

## Financial Data

(¥ billion)

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
<b>Profit and Loss (Fiscal Year)</b>											
Net sales	1,332.5	1,347.3	1,433.6	1,439.9	1,485.9	1,551.0	1,507.6	1,359.0	1,470.2	1,706.6	<b>1,696.3</b>
Operating profit	57.3	43.9	72.0	70.2	70.8	110.2	106.1	84.8	120.1	84.8	<b>72.6</b>
Ordinary profit	65.2	49.4	60.5	52.9	66.0	118.4	101.3	83.1	135.1	95.0	<b>86.0</b>
Profit attributable to owners of parent	31.6	15.5	12.7	40.3	36.2	52.0	58.2	49.6	87.5	56.5	<b>50.8</b>
Research and development expenses	10.9	10.5	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.7	9.2	9.3	<b>10.4</b>
Capital investment	76.7	80.1	57.4	57.9	69.3	62.1	97.5	98.4	114.0	100.1	<b>119.4</b>
Depreciation and amortization	73.3	70.8	78.6	74.9	71.9	69.5	63.4	62.8	65.9	73.0	<b>79.5</b>
Cash flows from operating activities	109.3	90.9	128.1	157.4	123.2	140.6	124.5	127.1	143.6	18.3	<b>202.9</b>
Cash flows from investing activities	(67.2)	(165.5)	(43.3)	(40.2)	(74.0)	(66.6)	(64.8)	(91.6)	(92.6)	(123.3)	<b>(118.0)</b>
Free cash flows	42.1	(74.6)	84.8	117.2	49.2	74.0	59.7	35.5	51.0	(105.0)	<b>84.9</b>
Cash flows from financing activities	(52.0)	77.4	(89.8)	(114.5)	(41.8)	(45.5)	(58.1)	19.9	(136.0)	101.8	<b>(84.9)</b>
<b>Financial Condition (Fiscal Year-end)</b>											
Total assets	1,898.2	2,140.6	1,909.5	1,901.0	1,960.8	1,951.4	1,885.3	1,981.4	2,053.8	2,296.0	<b>2,442.5</b>
Net assets	657.6	784.4	711.2	759.2	810.0	815.4	831.7	865.6	875.5	964.6	<b>1,095.5</b>
Interest-bearing debt	798.5	862.6	777.7	677.3	647.4	620.6	581.7	647.7	650.5	788.3	<b>736.7</b>
Net interest-bearing debt	745.6	804.8	728.6	625.4	587.6	535.0	497.3	511.4	594.7	731.3	<b>673.9</b>
<b>Per-share data, Others</b>											
Earnings per share (¥)	32.01	15.71	12.86	40.74	36.64	52.52	58.78	50.13	88.35	57.00	<b>51.31</b>
Net assets per share (¥)	574.08	656.03	587.62	635.95	681.52	684.50	699.12	758.28	859.29	945.27	<b>1,083.06</b>
Dividend per share (¥)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	16.00	<b>16.00</b>
Equity ratio (%)	29.9	30.3	30.4	33.1	34.4	34.7	36.7	37.9	41.4	40.8	<b>43.7</b>
Return on equity (%)	5.9	2.6	2.1	6.7	5.6	7.7	8.5	6.9	10.9	6.3	<b>5.1</b>
Net D/E ratio (times)	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	<b>0.6</b>

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## Financial Data by Segment

(¥ billion)

