

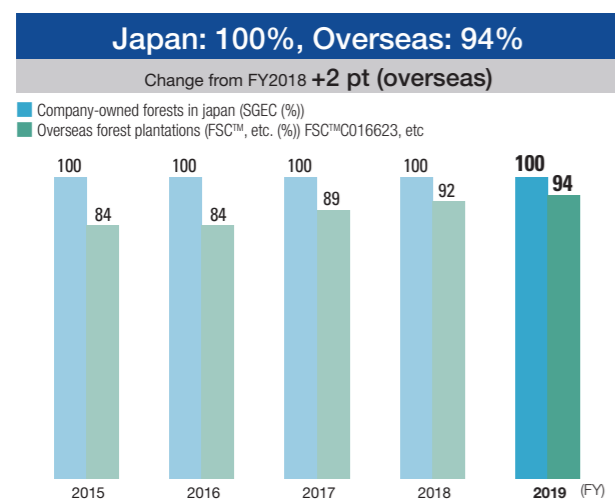
Financial Highlights

Segment		FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Overseas sales ratio	(%)	7.8	9.7	10.6	16.7
Operating profit	(¥billion)	73.7	65.4	53.8	43.5
Profit per share	(¥)	25.18	24.92	22.46	21.91
Free cash flows	(¥billion)	89.4	25.7	38.3	29.2
Net D/E ratio	(times)	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Return on equity (ROE)	(%)	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.6
Capital investment, etc.	(¥billion)	83.0	77.1	54.7	70.1
Dividend per share	(¥)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

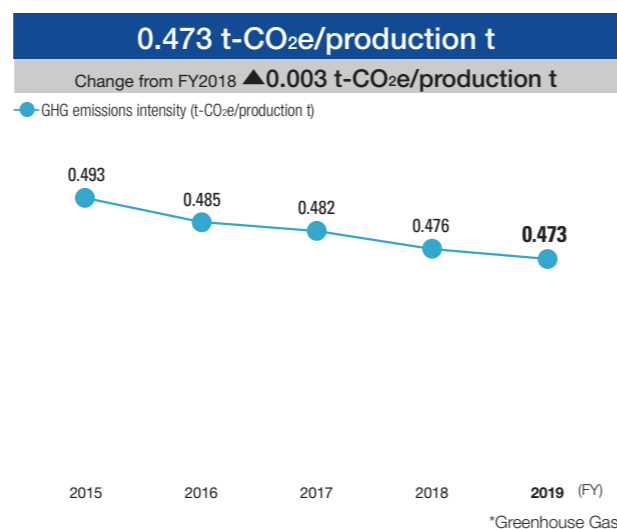
	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
	20.3	22.8	27.8	28.2	31.0	32.0	<b>29.9</b>
	57.3	43.9	72.0	70.2	70.8	110.2	<b>106.1</b>
	32.01	15.71	12.86	40.74	36.64	52.52	<b>58.78</b>
	42.1	(74.6)	84.8	117.2	49.2	74.0	<b>59.7</b>
	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	<b>0.6</b>
	5.9	2.6	2.1	6.7	5.6	7.7	<b>8.5</b>
	76.7	80.1	57.4	57.9	69.3	62.1	<b>97.5</b>
	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	<b>14.0</b>

