Japan

The Kamiinako Forest in Shizuoka Prefecture acquired SGEC forest certification by the Sustainable Green Ecosystem Council, a forest certification in Japan. It was the first in Japan. In 2007, certification was completed for all company-owned forests in Japan, covering approximately 174,000 hectares (excluding profit-sharing forests).

2010



Participated in KTH business (Indonesia)

Invested in KTH, which was owned by the Korindo Group, a Korean conglomerate in Indonesia. It is the Oji Group's largest afforestation business in Southeast Asia and an important base for supplying raw materials to Japan.



Pulp business strengthening

In response to the growth in global demand for pulp, we are working to expand our pulp business by utilizing our abundant in-house plantation resources. The pulp business is now the core business of the Oji Group, following the acquisition of Oji Fibre Solutions, the start of the dissolving pulp business, and the acquisition of CENIBRA as a wholly owned subsidiary.

2022



Formulation of the Purpose

The Purpose was defined as "Grow and manage the sustainable forest, develop and deliver the products from renewable forest and Oji will bring this world a brighter future filled with hope." We will continue to cultivate healthy forests and manufacture products rooted in forest resources.