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
<b>Net sales</b>					
Household and Industrial Materials	686.1	647.5	698.8	780.5	<b>798.7</b>
Functional Materials	214.7	182.3	184.7	219.9	<b>227.5</b>
Forest Resources and Environment Marketing	285.6	245.3	320.6	423.8	<b>359.6</b>
Printing and Communications Media	292.7	244.0	244.5	281.0	<b>299.4</b>
Others	289.4	270.2	291.1	318.1	<b>316.1</b>
Adjustments	(260.7)	(230.3)	(269.6)	(316.7)	<b>(305.0)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,507.6</b>	<b>1,359.0</b>	<b>1,470.2</b>	<b>1,706.6</b>	<b>1,696.3</b>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>					
Household and Industrial Materials	40.9	38.1	26.2	(1.2)	<b>21.2</b>
Functional Materials	15.4	11.5	15.3	15.5	<b>9.1</b>
Forest Resources and Environment Marketing	28.8	16.7	55.2	68.5	<b>19.6</b>
Printing and Communications Media	11.3	11.2	17.8	(4.8)	<b>16.8</b>
Others	9.0	6.8	7.2	8.4	<b>5.8</b>
Adjustments	0.7	0.7	(1.6)	(1.6)	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>72.6</b>
<b>Research and development expenses</b>					
Household and Industrial Materials	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	<b>0.4</b>
Functional Materials	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	<b>2.6</b>
Forest Resources and Environment Marketing	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	<b>0.5</b>
Printing and Communications Media	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	<b>0.7</b>
Others	4.9	5.9	5.1	5.1	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>Capital investment</b>					
Household and Industrial Materials	38.8	52.5	63.5	43.7	<b>36.6</b>
Functional Materials	5.1	7.4	14.7	15.6	<b>10.5</b>
Forest Resources and Environment Marketing	38.1	21.3	30.3	33.8	<b>54.8</b>
Printing and Communications Media	9.1	9.8	2.1	1.8	<b>5.0</b>
Others	6.3	7.5	3.5	5.1	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>119.4</b>
<b>Depreciation and amortization</b>					
Household and Industrial Materials	25.8	26.3	28.4	32.6	<b>33.4</b>
Functional Materials	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.6	<b>8.8</b>
Forest Resources and Environment Marketing	16.5	16.3	18.9	22.0	<b>25.4</b>
Printing and Communications Media	9.7	8.7	8.7	7.8	<b>7.6</b>
Others	5.1	5.6	4.2	4.1	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>79.5</b>

## Non-financial Data

★ A star mark indicates that FY2023 figures have been assured by KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.

		FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
<b>E Environmental</b>						
Oji Group forest area	Japan and overseas (ha)	562,501	569,144	572,700	602,833	<b>600,043</b>
Forest certification acquisition rate	Japan (%)	100	100	100	100	<b>100</b>
	Overseas (%)	94	91	92	94	<b>97</b>
★ GHG emissions (Scope 1 + 2)* <sup>1</sup>	(kt-CO <sub>2</sub> e)	7,650	7,460	7,606	7,470	<b>6,849</b>
★ Scope 1	(kt-CO <sub>2</sub> e)	6,323	6,267	6,398	6,399	<b>5,890</b>
★ Scope 2	(kt-CO <sub>2</sub> e)	1,327	1,193	1,208	1,071	<b>959</b>
★ Scope 3 Purchased goods and services* <sup>2</sup>	(kt-CO <sub>2</sub> e)	3,766	3,430	3,663	3,670	<b>3,158</b>
★ Implied reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by FIT electric power sales* <sup>3</sup>	(kt-CO <sub>2</sub> e)	-	-	-	480	<b>714</b>
★ Energy consumption (crude oil equivalent)* <sup>4</sup>	(1,000 kL)	5,660	5,219	5,400	5,440	<b>5,160</b>
★ Industrial waste generation* <sup>5</sup>	(kt)	2,757	2,733	2,772	2,989	<b>3,017</b>
★ VOC emissions* <sup>6</sup>	(t)	481	227	232	182	<b>159</b>
★ COD pollution load amount* <sup>7</sup>	(t)	35,038	32,897	35,862	34,610	<b>34,519</b>
★ Water intake	(1,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	736,684	706,298	714,281	709,966	<b>694,820</b>
★ Wastewater	(1,000 m <sup>3</sup> )	701,024	671,965	675,849	672,780	<b>672,275</b>
<b>S Social</b>						
Number of employees (excluding temporary employees)		36,810	36,034	35,608	37,845	<b>38,322</b>
Percentage of overseas employees	(%)	53.9	54.0	54.0	57.2	<b>57.5</b>
Total working hours	26 companies in the Main Office region in Japan (hours/year)	1,827	1,819	1,843	1,830	<b>1,835</b>
Average years of service* <sup>11</sup>	(Years)	17.3	17.4	19.7	19.3	<b>21.3</b>
★ Lost time injury frequency rate* <sup>8</sup>	Whole Group	0.88	0.81	0.97	1.12	<b>1.20</b>
	Japan	0.67	0.76	0.84	0.88	<b>0.80</b>
	Overseas	1.08	0.85	1.09	1.29	<b>1.49</b>
Number of participants in the safety and health education and training programs (Japan)	(Cumulative total)	55,338	54,348	53,498	52,486	<b>61,380</b>
★ Percentage of female managers* <sup>9</sup>	16 companies in Japan (%)	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	<b>3.9</b>
★ Employment rate of people with disabilities* <sup>10</sup>	Six applicable Group companies in Japan (%)	2.27	2.31	2.35	2.51	<b>2.48</b>
	83 companies in Japan (%)	2.01	2.04	2.10	2.20	<b>2.19</b>
<b>G Governance</b>						
Number of Board of Directors meetings held		15	14	14	15	<b>16</b>
Rate of Independent Outside Director attendance	(%)	96	95	100	100	<b>92</b>
Number of women on the Board of Directors		0	1	2	2	<b>2</b>
Group patents, utility model rights, and design rights		2,777	3,067	2,980	3,245	<b>3,750</b>
Total number of owned trademark rights		1,745	1,842	1,906	1,952	<b>1,977</b>