Non-financial Highlights

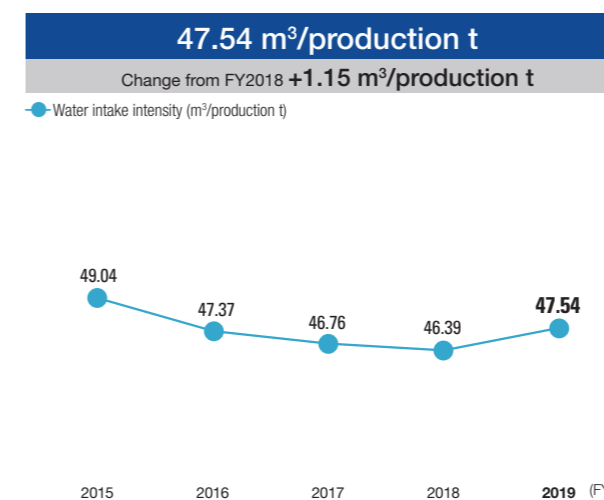
Forest certification acquisition rate



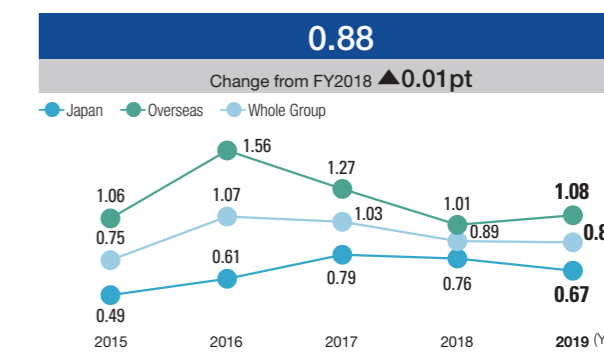
GHG\* emissions intensity



Water intake intensity

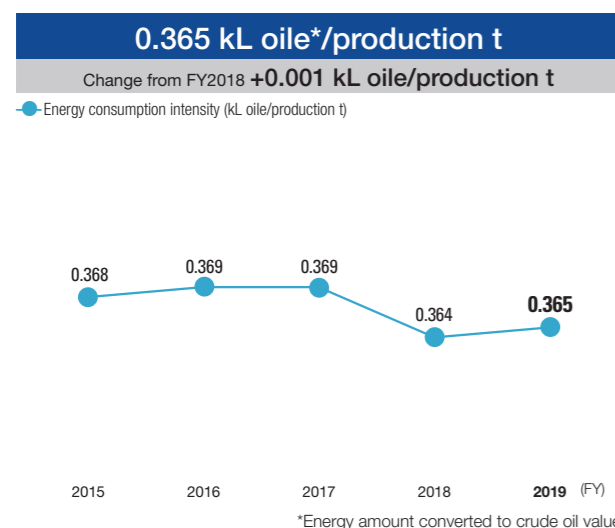


Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate\* (LTIFR)

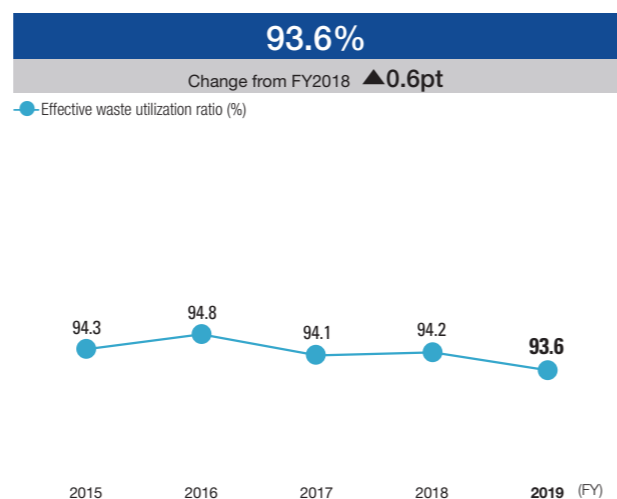


(1) Covered period: January 1 to December 31  
 (2) The frequency rate is an indicator of the frequency of occupational accidents as the number of fatalities and injuries (fatal accidents and accidents resulting in at least one day of lost work) caused by occupational accidents per one million working hours.  
 Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) = (Number of occupational accident casualties ÷ Total working hours) × 1,000,000  
 (3) Total working hours are calculated based on the number of group company employees (regular employees and temporary/non-regular employees) as of the end of September every year, assuming the annual working hours per person is 2,000 hours.  
 (4) Unlike the figures in previous years, the frequency ratio calculation of each year shown in the graph above is adjusted retroactively to also include accidents at overseas group companies that are not determined to be at the level of accidents accompanied by injuries with lost work days in Japan.

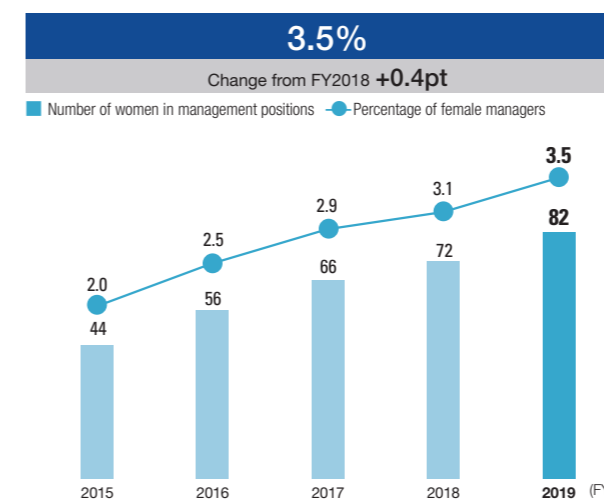
Energy consumption intensity



Effective waste utilization ratio



Percentage of female managers (16 Oji Group companies in Japan)



Number of employees (excluding temporary employees)