\*1~\*10 Please refer to next page \*11 FY2019~2022: Oji Holdings, Oji Management Office, FY2023: 10 companies in Japan

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## Notes on Non-financial Data

### Environmental Data

Aggregation period: Japan: April 1 to March 31 of each fiscal year /

Overseas: January 1 to December 31 of each fiscal year (April 1 to March 31 for certain overseas sites)

Boundary of data aggregation: Consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and overseas, excluding nonproduction sites (see note for VOC emissions and COD pollution load amount)

#### \*1 GHG (Greenhouse gas)

Scope 1 calculation

Japan: Calculated based on the Act on Rationalizing Energy Use and Shifting to Non-fossil Energy (Energy Conservation Act) and the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (Global Warming Act)

- Emissions relating to the electric power business (supply of electricity to other companies) and transport by Group-owned vehicles are included.
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the use of waste tires and waste plastics purchased as fuel have been accounted for since FY2023. The relevant emissions in FY2023 are 560 kt-CO<sub>2</sub>e.

Overseas: Calculated based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Standard

- GHG emissions from simply burning waste are excluded.
- GHG emissions from waste disposal and wastewater treatment are excluded.
- Non-energy GHG emissions resulting from quicklime production (at lime kiln) are excluded.

Scope 2 calculation

Japan: Basic emissions factors of individual electric power companies published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Overseas: IEA-published CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors by country in 2010

#### \*2 Scope 3 Purchased goods and services

Emissions from activities up to the production of purchased raw materials, components, goods, and materials related to sales. For emission intensities, we referred to the "Emission intensity database for calculation of GHG emissions by organizations throughout the supply chain (ver. 3.4)" and the "CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents common intensity database (ver. 4.01)."

Emissions related to vessel transportation from overseas to Japan were included until FY2022. To ensure the use of a uniform calculation method across the Group, these emissions have been excluded and accounted for as upstream transportation and distribution emissions since FY2023. This change resulted in a 362 kt-CO<sub>2</sub>e decrease in emissions compared to the previous aggregation method. Emissions related to upstream transportation and distribution are disclosed on the webpage ([ESG Data](#) .

#### \*3 Implied reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by FIT electric power sales

The amount of reduction is estimated based on the premise that electric power sale under the Feed-in Tariff (FIT) scheme for renewable energy indirectly reduces the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with electric power users.

Implied reduction = amount of FIT electric power sales × national average emission factor

- Amount of FIT electric power sales: The amount of electricity from biomass, hydroelectric, and solar power generation sold under the FIT scheme by Group companies in Japan
- National average emission factor: An emission factor used in the calculation of the equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub> reduced by using non-fossil electric power under the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation, Reporting, and Disclosure System

#### \*4 Energy consumption

Energy consumption in conjunction with the manufacture of products is calculated.

Consumption relating to the electric power business (supply of electricity to other parties) and transport by Group-owned vehicles are excluded.

Energy relating to the supply of electric power or heat to other parties is excluded from fossil fuel and non-fossil fuel derived energy. The sources of unit calorific values are the following laws and international standards.

Japan: Act on Rationalizing Energy Use and Shifting to Non-fossil Energy and Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures

Overseas: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

#### \*5 Industrial waste generation

The volume of waste generated includes valuable materials (general waste is not included).

#### \*6 VOC emissions

Boundary of aggregation: Domestic Group companies subject to the Japanese Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) law.

Of the substances subject to the PRTR law, those corresponding to the 100 types of VOC indicated by the Ministry of the Environment based on the Air Pollution Control Act have been included.

#### \*7 COD pollution load amount

Boundary of data aggregation: Business sites where emissions are regulated by laws, ordinances, and local agreements.

### Social Data

#### \*8 Aggregation period: From January 1 to December 31

Boundary of data aggregation: Oji Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries

The collation of data was previously limited to plants and other business sites currently in operation. Indirect business site, including headquarters and sales office, data has been included since FY2023. The impact of this change on LTIFR is immaterial.

LTIFR = (The number of lost time injuries ÷ Total working hours) × 1,000,000

Until 2021, total working hours were calculated based on the number of Group company employees (regular employees and temporary/non-regular employees) as of the end of September, assuming the annual working hours per person is 2,000 hours. Beginning in 2022, actual total working hours until the end of December as reported by the companies have been used.

Due to an error in FY2022 data, previous fiscal data has been revised.

#### \*9 Aggregation date: March 31 of each fiscal year

Boundary of data aggregation: 16 companies in Japan (with 301 or more employees at the beginning of aggregation in September 2015)

Percentage of female managers = Number of female managers ÷ Number of all managers

#### \*10 Aggregation date: June 1 after each fiscal year

Boundary of data aggregation:

Six applicable Group companies in Japan: Oji Holdings, Oji Nepia, Oji Imaging Media, Oji Paper, Oji Management Office, and Oji Clean Mate

Eighty-three companies in Japan: Eighty-three companies in Japan that have at least 40 employees and are required to hire at least one person with disabilities under the FY2024 statutory employment rate of 2.5% (including the six applicable Group companies)

Employment rate of people with disabilities (actual employment rate) = Number of regular workers with physical or intellectual impairments or with mental illness ÷ Number of all regular workers

(Workers with short working hours are counted as 0.5 workers and persons with severe disabilities are counted as two persons.)

## Third-party Independent Assurance Report

### Independent Assurance Report

To the Representative Director of the Board, President and Group CEO of Oji Holdings Corporation

We were engaged by Oji Holdings Corporation (the “Company”) to undertake a limited assurance engagement of the environmental and social performance indicators marked with ★ (the “Indicators”) for the period from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024 except for the lost time injury frequency rate, which is for the period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, and for the employment rate of people with disabilities, which is as of June 1, 2024, included in its Oji Group Integrated Report 2024 (the “Report”) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

#### The Company's Responsibility

The Company is responsible for the preparation of the Indicators in accordance with its own reporting criteria (the “Company's reporting criteria”), as described in the Report.

#### Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the Indicators based on the procedures we have performed. We conducted our engagement in accordance with the ‘International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information’ and the ‘ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements’ issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. The limited assurance engagement consisted of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of information presented in the Report, and applying analytical and other procedures, and the procedures performed vary in nature from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. The level of assurance provided is thus not as high as that provided by a reasonable assurance engagement. Our assurance procedures included:

- Interviewing the Company's responsible personnel to obtain an understanding of its policy for preparing the Report and reviewing the Company's reporting criteria.

- Inquiring about the design of the systems and methods used to collect and process the Indicators.
- Performing analytical procedures on the Indicators.
- Examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the generation, aggregation and reporting of the Indicators in conformity with the Company's reporting criteria, and recalculating the Indicators.
- Visiting the Yonago Mill of Oji Paper Co., Ltd. selected on the basis of a risk analysis.
- Evaluating the overall presentation of the Indicators.

#### Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed, as described above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Indicators in the Report are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Company's reporting criteria as described in the Report.

#### Our Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which includes independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. In accordance with International Standard on Quality Management 1, we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

/s/ Kazuhiko Saito  
Kazuhiko Saito, Partner, Representative Director  
KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.  
Tokyo, Japan  
October 18, 2024

Notes to the Reader of Independent Assurance Report:  
This is a copy of the Independent Assurance Report and the original copies are kept separately by the Company and KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.

## History of the Oji Group's Value Creation

Since its establishment in 1873, the Oji Group has continued to grow through the expansion of business fields for more than 150 years. While keeping abreast of the trends of the times, we have tackled changing social needs and evolved our business structure. In recent years, aiming for contribution to a sustainable society, we have been actively rolling out the technologies cultivated in our domestic business to the global market.

### Period of Foundation 1873–1909

#### Birth of the Modern Paper Manufacturing Industry

The origin of the Oji Group dates back to the establishment of Shoshi Kaisha, a paper manufacturing company, advocated by Eiichi Shibusawa, the founder of the modern Japanese economy. Shoshi Kaisha was established in 1873, based on Shibusawa's belief that the "paper and printing businesses are the source of civilization." This company would eventually become Oji Paper and would underpin the growth of industry throughout the whole of Japan.



Main gate of Oji Paper Oji Mill (from the collection of the Paper Museum)



Eiichi Shibusawa (from the collection of the Shibusawa Memorial Museum)

#### Events in the Oji Group

- Shoshi Kaisha is established (1873)

#### Events in Society

- Japan's Westernization era (1868–)

### Period of Establishment 1910–1945

#### Establishment of a Domestic Supply Structure

To meet burgeoning demand for paper, we ventured to Hokkaido in search of the forests, water, and the vast land resources needed for paper manufacturing. We brought together the very best of technologies and opened the Tomakomai Mill. In doing so, we established a domestic supply structure for newsprint, breaking free from reliance on imports.



Tomakomai Mill (from the collection of the Paper Museum)



Hydroelectric power plant built at Waterfall Nassou on the shore of Lake Shikotsu

- Oji Paper Tomakomai Mill opens (1910)
- Merges with Fuji Paper and Karafuto Industries. An era of Great Oji (1933)

- End of World War II (1945)

### Period of Development 1946–1972

#### Efforts toward New Technologies

Amid Japan's postwar reconstruction, with a view to producing high-quality paper quickly and in large quantities, we turned to a continuous digester, which was unproven at that time but highly productive. We introduced the equipment at the Kasugai Mill. We also developed technology for removing ink from old newspaper, opening up major paths for the use of recovered paper.



Kasugai Mill in the 1960s



#1 machine at Kasugai Mill

- Splits into three companies (Tomakomai Paper, Honshu Paper, and Jujo Paper) (1949)
- KP continuous digester starts operation (Kasugai Mill) (1951)
- Woodfree paper production starts (1952)
- Develops DIP from old newspaper (1957)
- Corrugated container production starts (former Honshu Paper) (1959)
- Trade name changes to Oji Paper (1960)
- Production of coated paper and kraft paper starts (1962)
- Production of non-woven fabric starts (Oji Kinocloth) (1970)
- Production of household paper (tissue paper and toilet rolls) starts (1971)

- Korean War (1950–1953)
- Postwar economic reconstruction (1955)
- Tokyo Olympics (1964)

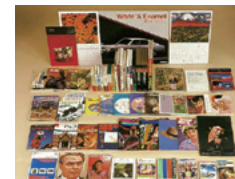
### Period of Great Change 1973–1999

#### Paper Diversification and Response to Environment

The growing abundance of people's lives brought major changes in their lifestyles. Expectations of paper grew, and we developed new products, such as boxboard, thermal paper, and household paper, one after the other. We also began expanding globally in search of raw materials for paper manufacturing and new markets. On the other hand, we also placed efforts into countermeasures against pollution at our paper mills.



Sales of toilet rolls, tissue paper, and paper towels began in the 1970s



High-grade boxboard

- High-grade boxboard production starts (former Nippon Pulp Industries)
- Thermal paper production starts (former Kanzaki Paper Manufacturing) (1975)
- Merges with Nippon Pulp Industries (1979)
- Disposable diaper production starts (1987)
- Full-scale overseas forest plantation business starts (1992)
- New Oji Paper (merges with Kanzaki Paper Manufacturing) (1993)
- Oji Paper (merges with Honshu Paper) (1996)

- 1973 Oil Crisis (1973–1974)
- 1978 Oil Crisis (1978–1982)
- Kyoto Protocol (1997)



## Period of Reform

2000-

## Events in the Oji Group

## Events in Society

## Shift in the Business Structure and Further Global Deployment

Paper production volume has exhibited a downward trend since 2008. Amid the contraction of the domestic market, we are pressing ahead strongly with our overseas expansion, focusing on Southeast Asia. Buoyed by these endeavors, our overseas sales ratio reached 34.9% (FY2023).

In recent years, issues of a global scale, including global warming countermeasures and marine plastics, have emerged, and "transition away from fossil materials" and "sustainability" have become key themes. In response to the growing need for environmentally friendly packaging materials, we acquired all of the shares of Walki Holding Oy based in Europe, where plastic packaging regulations are progressing ahead of the rest of the world.

In addition, we will enhance the functions of forests that comprise the core of our business, take full advantage of our paper manufacturing technologies cultivated over our long history, and focus on the development of new materials derived from wood to foster wood bio-businesses that will become next-generation core businesses.



GSPP PM3



Walki Holding Oy (Share acquisition completed in April 2024)



Bioethanol



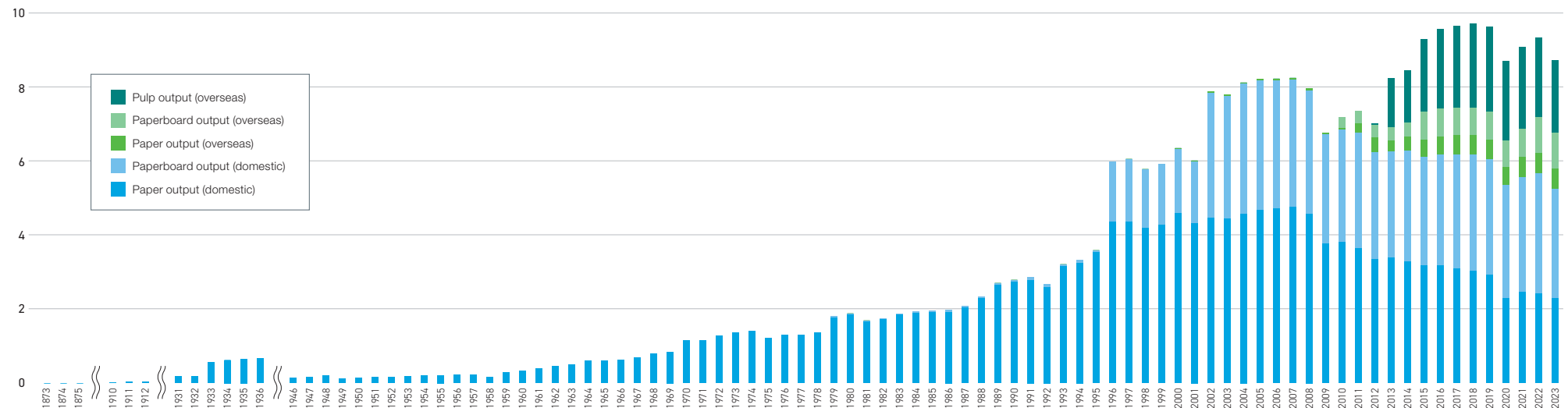
Cellulose nanofiber

- Oji Materia and Oji Container are founded (2001)
- Oji F-Tex is founded (2004)
- Acquires Morishigyo Group (2005)
- Jiangsu Oji Paper is established (China) (2007)
- Acquires GSPP Group (Malaysia) (2010)
- Acquires Oji Papéis Especiais (Brazil) (2011)
- Transitions to a pure holding company structure. Acquires Celulose Nipo-Brasileira (Brazil) (2012)
- Acquires Oji Fibre Solutions (New Zealand and Australia) (2014)
- Oji Pharma is established (2020)
- Acquires Adampak Group (2022)
- Acquires IPI Group (2023)

- Global Financial Crisis (2008)
- Global COVID-19 pandemic (2020–2023)
- Tokyo 2020 Olympics (2021)

## Trends in Oji Group paper, paperboard, and pulp output in Japan and overseas

Output (Million tons)



## Corporate Data / Stock Information / External Evaluation

### Company Profile (as of March 31, 2024)

Company name	Oji Holdings Corporation
Director of the Board, President	Hiroyuki Isono
Headquarters address	7-5, Ginza 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061 Japan
Start of business	February 12, 1873
Corporate establishment	August 1, 1949
Capital	¥103,880 million
Total number of authorized shares	2,400,000,000 shares
Total number of issued shares (treasury stocks included in the total)	1,014,381,817 shares (28,028,474 shares)
Number of shareholders	96,282
Number of employees of the consolidated Group	38,322

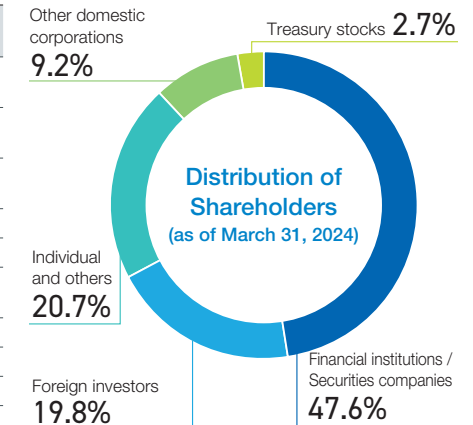
### Stock Information (as of March 31, 2024)

Listing stock exchange	Tokyo Stock Exchange
Securities Identification Code	3861
Share register manager and account administration authority for special accounts	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited 4-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Japan
Mailing address	Transfer Agency Department, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited 8-4, Izumi 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 168-0063 Japan
Toll-free telephone number	+81-120-782-031

### Principal Shareholders (as of March 31, 2024)

Name of shareholder	Shares held (Thousands)	Percentage of total shares issued
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	140,483	14.2
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	92,626	9.4
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account 4)	34,249	3.5
Nippon Life Insurance Company	25,658	2.6
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	23,751	2.4
Oji Group Employee Stock-holding Association	21,055	2.1
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	18,030	1.8
Chieko Fujisada	15,000	1.5
The Norinchukin Bank	14,156	1.4
Taiju Life Insurance Company Limited	13,442	1.4

### Distribution of Shareholders (as of March 31, 2024)



1. The Company holds treasury stock of 28,028 thousand shares, which is excluded from the above list.
2. The percentage of total shares issued has been calculated after excluding the Company's treasury stock (28,028 thousand shares).
3. Numbers less than one thousand are rounded down to the nearest thousand.

## External Evaluation

FTSE Blossom  
Japan

FTSE4Good

FTSE Blossom  
Japan Sector  
Relative Index2024  
Sompo Sustainability IndexS&P/JPX  
Carbon  
Efficient  
Index

#### FTSE Blossom Japan Index\*

Oji has been selected for the FTSE Blossom Japan Index, an ESG index by FTSE Russell, since September 2019. (Scope: Oji Holdings)

#### FTSE4Good Index Series

Oji has been selected for the FTSE4Good Index Series, an ESG index established by FTSE Russell, since September 2019. (Scope: Oji Holdings)

#### FTSE Blossom Japan Sector Relative Index\*

Oji has been selected for the FTSE Blossom Japan Sector Relative Index, an ESG index established by FTSE Russell, since April 2022. (Scope: Oji Holdings)

#### SOMPO Sustainability Index

Oji has been selected since June 2019 for the SOMPO Sustainability Index, which is used for SOMPO Sustainable Investment, an investment product of SOMPO Asset Management Co., Ltd. (Scope: Oji Holdings)

#### S&P/JPX Carbon Efficient Index\*

Oji has been selected for the S&P/JPX Carbon Efficient Index since September 2018. Constituents of the index are selected with a focus on companies' disclosure of environmental information and carbon emissions per net sales. (Scope: Oji Holdings)

2024 CONSTITUENT MSCI日本株  
女性活躍指数 (WIN)2024 CONSTITUENT MSCI日本株  
ESGセレクト・リーダーズ指数2024  
健康経営優良法人  
Health and productivityCDP  
A LIST  
2023  
FORESTS

#### Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific Index

Oji has been selected since November 2020 as a constituent of the Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific Index, one of the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) selecting companies based on their outstanding performance on sustainability issues. (Scope: Oji Holdings)

#### MSCI Japan Empowering Women (WIN) Index\*

Oji has been selected since June 2017 for the MSCI Japan Empowering Women (WIN) Index, an ESG index established by MSCI Inc. (Scope: Oji Holdings)

#### MSCI Nihonkabu ESG Select Leaders Index\*

Oji was selected as a constituent of the MSCI Nihonkabu ESG Select Leaders Index, an ESG index established by MSCI Inc. in December 2023. (Scope: Oji Holdings)

#### 2024 Certified Health and Productivity Management Organization Recognition Program

On March 11, 2024, Oji was recognized under the 2024 Certified Health and Productivity Management Organization Recognition Program (Large Enterprise Category), administered jointly by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Nippon Kenko Kaigi. (Scope: Oji Holdings and Oji Management Office)

#### CDP

In February 2024, Oji was recognized for its sustainable forest management by the global environmental nonprofit CDP, earning an "A" score in Forest (Timber). (Scope: Oji Holdings)

\*An ESG index selected by the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF)