

Other Matters subject to Electronic Provision

(Items Omitted from the Notice of the 22nd Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting)

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In accordance with laws and regulations and Article 14 of the Articles of Incorporation, this information is posted on Sojitz's website at:
(<https://www.sojitz.com/en/ir/meetings/general/>)

Sojitz Corporation

The following is an English translation of the Other Matters subject to Electronic Provision (Omitted from Paper Copies) in the Notice of the 22nd Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of Sojitz Corporation ("Sojitz") to be held on June 18, 2024. Sojitz provides this translation for your reference and convenience only. In the case of any discrepancy between the translation and the Japanese original, the latter shall prevail. Sojitz hereby disclaims all representations and warranties with respect to this translation, whether express or implied, including, but not limited to, any representations and warranties with respect to accuracy, reliability or completeness of this translation. Under no circumstances shall Sojitz be liable for any damages of any kind of nature, including, but not limited to, direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or incidental damages arising from or in connection with this translation. Also, this document was created for the purpose of providing information to our shareholders that will help them make informed decisions. It was not created to solicit investors to buy or sell Sojitz's shares. The final decision and responsibility for investments rests solely with the reader of this document.

Business Report

Major Creditors and Borrowed Amounts (As of March 31, 2025)

(Billions of yen)

Creditor	Amount outstanding
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	170.4
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited (Note 3)	61.7
Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (Note 3)	44.4
Resona Bank, Limited (Note 3)	43.7
The Norinchukin Bank	40.0
Shinkin Central Bank	38.5
Development Bank of Japan Inc. (Note 3)	37.0
Nippon Life Insurance Company	24.2
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (Note 3)	20.5
SBI Shinsei Bank, Limited (Note 3)	20.5

- (Notes)
1. Amounts are rounded down to the first decimal place.
 2. The above amounts are on a non-consolidated basis.
 3. Sojitz accepts that these loans may be assigned in part or in whole upon request by the creditor.

Business Locations of Sojitz Group and the Number of Employees (As of March 31, 2025)

(1) Business locations of Sojitz Group

<Domestic>

HQ	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Branches, etc.	Kansai Office (Osaka), Hokkaido Branch (Sapporo), Tohoku Branch (Sendai) and Nagoya Branch (Nagoya)

<Overseas>

Total 84 locations: Sojitz Corporation of America, Sojitz Asia Pte. Ltd. (Singapore), Sojitz Corporation of Europe B.V. (Netherlands), Sojitz (China) Co., Ltd., MEA Office (Dubai), and other subsidiaries, branches, liaison offices and sub-branches

(2) Number of employees

Segment name	Number of employees
Automotive	5,446
Aerospace & Transportation & Infrastructure	1,252
Energy Solutions & Healthcare	3,234
Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling	861
Chemicals	1,601
Consumer Industry & Agriculture Business	3,823
Retail & Consumer Service	5,982
Others	2,919
Total	25,118

(3) Employees of Sojitz

Number of employees	Change from the previous year	Average age	Average years of service
2,486	27 (decrease)	41.0 years old	15.0 years

- (Notes) 1. The above figures do not include 71 locally hired employees in overseas offices.
 2. The average years of service are calculated including the length of service at the former Nichimen Corporation and Nissho Iwai Corporation.

Policies for Holding Listed Shares

(1) Policies under Medium-Term Management Plan 2026

Each year, we conduct a quantitative assessment of each lot of listed shares held as cross-shareholdings to ensure that dividends or related profit earned from those shares exceed the shares' equity cost (weighted average cost of capital). We also conduct a qualitative assessment, looking at whether the shares help improve our corporate value. Based on these assessments, we examine the value of retaining these holdings. We retain those holdings that are deemed to be worthwhile, seeking ways to achieve greater impact and benefit from those shares. Meanwhile, for those shares which are deemed to lack significant value, we set a deadline to improve their value, or, if there is no indication these shares will improve, we examine the possibility of divestiture. The Board of Directors and the Management Committee conduct such assessments for each lot of shares held as cross-shareholdings.

(Reference)

The ratio of Sojitz's holdings on a non-consolidated basis to total equity on a consolidated basis (results) is indicated below.

<Holding status of listed shares and unlisted shares on a non-consolidated basis>

	March 31, 2022 Results	March 31, 2023 Results	March 31, 2024 Results	March 31, 2025 Results
(1) Book value of shares held on a non-consolidated basis (Billions of yen)	118.7	76.5	79.9	76.1
Listed shares (Billions of yen)	98.8	55.3	56.2	52.5
Unlisted shares (Billions of yen)	20.0	21.2	23.7	23.6
(2) Total equity on a consolidated basis (Billions of yen)	763.9	876.6	955.6	1,007.6
(3) Ratio to total equity on a consolidated basis (%) (1) ÷ (2)	16%	9%	8%	8%

* For listed shares, the share price at each point in time is reflected.

(2) Exercise of Voting Rights

Based on the significance of holding shares of listed companies, we exercise our voting rights based on whether or not they contribute to sustainable growth and improved corporate value over the medium to long term for both Sojitz and the invested companies. We also have a system of monitoring the status of exercise of voting rights.

Details of the Main Activities of Outside Directors

Name Position (underlined)	Number of attendance at the Board of Directors/ Audit and Supervisory Committee meetings	Main activities
<p>Tsuyoshi Kameoka</p> <p><u>Director/</u> <u>Independent</u> <u>Chairperson of the Board of Directors</u></p>	<p>Board of Directors 100% (15/15)</p>	<p>Tsuyoshi Kameoka has served as President & Representative Director, Group CEO of Showa Shell Sekiyu K.K. and brings a wealth of experience and deep insight regarding management from his involvement in overseeing the business integration of Idemitsu Kosan, Co., Ltd. and other events. As an Outside Director, he has contributed to strengthening Sojitz's corporate governance and raising corporate value by supervising the management from an independent and objective perspective and providing recommendations based on management experience in other industries. As chairperson of the Board of Directors of Sojitz, he has demonstrated leadership in the operation of the Board of Directors and made efforts to improve the effectiveness of the Board of Directors. In addition to the above, as a member of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, he attended all 7 meetings of the Nomination Committee and all 9 meetings of the Remuneration Committee held during FY2024. Based on his expertise and knowledge and from an independent and objective perspective, he made recommendations as a member of the Nomination Committee regarding the selection of candidates for inside and outside directors as well as executive personnel matters, the monitoring of executives on the succession planning for the senior management, and as a member of the Remuneration Committee, recommendations on matters such as setting performance targets of the performance-linked stock compensation system and their evaluation. Through these activities, he has endeavored to enhance our corporate value by providing recommendations.</p>
	<p>Audit and Supervisory Committee —</p>	
<p>Naoko Saiki</p> <p><u>Director/</u> <u>Independent</u> <u>Chairperson of the Nomination Committee</u></p>	<p>Board of Directors 100% (15/15)</p>	<p>Based on her abundant experience and a high level of insight into international affairs, international laws, economics, and culture and experience gained through her career at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in positions such as Director-General of the Economic Affairs Bureau and Director-General of the International Legal Affairs Bureau, and working at the forefront of diplomatic negotiations, Naoko Saiki has played an extensive and active role for sustainable growth and improvement of corporate value, by providing valuable advice mainly on the fields such as world affairs, environment and society, and personnel development. As an Outside Director, she has supervised management from an independent and objective perspective. In addition to the above, as a member of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, she attended all 7 meetings of the Nomination Committee and all 9 meetings of the Remuneration Committee held during FY2024. As chairperson of the Nomination Committee, she spearheaded deliberations on the selection of candidates for inside and outside directors as well as executive personnel matters, and led the monitoring of executives on the succession planning for the senior management. Furthermore, as a member of the Remuneration Committee, she has endeavored to enhance our corporate value by providing recommendations based on her expertise and knowledge, offering an independent and objective perspective on matters such as setting performance targets of the performance-linked stock compensation system and their evaluation.</p>
	<p>Audit and Supervisory Committee —</p>	

<p>Ungyong Shu</p> <p><u>Director/Independent</u></p> <p><u>Chairperson of the Remuneration Committee</u></p>	<p>Board of Directors</p> <p>100%</p> <p>(15/15)</p>	<p>Ungyong Shu held important positions at J.P. Morgan Securities and Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Limited, has extensive insight into M&A strategies and financial and capital policies, as well as extensive experience as a corporate manager at financial institutions and personal connections. As Sojitz implements strategic business investments for sustainable growth, he has provided accurate recommendations to the Board of Directors and contributed to vitalization of discussions of the Board of Directors. As an Outside Director, he has supervised management from an independent and objective perspective. In addition to the above, as a member of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, he attended all 7 meetings of the Nomination Committee and all 9 meetings of the Remuneration Committee held during FY2024. As chairperson of the Remuneration Committee, he spearheaded deliberations on matters such as setting performance targets of the performance-linked stock compensation system and their evaluation. Furthermore, as a member of the Nomination Committee, he has endeavored to enhance our corporate value by providing recommendations based on his expertise and knowledge, offering an independent and objective perspective on matters such as the selection of candidates for inside and outside directors as well as executive personnel matters, and the monitoring of executives on the succession planning for the senior management.</p>
	<p>Audit and Supervisory Committee</p> <p>—</p>	
<p>Kazuhiro Yamamoto</p> <p><u>Director/Audit and Supervisory Committee Member/Independent</u></p>	<p>Board of Directors</p> <p>100%</p> <p>(11/11)</p> <p>(Note)</p>	<p>Kazuhiro Yamamoto held a number of key positions at Teijin Limited, including General Manager of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Care Business Management Department, as well as President & Representative Director, CEO and CFO of its affiliate. He has endeavored to enhance our corporate value such as by providing recommendations using his expertise and knowledge of finance and accounting, from an independent and objective perspective, based on his high level of insight in the fields of management, information and telecommunications, and home healthcare, etc., which he has cultivated through his experience. Furthermore, as a member of the Audit and Supervisory Committee, he has endeavored to enhance the auditing and supervision functions by proactively gathering information and engaging in active discussion at the Audit and Supervisory Committee.</p>
	<p>Audit & Supervisory Board</p> <p>100%</p> <p>(5/5)</p> <p>(Note)</p> <p>Audit and Supervisory Committee</p> <p>100%</p> <p>(12/12)</p>	
<p>Haruko Kokue</p> <p><u>Director/Audit and Supervisory Committee Member/Independent</u></p>	<p>Board of Directors</p> <p>100%</p> <p>(15/15)</p>	<p>Haruko Kokue has extensive experience in supply chain management, public relations, investor relations, and international business management at Mitsui Chemicals, Inc. Taking advantage of her abundant business experience and high level of insight into supply chains and dialogue with various stakeholders, she has endeavored to enhance our corporate value by providing recommendations based on her expertise and knowledge from an independent and objective perspective. Furthermore, as a member of the Audit and Supervisory Committee, she has endeavored to enhance the auditing and supervision functions by proactively gathering information and engaging in active discussion at the Audit and Supervisory Committee.</p>
	<p>Audit and Supervisory Committee</p> <p>100%</p> <p>(12/12)</p>	

Satoko Suzuki <u>Director/Audit and Supervisory Committee Member/Independent</u>	Board of Directors 100% (11/11) (Note)	After serving as an auditor at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC (formerly Tohmatsu & Co.), Satoko Suzuki opened a certified public accountant firm. She also serves as a supervisory director of a REIT investment corporation and as an outside director who is an Audit and Supervisory Committee member of a major general chemical company. She has contributed to raising Sojitz's corporate value such as by providing recommendations based on her insight on finance and accounting, as well as outstanding expertise in auditing operations cultivated through these experiences, from an independent and objective perspective. Furthermore, as a member of the Audit and Supervisory Committee, she has endeavored to enhance the auditing and supervision functions by proactively gathering information and engaging in active discussion at the Audit and Supervisory Committee.
	Audit and Supervisory Committee 100% (12/12)	

(Note) The number of attendance at the Board of Director meetings for Mr. Kazuhiro Yamamoto and Ms.

Satoko Suzuki is based on their attendance record after they assumed the office of Director on June 18, 2024. Mr. Kazuhiro Yamamoto served as Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Sojitz before the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee, and he attended all 4 meetings of the Board of Directors held in FY2024 during the period before the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee. He also attended all 5 meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board held during such period.

Accounting Auditor

(1) Name of Accounting Auditor

KPMG AZSA LLC

(2) Amount of remuneration, etc. for Accounting Auditor in FY2024

(Millions of yen)	
	Amount paid
Remuneration, etc. payable by Sojitz in FY2024	
Remuneration, etc. for services stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act	453
Remuneration, etc. for services other than those stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act	3
Total	456
Total amount of money and other financial benefits payable by Sojitz and its subsidiaries to the Accounting Auditor	819

- (Notes) 1. Figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen.
2. The Audit and Supervisory Committee conducted necessary verification on whether the contents of the audit plan, the status of execution of accounting audit duties and the basis for calculating the estimated amount of remuneration, etc. of the Accounting Auditor are appropriate. As a result, the Audit and Supervisory Committee has given the consent with regard to remuneration, etc. for the Accounting Auditor in accordance with Article 399, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.
 3. The audit agreement between Sojitz and the Accounting Auditor does not and cannot practically distinguish between remunerations for audits in accordance with the Companies Act and those in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. For this reason, the above figures include the remuneration, etc. for audits under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.
 4. Of major subsidiaries of Sojitz, Sojitz Corporation of America, Sojitz Asia Pte, Sojitz (China) Co., Ltd, The Marine Foods Corporation, Sojitz Development Pty Ltd, and Thai Central Chemical Public Co., Ltd. are audited (limited to audits stipulated in the Companies Act or the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (including equivalent laws and regulations of the relevant overseas country)) by CPAs or audit firms (including those who hold equivalent qualifications of the relevant overseas country) other than KPMG AZSA LLC.

(3) Non-audit services

Sojitz entrusts its Accounting Auditor with agreed upon procedures that are services other than those stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act (non-audit services).

(4) Policy and reason for selection of Accounting Auditor

Sojitz selects its Accounting Auditor under comprehensive consideration of quality control, independence, auditing execution systems, estimated amounts of remuneration and other considerations according to the evaluation standards for Accounting Auditor set out by the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

(5) Policy for determining dismissal or non-reappointment of Accounting Auditor

In the event that the Audit and Supervisory Committee deems that any Accounting Auditor falls under any of the Items of Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Audit and Supervisory Committee shall dismiss the Accounting Auditor based on the consent of all the Audit and Supervisory Committee members.

In addition, the Audit and Supervisory Committee shall make comprehensive judgments on the Accounting Auditors' execution of their duties, etc., and in case the Accounting Auditor is deemed incapable of executing proper audits, the Audit and Supervisory Committee shall decide on the contents of proposal on dismissal or non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor, to be submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting, by the resolution of the Audit and Supervisory Committee .

(6) Evaluation of Accounting Auditor by the Audit and Supervisory Committee

The Audit and Supervisory Committee evaluates the Accounting Auditor according to the evaluation standards for Accounting Auditor set out by the Audit and Supervisory Committee, by having interviews, etc., with the Accounting Auditor, and from such perspectives as quality control, results of examination by external institutions, the auditing team's independence, expertise and member configuration, auditing fees, effectiveness and efficiency of audit, communication with the Audit and Supervisory Committee members and group auditing.

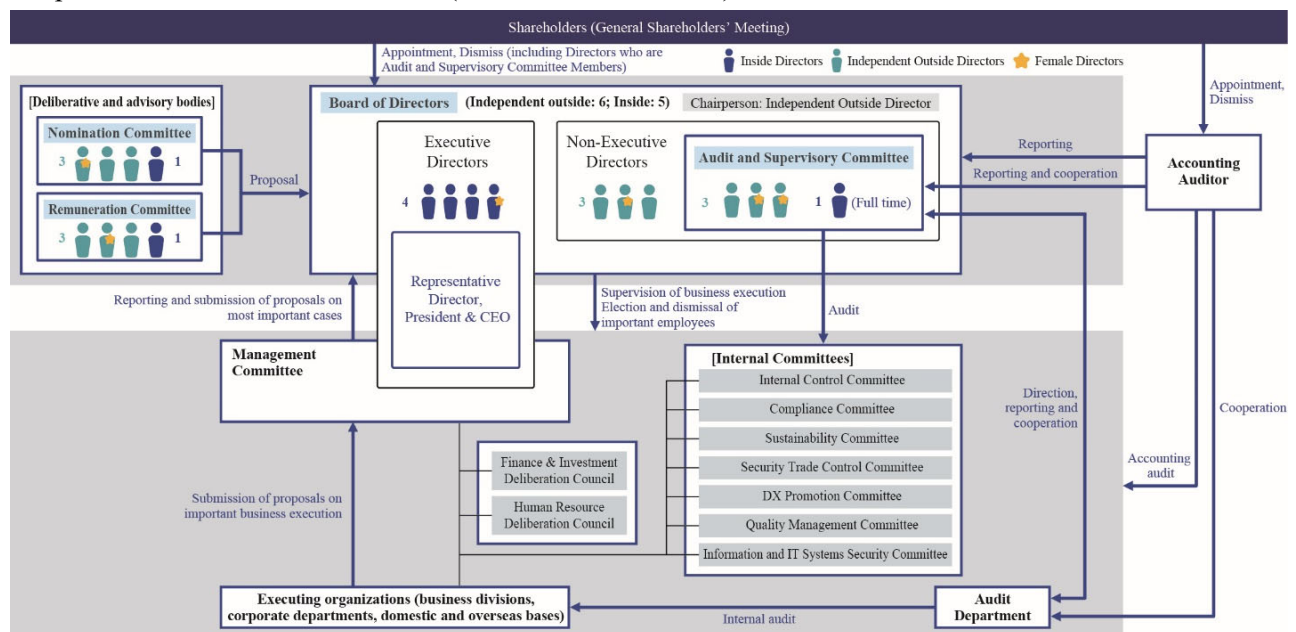
Corporate Governance Initiatives

(1) Basic Concept

Sojitz strives to improve its corporate value over the medium-to-long term based on the “Sojitz Group Statement—The Sojitz Group creates value and prosperity by connecting the world with a spirit of integrity,” as well as the “2030 Vision of Sojitz— a general trading company that constantly cultivates new businesses and human capital.”

In order to materialize these, based on its belief that the enhancement of its corporate governance is an important issue of management, Sojitz has built the following corporate governance structure in its effort to establish a highly sound, transparent and effective management structure, while also working toward the fulfillment of its management responsibilities and accountability to our shareholders and other stakeholders.

Corporate Governance Framework (as of March 31, 2025)



1) Management and Operation Execution System

Sojitz has introduced an executive officer system to clarify authority and responsibility and ensure smooth and swift execution of business by separating “management supervision and decision-making” from “business execution.” The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body for reviewing and resolving fundamental basic policies and the most important matters concerning the management of Sojitz Group. The Board of Directors also supervises operational execution through proposals of important matters and regular reports from the executive function. The executive function comprises the Management Committee, chaired by the President, who is also the Chief Operating Officer. The Management Committee is responsible for the review and approval of important managerial and executive agendas from a Group-wide and medium- to long-term viewpoint. In addition, we have established the Finance & Investment Deliberation Council for the review and approval of important investments and loans, the Human Resource Deliberation Council for the review and approval of major human resource matters, and internal committees to handle issues to be addressed from cross-organizational perspectives. All of these bodies report directly to the President.

The term of office for directors (excluding directors who are Audit and Supervisory Committee members) and for executive officers is set at one year in order to facilitate swift and appropriate responses to rapid changes in the operating environment and clarify responsibilities related to management.

2) Monitoring and Supervisory Functions for Management

To enhance the Board of Directors’ oversight of business operations and to ensure the receipt of objective and diverse counsel, the majority of the Board of Directors is comprised of independent outside directors, and the chairperson of the Board of Directors is an independent outside director.

Sojitz is a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee, in which Audit and Supervisory Committee members, who are responsible for auditing the execution of duties of directors, are members of the Board of Directors. This structure enables us to reflect audit results in discussions at the Board of Directors meetings, seeking to further strengthen the supervisory function of the Board of Directors.

Furthermore, the majority of the members of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, which provide advisory services to the Board of Directors, are independent outside directors, and the chairpersons of these committees are independent outside directors, ensuring the appropriateness and transparency of the selection and compensation of directors.

(2) Company Institutions

1) Board of Directors

As the highest decision-making body, the Board of Directors reviews and resolves fundamental policies and most important cases concerning Sojitz Group's management, and also supervises business execution through proposals of important matters and regular reports from the executing body. The outside directors supervise the executive directors and overall system of business execution. They also provide opinions and advice on corporate governance.

i. Policy for Appointing Directors

In order to ensure appropriate decision-making and management supervision in a general trading company that conducts a broad and diverse range of businesses, Sojitz considers diversity in terms of gender, age, and internationality when appointing directors. Sojitz also appoints several individuals with a wealth of experience, deep insight, and advanced expertise from both inside and outside the company.

ii. Procedure for Appointing Directors

In line with the policy above, the Board of Directors deliberates on the experience and quality as an officer with respect to each director candidate based on the results of discussion at the Nomination Committee and resolves the candidate proposal for submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval.

iii. Composition of the Board of Directors

Sojitz's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the number of directors shall be 12 or less (of whom, no more than five directors are Audit and Supervisory Committee members). As of March 31, 2025, the Board of Directors consists of 11 directors, with the chairperson being an independent outside director. The composition of the Board of Directors is as follows, and we strive to achieve highly transparent management by strengthening the supervisory functions of the Board of Directors.

- Six out of 11 directors (a majority) are independent outside directors
- There are seven directors excluding directors who are Audit and Supervisory Committee members (three of whom are independent outside directors), and four directors who are Audit and Supervisory Committee members (three of whom are independent outside directors)
- Four out of 11 (36.4%) are female directors

iv. Activities of the Board of Directors in FY2024

The Sojitz's Board of Directors meets once a month and as needed, and attendance at the Board of Directors meetings in FY2024 is as follows.

	Name	Attendance at the Board of Directors meetings	Attendance rate
Directors who are not Audit and Supervisory Committee Members	Masayoshi Fujimoto	15 out of 15	100%
	Kosuke Uemura(*1)	11 out of 11	100%
	Makoto Shibuya(*1)	11 out of 11	100%
	Tomomi Arakawa(*1)	11 out of 11	100%
	Tsuyoshi Kameoka	15 out of 15	100%
	Naoko Saiki(*2)	15 out of 15	100%
	Ungyong Shu	15 out of 15	100%
Directors who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members	Yoshiki Manabe	15 out of 15	100%
	Kazuhiro Yamamoto(*1, 2)	11 out of 11	100%
	Haruko Kokue	15 out of 15	100%
	Satoko Suzuki(*1)	11 out of 11	100%

*1 Mr. Kosuke Uemura, Mr. Makoto Shibuya, Ms. Tomomi Arakawa, Mr. Kazuhiro Yamamoto, and Ms. Satoko Suzuki attended all 11 meetings of the Board of Directors held after they assumed the office of Director on June 18, 2024. Additionally, Mr. Kazuhiro Yamamoto served as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member of the Company prior to the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee, and attended all four meetings of the Board of Directors held during the period prior to the transition in FY2024.

*2 Ms. Naoko Saiki will retire on June 18, 2025. In addition, Mr. Kazuhiro Yamamoto will resign on June 18, 2025.

v. Matters Deliberated by the Board of Directors

In addition to the laws, regulations, and Articles of Incorporation, Sojitz has established the Board of Directors Rules, under which the Board deliberates and makes decisions on fundamental and important matters concerning Sojitz Group's management, such as management policies, management plans, and key personnel matters, as well as important business execution matters, including investment and loan projects that are significant from a quantitative perspective. Matters related to business execution not subject to resolution by the Board of Directors are deliberated and decided by the President, who also serves as the Chief Operating Officer, or by executing bodies under the President's control, such as the Management Committee, the Finance & Investment Deliberation Council, and the Human Resource Deliberation Council, depending on the content, scale, importance, risk, and other factors of each matter. Following the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee in June 2024, the Company has delegated greater authority from the Board of Directors to executive directors. In addition, to make discussions for monitoring at the Board of Directors more effective and efficient, we reviewed and reorganized the existing reporting items in a systematic manner and integrated related agenda items. At the Company, we finalize the annual schedule of Board of Directors meetings at the beginning of the fiscal year and work to level the number of agenda items and the length of meetings to ensure sufficient time for deliberation on these important matters.

<Main deliberations at the Board of Directors meetings held during FY2024>

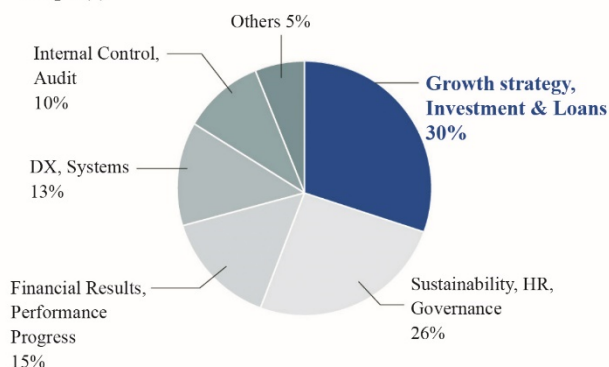
Growth Strategy, Investment & Loans	Formulation of the Medium-Term Management Plan 2026, progress report on the Medium-Term Management Plan 2026 Acquisition of an Australian infrastructure development company, other investment and loan projects, etc.
Financial Results, Performance Progress	Financial-related matters, budget-related matters, quarterly performance progress reports, etc.
Sustainability, Human Resources, Governance	Reports on sustainability initiatives, progress report on human resource policies, assessment of effectiveness of the Board of Directors, the Board of Director's annual plan, Nomination and Remuneration Committees' activities reports, etc.
Internal Control, Audit	Reports on the establishment and operation of internal control systems (including reports of the Compliance Committee, Security Trade Control Committee, and other various committees), internal audit reports, etc.
DX, Systems	Reports on DX promotion activities (progress of various DX initiatives, digital talent development, AI governance, etc.), cyberattack response etc.
Others	Executive personnel and remuneration etc.

FY2024 marked the first year of the Medium-Term Management Plan 2026 and the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee. Under the new structure of the Board of Directors, active discussions were held regarding the progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan and the consideration of new investment and loan projects. In terms of the proportion of total deliberation time, the largest share was allocated to topics related to “growth strategies and investments/loans” (see Graph (1)).

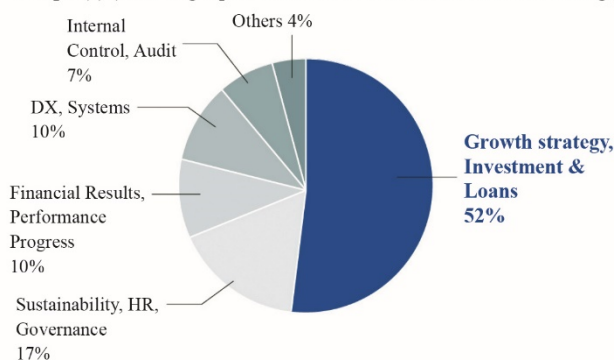
To enhance discussions at the Board of Directors meetings regarding investment and loan project proposals scheduled for submission, the Company arranges opportunities for the proposing departments to provide explanations to all directors, outside of the formal Board’s meetings, typically in the month prior to the scheduled submission. This ensures sufficient information sharing in advance. In addition, the Company holds reporting sessions with each business division and major overseas bases regarding their action plans, focus areas, challenges, and responses during the Medium-Term Management Plan period. Including these reports outside of formal Board meetings, over 50% of the total time was devoted to “growth strategies and investments/loans” (see Graph (2)).

< Breakdown of Deliberation Time in FY2024>

Graph (1)



Graph (2) (Including reports outside of the Board of Directors meetings)



*The percentages in the pie chart indicate the proportion of the total deliberation time spent on each agenda category during the Board of Directors meetings in FY2024.

*The deliberation time includes the time for explaining the agenda items.

vi. Support System for Directors/Information Sharing System

The Company has implemented the following measures to enable directors to appropriately perform their functions and roles.

- The Board Meeting Operation Office has been established as a dedicated organization to support directors, with primarily five full-time staff members (as of March 31, 2025) providing timely and appropriate information, reports, and communication to directors.
- For the Board of Directors meetings, materials are distributed approximately five business days before the pre-meeting briefing session to ensure sufficient time for review and deepen directors' understanding of the agenda items. In addition, pre-meeting briefing sessions are held at least two business days prior to the Board of Directors meetings to provide sufficient information on the agenda items.
- Newly appointed directors receive briefings from each business execution department on topics including the Medium-Term Management Plan, DX promotion activities, internal control and risk management systems, IR activities, and sustainability initiatives. In addition, external attorneys provide lectures on the duties and responsibilities of directors and Audit and Supervisory Committee members.
- Monthly briefings are held by the Company's think tank subsidiary to help directors deepen their understanding of the latest macroeconomic trends. Other necessary information is also provided on an ongoing basis as required.
- Opportunities to attend seminars and other events hosted by external organizations are offered as necessary.

In addition, we provide outside directors with various opportunities for information provision and sharing to deepen their understanding of Sojitz's businesses and to promote communication and mutual understanding among directors, thereby facilitating constructive discussions at the Board of Directors meetings. These initiatives include:

- Information-sharing sessions between executive directors and outside directors (held monthly in principle)
- Off-site meetings attended by all directors (held twice a year)
- Outside directors' meeting (held once a year)
- Opinion exchange meetings between Audit and Supervisory Committee members and outside directors who are not Audit and Supervisory Committee members (held twice a year)
- Visits to business sites by outside directors (twice a year)
- Observer participation by outside directors in the summer session (a two-day, overnight executive retreat, once a year)
- Sharing of materials from the Management Committee and the Finance & Investment Deliberation Council
- Sharing of stakeholder communication magazines, reports by securities analysts, and internal newsletters
- Opportunities for observer participation in the Finance & Investment Deliberation Council are offered

vii. Analysis/assessment of effectiveness of the Board of Directors

Sojitz conducts an annual assessment of the effectiveness of the Board of Directors in order to improve its functions. In FY 2024, we engaged an independent third-party organization (Japan Board Review Co., Ltd.) to conduct an analysis and assessment with the aim of further enhancing the functions of the Board of Directors, leveraging the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee. The assessment method and results for FY2024 and the initiatives for FY2025 based on these results are as follows.

1. Assessment method

Target participants	All directors (11 members)	
Method of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A third-party organization distributed a questionnaire to all directors (anonymous, 5-point scale format, with open comment fields for each question), collected and aggregated the responses. • Based on the questionnaire results, the third-party organization conducted individual interviews with all directors. • The Board of Directors deliberated on the issues identified and future initiatives based on the final report prepared by the third-party organization. • Following the Board's deliberation, the direction for agenda setting and various initiatives for the following fiscal year were determined. 	
Questionnaire items	1. Medium- to long-term management issues and risks 2. Role and functions of the Board of Directors 3. Size and composition of the Board of Directors 4. Operation of the Board of Directors 5. Composition, role, and operation of the Nomination Committee 6. Composition, role, and operation of the Remuneration Committee	7. Composition, role, and operation of the Audit and Supervisory Committee 8. Support system for outside directors 9. Response to issues identified in the previous year's assessment 10. Relationship with investors and shareholders 11. Overall effectiveness of Sojitz's governance system and the Board of Directors 12. Self-assessment
Interview items	Focused on issues identified through questionnaire scores and comments provided in the open fields.	

2. Summary of the results of the effectiveness assessment

The Board of Directors discussed the results of the questionnaire and individual interviews and confirmed that the effectiveness of the Sojitz's Board of Directors has been ensured.

(1) Evaluated items

The following points were generally assessed highly through the questionnaire and individual interviews.

1) Transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee

- The delegation of authority to the executive side resulting from the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee has led to a reduction in the number of agenda items, as well as the consolidation of reporting items. This has been evaluated as contributing to some extent to faster managerial decision-making and improved quality of discussions at the Board of Directors.
- The Audit and Supervisory Committee has made a smooth start in its first year, with meaningful discussions taking place under appropriate operations and composition.

2) Size and composition of the Board of Directors

- The size and composition of the Board of Directors are appropriate, and the members are well balanced in terms of the skills matrix.

3) Operation of the Board of Directors

- The Board of Directors is operated appropriately in terms of frequency and duration of meetings, agenda items, materials, and explanations, and information from the executive side is shared and presented properly.
- Open and active discussions are held at Board meetings. Outside directors provide opinions and suggestions from perspectives that differ from discussions of internal meeting bodies, thereby contributing to the enhancement of corporate value.
- Pre-meeting briefings and active exchanges of opinions outside of formal Board meetings enable directors to prepare for actual Board meetings with a clear understanding of the issues to be discussed.
- The chairperson's efforts to clarify key discussion points beforehand and effectively manage proceedings on the day of meetings have helped improve the quality of the Board's discussions.

4) Support system for outside directors

- The support system for outside directors was considered appropriate, including pre-meeting briefings, information-sharing sessions with executive directors, participation as observers in off-site summer training sessions for senior management and visits to domestic and overseas business sites.

(2) Initiatives and actions taken for FY2024

1) Medium-Term Management Plan 2026

Initiatives for FY2024	Actions taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the Medium-Term Management Plan 2026, we will continue regular progress reports and divisional reports by divisional COOs, and deepen discussions on the “Long-term Vision,” “Business Portfolio,” “DX Promotion,” and “Human Resources,” while utilizing opportunities other than the Board of Directors meetings. • Regarding the progress of investment and loan projects, the frequency and method of reporting will be reviewed and improved in addition to the existing reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY2024, the Board of Directors included items such as progress on the Medium-Term Management Plan, human resources initiatives, and DX promotion activities as regular agenda items in the annual schedule to ensure sufficient time for deliberation. The time made available by reducing the number of agenda items and consolidating reporting matters through the delegation of authority to the executive side was allocated to these important matters. The Board regularly monitored the progress of each issue and held in-depth discussions on related challenges, responses, and future directions. • Discussions outside the Board of Directors meetings, such as the summer session, were utilized to enhance the clarity of the Medium-Term Management Plan and to achieve the “Next Stage” goal (doubling corporate value) at an early stage. Information on projects under consideration and human resource initiatives was also actively shared with outside directors (information-sharing sessions). • Follow-up on investment and loan projects approved by the Board of Directors was conducted in a timely and appropriate manner, including reports during information-sharing sessions or Board meetings as needed.

2) Transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee

Initiatives for FY2024	Actions taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee, the Board agenda will be reviewed to delegate some of the authority for important business execution decisions to executive directors. • Following the transition, the Board of Directors will continue to review the Board agenda and maintain the existing information-sharing framework to prevent information gaps among outside directors, and make improvements as necessary. 	<p>[Deliberations at the Board of Directors]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The delegation of authority to the executive side resulted in a reduction in the number of agenda items and the consolidation of reporting matters, which contributed to some extent to faster managerial decision-making and improved quality of discussions. <p>[Addressing information gaps among outside directors]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing information-sharing framework was maintained, and information on projects under consideration, human resource initiatives, dialogue with investors, comments from investors, and other matters were proactively shared. • Multiple opinion exchange meetings were held between Audit and Supervisory Committee members and outside directors who are not Audit and Supervisory Committee members to share updates on the activities of the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

(3) Initiatives for FY2025

- 1) Continued discussions at the Board of Directors and other forums on medium- to long-term strategies and allocation of management resources
 - We will utilize the time made available by the reduction in the number of agenda items, resulting from the delegation of authority following the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee, to continue discussions on medium- to long-term strategies and the allocation of management resources aimed at achieving the goals of the Medium-Term Management Plan 2026 and realizing the “Next Stage” (doubling corporate value).
 - In conducting discussions, particular attention will be paid to communication and explanation with an awareness of potential gaps in understanding or information between the executive side and outside directors. Opportunities outside formal Board meetings will also be utilized to further enrich the discussions.
 - Specific themes and issues that call for deeper deliberation by the Board of Directors will be proactively proposed and suggested in order to further deepen the discussions at the Board of Directors.
- 2) Enhancement of information provision to outside directors to strengthen oversight function
 - While continuing to conduct pre-meeting briefings and active exchanges of opinions outside of the formal Board meetings, we will refine the agenda setting and adjust the granularity of information and materials for the Board of Directors meetings to ensure that Board meetings serve as a forum for fundamental discussions from a broader, more strategic perspective.
 - To ensure that outside directors share a common understanding of the issues and other relevant matters recognized by the executive side and can freely exchange views on them, thereby facilitating effective discussions on monitoring at the Board of Directors, existing information-sharing frameworks (such as outside directors’ meetings and opinion-exchange sessions between Audit and Supervisory Committee members and outside directors who are not Audit and Supervisory Committee members) will be maintained and improved as necessary.

(2) Advisory bodies to the Board of Directors (Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee)
Sojitz has established the following advisory bodies to the Board of Directors.

	Nomination Committee	Remuneration Committee
Roles	Discusses and proposes the standards and methods for selecting director and executive officer candidates and considers candidate proposals.	Discusses and proposes remuneration levels for directors and executive officers and various systems related to evaluation and remuneration.
Members*	Three independent outside directors and one executive director	Three independent outside directors and one executive director
	Naoko Saiki (Chairperson/ Independent Outside Director) Ungyong Shu (Independent Outside Director) Tsuyoshi Kameoka (Independent Outside Director) Kosuke Uemura (Representative Director, President)	Ungyong Shu (Chairperson/ Independent Outside Director) Naoko Saiki (Independent Outside Director) Tsuyoshi Kameoka (Independent Outside Director) Masayoshi Fujimoto (Representative Director, Chairman)

* As of March 31, 2025

1) Activities in FY2024

In FY2024, the Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee held a total of 7 and 9 meetings, respectively. The attendance of each member of both the Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee was as follows.

Name	Attendance at the Nomination Committee meetings (a total of 7 meetings)	Attendance at the Remuneration Committee meetings (a total of 9 meetings)
Naoko Saiki	7	9
Ungyong Shu	7	9
Tsuyoshi Kameoka	7	9
Masayoshi Fujimoto	—	9
Kosuke Uemura	7	—

2) Main deliberations at each committee in FY2024

	Main Deliberations
Nomination Committee	Monitoring of executives on the succession planning for the senior management
	Selection of candidates for directors and executive officers for FY2025
	FY2025 skills matrix of directors
	Nomination Committee report of activities for FY2024 and plan of activities for FY2025
Remuneration Committee	Establishment of performance targets etc. to be used in calculating performance-linked remuneration (short-term) for directors (excluding outside directors) and executive officers in FY2024
	Evaluation method and progress evaluation of ESG-related indicators of performance-linked remuneration (medium-to long-term) for directors (excluding outside directors) and executive officers in FY2023
	Executive remuneration system for the next fiscal year
	Remuneration Committee report of activities for FY2024 and plan of activities for FY2025

(3) Audit and Supervisory Committee

Sojitz transitioned from a company with an Audit & Supervisory Board to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee upon approval at the 21st Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 18, 2024. The Audit and Supervisory Committee audits the execution of duties of directors from the perspective of legality and appropriateness to fulfill its supervisory and auditing functions over operations of business, by attending important meetings related to the execution of business, interviewing executive directors, reviewing documents related to important decisions, and using other methods.

1) Composition of the Audit and Supervisory Committee

The Audit and Supervisory Committee consists of four members (two males and two females), including one full-time inside director and three independent outside directors. To ensure the effectiveness of audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee, we appoint one inside director who is familiar with the Group's business as a full-time Audit and Supervisory Committee member and as the chairperson of the Audit and Supervisory Committee. (As of March 31, 2025)

2) Support System for Audit and Supervisory Committee Members

Two senior auditors are assigned to ensure the effectiveness of audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee. Senior auditors are persons who are familiar with the Group's business and operations and have knowledge of finance and accounting, risk management, and other relevant areas. They complement and support the duties of the Audit and Supervisory Committee from the same perspective as Audit and Supervisory Committee members.

(4) Policies on appointment and standards for independence of outside directors

Sojitz places importance on the independence of outside directors. Sojitz has formulated its own Independence Standards for Outside Directors, in addition to the provisions of the Companies Act and standards for independence of officers set by financial instruments exchanges. Sojitz confirms that all its outside directors meet these standards.

(Reference)

Standards Concerning the Appointment and Independence of Candidates for Outside Directors are as follows.

Standards Concerning Appointment of Candidates for Outside Directors

Sojitz appoints multiple outside directors from those with a wide range of knowledge, deep insight, excellent character, mental and physical health conditions, and abundant experience in industries and administrative fields, such as those who have management experience in business corporations and government agencies, and who have objective and specialist viewpoints on world affairs, social and economic trends, and corporate management. Sojitz also ensures the diversity of the candidates' gender, age, and internationality from the perspective of reflecting the viewpoints of a variety of stakeholders in the supervision of business activities.

Independence Standards for Outside Directors

Sojitz judges outside directors to be independent by confirming that they do not fall under any of the following standards, in addition to the independence standards prescribed by financial instruments exchanges.

1. A major shareholder of Sojitz (a shareholder holding 10% or more of Sojitz's total voting rights) or a member of business personnel thereof
2. A major creditor to Sojitz (a creditor from whom Sojitz owed an amount exceeding 2% of consolidated total assets in the most recent fiscal year) or a member of business personnel thereof
3. A major business partner of Sojitz (a business partner whose transaction amount with Sojitz exceeded 2% of Sojitz's annual consolidated revenue in the most recent fiscal year) or a member of business personnel thereof
4. A party whose major business partner is Sojitz (an entity whose transaction amount with Sojitz exceeded 2% of its annual consolidated revenue etc. in the most recent fiscal year) or a member of business personnel thereof
5. An attorney, certified public accountant, certified tax accountant, consultant or other professional who received money or other property from Sojitz for his/her services as an individual, in an amount exceeding ¥10 million annually on average over the past three fiscal years, other than remuneration of directors or Audit and Supervisory Committee member (if such money or property was received by an organization, such as a corporation or partnership, this item refers to a person who belongs to the organization that received money or other property from Sojitz in an amount exceeding ¥10 million annually on average over the past three fiscal years or in an amount of 2% of the annual gross income or annual consolidated revenue, etc. of the organization, whichever the greater.)
6. A person who receives donations or grants from Sojitz in an amount exceeding ¥10 million annually (if such donations or grants are received by an organization, such as a corporation or partnership, this item refers to a member of business personnel of the organization.)
7. A person who serves as Sojitz's Accounting Auditor or a person who is engaged in auditing Sojitz's activities as an employee of the Accounting Auditor
8. A person who has fallen under any of the above items 1. to 7. in the past three years
9. A spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship of a person falling under any of the above items 1. to 8. (limited to the person holding the position of officer or other important positions)
10. A spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship of a member of Sojitz's business personnel (limited to the person holding the position of officer or other important positions) or any of its consolidated subsidiaries
11. A person with concerns about his/her independence, such as having constant and substantial conflict of interest with general shareholders as a whole in performing the duties of outside director

(3) Business Executing Bodies

We have established the following executing bodies that directly report to the President, who is the Chief Operating Officer.

1) Management Committee

The Committee consists of executive directors, Chief Operation Officers (COOs) of business divisions and corporate department supervisors, etc. It reviews and approves management policies, management strategies and management administrative matters among the Group from Group-wide and medium-to-long-term viewpoints. The Committee meetings are held twice a month in principle and as needed.

A total of 27 meetings were held in FY2024, with a total of 13 members (ten males and three females). In FY2024, the Committee primarily focused on reviewing the progress of business investment, personnel policies, etc., outlined in the “Medium-Term Management Plan 2026.” Additionally, the meeting addressed reports on the macro environment, foreign exchange and country risks, and other important business and corporate matters.

In FY2025, the Committee consists of a total of 12 members (nine males and three females).

2) Finance & Investment Deliberation Council

The Council consists of executive directors and corporate department supervisors. It discusses and resolves important investment and loan proposals, including investment and loan guarantees and credit-related matters, from Group-wide viewpoints. The Council meetings are held twice a month in principle, and a total of 21 meetings were held in FY2024.

3) Human Resource Deliberation Council

The Council consists of executive directors and corporate department supervisors, and discusses and resolves important issues pertaining to human resources from Group-wide viewpoints. The Council meetings are held twice a month in principle, and a total of 20 meetings were held in FY2024.

4) Internal Committees

In order to enhance corporate value, we have established the following internal committees (as of March 31, 2025) that act as executing bodies under the direct supervision of the President to advance management initiatives that need to be handled across the organization. Each internal committee regularly reports on its activities to the Board of Directors and the Management Committee. The frequency and number of meetings of each committee held in FY2024 were as follows.

	Roles	Frequency of meetings (Number of meetings held in FY2024)
Internal Control Committee	The Internal Control Committee formulates policies to maintain and improve our internal control system, monitors the internal control system and its enforcement among the Group, and monitors risks from a Group-wide perspective.	Once a quarter in principle (4 meetings)
Compliance Committee	The Compliance Committee examines and formulates fundamental policies and measures to ensure compliance.	Once a quarter in principle (4 meetings)
Sustainability Committee	Based on the Sustainability Challenge, the Sustainability Committee examines and formulates various policies and measures, focusing on the realization of a decarbonized society and initiatives to respect for human rights, including those in the supply chain.	Once a quarter in principle (4 meetings)
Security Trade Control Committee	The Security Trade Control Committee expedites responses to changing security trade control issues associated with Sojitz Group and establishes appropriate trade control systems.	In addition to the annual meeting, convened as needed (2 meetings)
Quality Managing Committee	The Quality Managing Committee builds and maintains a company-wide quality control system and studies and formulates measures to develop business (B to C business) from a market-oriented perspective and to increase corporate value.	Once a quarter in principle (4 meetings)
DX Promotion Committee	The DX Promotion Committee monitors the overall progress of digital transformation (DX), sharing the status of initiatives and verifying their effectiveness, with the goal of enhancing corporate value through business transformation and enhanced competitiveness, while pursuing reforms in business models, human resources, and operational processes by leveraging digital technologies.	Once a month in principle (11 meetings)
Information and IT Systems Security Committee	The Information and IT Systems Security Committee promotes the establishment of tasks, the formulation of action plans, and the implementation of countermeasures relating to the security of company-wide information assets and IT systems to improve corporate value, while grasping the focus and importance of risks that may arise in businesses where digital data and IT are utilized in conjunction with the accelerated promotion of DX, and discussing countermeasures.	Once every half year in principle (2 meetings)

Furthermore, we have established the Business Continuity Management Working Group and the Disclosure Working Group, which discuss and review the practices and initiatives for specific themes from cross-organizational perspectives. We will continue to make necessary reviews and upgrade our corporate structure to build a system that contributes to increasing our corporate value.

(4) Audit and Supervisory Committee Audits, Accounting Audits and Internal Audits

The Audit and Supervisory Committee, the Accounting Auditor and the Internal Audit Department boost the effectiveness of their respective audits by exchanging information to ensure that their efforts are complementary and efficient.

1) Audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee

Pursuant to the Audit and Supervisory Committee Standards, audit plans and task assignments established by the Audit and Supervisory Committee, the Audit and Supervisory Committee oversees and audits the operations of Sojitz Group by performing audits using the following main activities and other methods.

The Audit and Supervisory Committee receives explanations about audit plans and regular audit reports from the Accounting Auditor, which it uses to conduct effective audits and monitor the independence of the Accounting Auditor. It also approves internal audit plans prepared by the Internal Audit Department and receives reports on the status of audits during the fiscal year. The Audit and Supervisory Committee has thus established a system for ascertaining the status in a timely and appropriate fashion, based on cooperation with the Accounting Auditor and the Internal Audit Department.

The Audit and Supervisory Committee receives regular reports on the development and operation of internal control systems in business execution from the Internal Control Committee through the Internal Control Management Department, which serves as the secretariat, and has established a reporting line. Furthermore, we conduct audits of domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries through on-site inspections and remote audits using a web conferencing system to ensure effective communication.

The Audit and Supervisory Committee concentrated on the following matters during FY2024.

(1) Status of Group Governance

Monitor and audit the business execution of Sojitz and domestic and overseas Sojitz Group companies to ensure that it is conducted in a responsible manner, with constant awareness of social responsibility and based on fair and appropriate judgment.

(2) Status of Group Compliance

To prevent the occurrence of corporate scandals and other events that may cause significant damage to Sojitz, we promote Group-wide awareness of compliance and ensure strict adherence to laws, regulations, and internal rules.

(3) Internal Control System

The development and operation of the internal control system shall be monitored and its effectiveness verified in cooperation with the Accounting Auditor, the internal audit function, and departments in charge of internal control, as well as the Audit & Supervisory Board members of Group companies. Furthermore, the status of the system for ensuring the reliability of financial reporting as stipulated in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act shall be monitored and verified in the same manner as above, as a component of the internal control system in the broad sense.

(4) Asset and Business Management Follow-Up System

In order to maintain and ensure the profitability of the entire Group's business and the quality of its assets in the midst of changing internal and external environments, the process of asset evaluation and business follow-up, including investments and loans, shall be verified to monitor and audit whether appropriate decisions are made in a timely manner.

(5) Internal Cooperation within the Internal Control System

As the first year of the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee, we aim to improve the quality and efficiency of audits by enhancing systematic audits using the internal control system, strengthening communication with the Internal Audit Department, and receiving periodic reports from the Internal Control Committee on the development and operation of the internal control system.

Main Activities of Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Audit and Supervisory Committee Members	Frequency of Events	Task Assignments	
		Full-time	Outside
Attendance at advisory committees of the Board of Directors meetings (Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee)	At appropriate times	–	○
Attendance at important meetings and internal committees (Management Committee, Finance & Investment Deliberation Council, Internal Control Committee, Compliance Committee, Sustainability Committee, Security Trade Control Committee, Quality Managing Committee, DX Promotion Committee, and Information and IT Systems Security Committee)	At appropriate times	○	△ (*1)
Meetings with executive directors	Twice a year	○	○ (*2)
Meetings with outside directors who are not Audit and Supervisory Committee members	Twice a year	○	○
Meetings with COOs, COOs of function divisions, presidents and CEOs of overseas operations	Once a year	○	△
On-site audit of domestic and overseas Group companies (including remote audits)	41 companies a year	○	△
Meetings with full-time Audit & Supervisory Board members of Group companies	Twice a year	○	–
Attendance at audit planning and reporting meetings, interim communication sessions, and interviews with accounting auditors	(Audit & Supervisory Board member) Four times a year (Audit and Supervisory Committee member) 10 times a year (*3)	○	○

Attendance at audit report meetings and audit review meetings of the Internal Audit Department	(Audit & Supervisory Board member) 10 times a year (Audit and Supervisory Committee member) 34 times a year (*3)	○	—
Review of important documents relevant to major business decisions	Once a quarter	○	—

A “○” mark indicates a task, and a “△” mark indicates a partial or voluntary task.

(*1) Outside Audit and Supervisory Committee members attended the Finance & Investment Deliberation Council meetings as observers.

(*2) As a general rule, at least one outside Audit and Supervisory Committee member attended.

(*3) (Audit & Supervisory Board member) indicates the number of activities conducted by Audit & Supervisory Board members from April through June 18, 2024 and (Audit and Supervisory Committee member) indicates the number of activities conducted by Audit and Supervisory Committee members after June 18, 2024.

2) Internal Audits

The Company has established the Internal Audit Department as an organization independent of other business execution departments. The Internal Audit Department (comprising 39 people as of March 31, 2025) conducts internal audits covering the business divisions, corporate departments, and consolidated subsidiaries to verify that the various management activities and operational controls of Sojitz Group are being properly executed in compliance with laws, regulations, and internal rules.

The status of internal audits conducted by the Internal Audit Department is as follows.

- The Department develops an annual audit plan with an annual operating policy, priority items, and annual schedule, among other things, and conducts internal audits in accordance with the plan.
- During the audit, the Department verifies whether the organization's governance, risk management, and internal controls are functioning properly and makes effective proposals for improvement to prevent losses and resolve problems.
- After the audit is completed, the Department convenes an audit review meeting for the audited organization to present the audit results, exchange opinions on problem areas, and discuss improvement measures. Attendees include the president of the audited organization, COOs responsible for corporate departments, and full-time Audit and Supervisory Committee members. After the audit review meeting, an internal audit report is prepared and submitted to the audit report meeting (comprising Representative Directors, full-time Audit and Supervisory Committee members, and other persons deemed necessary by the president).
- To address the problems identified in the audits, the Internal Audit Department receives reports about improvements by the audited organizations for the three- and six-month periods after the audits, and conducts a follow-up audit to check their progress.

In addition, the following are initiatives taken by Sojitz to ensure the effectiveness of internal audits.

- The Internal Audit Department's annual audit plan is approved by the Audit and Supervisory Committee and reported to the Management Committee and the Board of Directors.
- The Internal Audit Department reports the results of internal audits not only to the President and Representative Director, but also to the Board of Directors and the Audit and Supervisory Committee on a regular basis.
- The General Manager of the Internal Audit Department, full-time Audit and Supervisory Committee members, and their assistants hold regular meetings to share findings and challenges, among other things, in their respective audit activities in a timely manner and exchange their opinions.
- The Internal Audit Department, the Audit and Supervisory Committee, and the Accounting Auditor convene quarterly to share their respective audit results and exchange opinions.
- Deliberations and assessments of the Internal Audit Department's organizational performance, as well as individual evaluations of the General Manager of the Internal Audit Department, require consultation with the Audit and Supervisory Committee, ensuring the independence of the internal audits.

3) Accounting Audits

Sojitz has appointed the independent auditing firm KPMG AZSA LLC to conduct accounting audits in accordance with the Companies Act, as well as audits of financial statements, interim reviews and internal control audits in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Their engagement partners involved in audits for Sojitz in FY2024, are as follows.

(Designated Limited Liability Partners, Engagement Partners)

Hiroaki Sugiura, Ryohei Tomita, Tsugunobu Hikishikibayashi

(5) Basic Concept and Status of Implementation and Operation of Internal Control System

1) Basic Concept

Based on the “Sojitz Group Statement,” Sojitz has developed its internal control systems including regulations, organization, and structure. The “Basic policy regarding the establishment of systems for ensuring appropriate execution of Sojitz Group business operations” was resolved by the Board of Directors on June 18, 2024, based on the Companies Act and the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Companies Act of Japan, as follows.

- i) System to ensure that the execution of duties by directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries complies with laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation
- Sojitz will establish procedures to ensure thorough compliance in the “Sojitz Group Compliance Program,” and will enact a “Sojitz Group Compliance Code of Conduct and Ethics” to ensure that Sojitz Group’s officers and employees comply with laws, regulations, the Articles of Incorporation, and internal rules.
 - Sojitz, in an effort to ensure Sojitz Group’s compliance with relevant laws and regulations, will promote the development of a compliance system centered on the Compliance Committee, and will clarify the division of duties for each department within Sojitz and the supervisors responsible at Sojitz’s Group companies.
 - Sojitz will not have any relations with antisocial forces including through transactions, and will adopt a resolute stance that includes legal actions against unjust demands, and further, will endeavor to ensure that this same posture is thoroughly undertaken throughout Sojitz Group.
 - Sojitz will establish internal rules on procedures and similar matters for the preparation of financial statements that conform with laws, regulations and accounting standards, to ensure the appropriateness of Sojitz Group’s consolidated financial reports.
 - Sojitz will establish the Internal Audit Department as a body that is independent from the other business executing divisions. The Internal Audit Department will conduct internal audits to verify that Sojitz Group is appropriately carrying out business activities, business management and related matters in compliance with laws, regulations and internal rules.
- ii) System for the retention and control of information related to the execution of duties by directors of the Company
- Sojitz will establish retention periods and the department that is responsible for retention, and will control important documents, including the minutes of the Board of Directors and circulated decision documents, related to the execution of duties by Sojitz’s directors in accordance with the Board of Directors Rules and the internal rules related to the control of documents and information.
- iii) Rules and other systems for the management of risks of loss at the Company and its subsidiaries
- Sojitz will identify and classify various internal and external risks associated with losses at Sojitz Group, and will establish internal rules, response procedures, and responsible departments for managing such risks, in an effort to prevent losses at Sojitz Group and minimize losses that are incurred. In addition, it will continually confirm and improve the effectiveness of these measures, and promptly address any new risks faced by Sojitz Group along with changes in the business environment.

- Sojitz will establish internal rules on policies and systems to address natural disasters, terrorism, wars, crimes, riots, infectious diseases and other unforeseen events caused by external factors, in order to manage risk.
 - Sojitz will appropriately manage risk by introducing rules and requiring the establishment of necessary risk management systems, in proportion to the content and scale of business at the Sojitz's Group companies.
- iv) System to ensure efficiency in execution of duties by directors of the Company and its subsidiaries
- Sojitz will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of its directors and executive officers, and will establish internal rules and the like governing the division of duties, chain of command, authority, and decision-making procedures for various departments within the company.
 - Sojitz will set out important matters to be resolved by the Board of Directors in the "Board of Directors Rules," delegate the decision-making on other important matters to the executive directors, and establish a Management Committee, and other business execution bodies such as councils, or committees. In addition, the Company will specify matters to be reported by the executive directors to the Board of Directors and create a system to ensure effective monitoring by the Board of Directors.
 - Sojitz will establish a department to oversee the management and operating systems of Sojitz's Group companies, and ensure the efficiency of Sojitz Group's management to promote group management.
 - The Group's management policies decided by the Company's Board of Directors, the Management Committee and the like shall be promptly disseminated within the Group and made known to all Group's officers and employees both verbally and in writing.
 - Sojitz will prepare a management plan on a consolidated basis and share management objectives and management indices within the Group.
- v) System to ensure proper business operations within the corporate group consisting of the Company and its subsidiaries
- Sojitz will designate supervisors in charge of managing the Group companies as prescribed in internal rules concerning group management, such as Group Management Basic Regulations. The Company will seek prior consultation with its Group companies regarding important matters, and require them to provide regular reports to the Company, including annual business reports and business activity reports.
 - The Internal Audit Department of the Company shall conduct internal audits on the Group companies to verify the appropriateness of business.
- vi) System to ensure the effective implementation of audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee of the Company
- (1) System to assist in the duties of the Audit and Supervisory Committee
- Sojitz will assign persons who are well-versed in Sojitz Group's business and operations, and who have knowledge of finances, accounting and risk management to serve as employees to assist in the duties of the Audit and Supervisory Committee. These employees will carry out their duties in accordance with the directions of the Audit and Supervisory Committee, and their evaluations and transfers will be made through discussions with the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

(2) System for reporting to the Audit and Supervisory Committee

- Sojitz's directors and executive officers must immediately provide reports to the Audit and Supervisory Committee when discovering facts that may cause significant damages to Sojitz.
- The department in charge of Sojitz Group's whistleblower system will provide regular reports to the Audit and Supervisory Committee, via the Compliance Committee or the like, regarding the status of whistleblower reports from the Group's officers and employees.
- Sojitz's Internal Audit Department will provide regular reports regarding internal audits to the Audit and Supervisory Committee.
- The Audit and Supervisory Committee is entitled to request reports from the Accounting Auditor, Sojitz's directors and others as needed.
- Sojitz will not engage in detrimental treatment toward officers and employees of Sojitz Group who submit reports via the whistleblower system or similar channels (including reports to the Audit and Supervisory Committee or the like), for making such reports.

(3) Other systems to ensure the effective implementation of audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee of the Company

- Sojitz will allocate the expenses required for the Audit and Supervisory Committee to carry out its duties
- A system will be established under which the Audit and Supervisory Committee members selected by the Audit and Supervisory Committee may attend Sojitz's Management Committee meetings and other important meetings to directly understand the status of deliberations and reports on important matters.
- Sojitz's Representative Directors will regularly hold meetings with the Audit and Supervisory Committee to exchange opinions regarding issues that should be addressed by the Company, the state of audit environment improvements at the Audit and Supervisory Committee, key audit-related matters, and similar matters.

2) Status of Implementation and Operation

i) Overall internal control system

The Internal Control Committee, which is an executing body under the management of the President, consolidates and monitors the status of implementation and operation of the internal control system, and leads maintenance and improvement of our internal control systems.

Overview of operational status

The Internal Control Committee is responsible for overseeing the maintenance and operation of the overall internal control system. Through periodic monitoring, the Committee identifies company-wide issues related to internal systems and structures, examines measures to address them, instructs the departments in charge, and makes improvements. The Committee also oversees the progress of internal control evaluations related to financial reporting based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and works to ensure the reliability of financial reporting.

The Internal Control Committee convened four times during the period under review and presented its findings to the Board of Directors.

Specific measures in each area are implemented by each committee (Compliance Committee, Sustainability Committee, Security Trade Control Committee, DX Promotion Committee, Quality Managing Committee, Information and IT System Security Committee) and various study subcommittees (Disclosure Working Group, Business Continuity Management Working Group) under the President.

ii) Compliance

The “Sojitz Group Compliance Program” outlines the procedures for thorough compliance, and the “Sojitz Group Compliance Code of Conduct” has been established to provide a common global standard of judgment upon which all Sojitz Group officers and employees can rely.

Furthermore, the Compliance Committee, chaired by the chief compliance officer (CCO), has played a key role in appointing compliance officers and forming compliance committees at each Group company and overseas office. These efforts have led to the establishment of a system to promote compliance with laws, regulations, and corporate ethics across the entire Group, through mutual collaboration.

To help prevent and detect compliance violations at an early stage, the Group informs its officers and employees of various reporting channels including a hotline (internal reporting system) to the CCO and outside legal counsel, a consultation desk connected to the committee secretariat, and the “Sojitz Ethics Hotline,” a multilingual hotline available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In addition, a contact point concerning the compliance of Sojitz has been established on its website to receive reports from external sources.

To prevent corruption, Sojitz has also established the Sojitz Group Anti-Corruption Regulations and the Sojitz Group Anti-Corruption Procedure, and has introduced corresponding regulations at Group companies.

With regard to the risk of violating sanctions and export controls in Japan and overseas, Sojitz Group has established the “Sojitz Group Basic Policy on Response to Sanctions and Export Controls” and has built a system to manage such risks.

In addition, as it expands its business globally, Sojitz has established the “Sojitz Group Tax Policy” to ensure tax compliance, optimize tax costs, and maintain positive relationships with tax authorities, and has strived to fulfill its tax obligations in a timely and appropriate manner.

Sojitz has developed and implemented educational programs, including e-learning, to ensure compliance with laws and regulations and to maintain a healthy working environment that is free from all forms of harassment.

Overview of operational status

Based on the action plan formulated by the Compliance Committee, Sojitz continues to provide counsel on how to prevent compliance issues from reoccurring, as well as providing assistance and guidance to Group companies on how to practice said Code of Conduct.

Specific activities related to compliance in FY2024 included the following:

- Four meetings of the Compliance Committee held
- Meetings between the CCO and Chief Operation Officers as well as presidents of Group companies
- Regular liaison meetings among compliance staff of Group companies
- Regular liaison meetings with compliance staff of overseas operating sites
- Training programs, seminars and briefings on important issues concerning the prevention of harassment and corruption
- Various training programs for newly hired employees, employees hired as mid-career professionals, employees on overseas assignments, and others
- Issuance of alert letters regarding scandals involving the consumption of alcohol
- Individual support for Sojitz's domestic operating companies through a risk-based approach to enhance the compliance system (cooperation in investigations, tailored training programs, etc.)

With regard to security trade control in particular, based on the action plans formulated by the Security Trade Control Committee, the committee secretariat is engaged in activities for preventing violations of sanctions and export controls while providing support and guidance to Group companies.

Specific activities carried out in FY2024, included the following:

- Two meetings of the Security Trade Control Committee held
- Various training programs for newly hired employees, employees hired as mid-career professionals, employees on overseas assignments, and others
- Support for the revision and formulation of local security trade control-related regulations at overseas operating sites
- Support for responding to measures in concert with strengthened sanctions and others, due to changes in the security situation (including U.S.-China relations, situation in Myanmar, and Russia-Ukraine situation)

iii) Risk management

To address the various risks to which Sojitz is exposed in its business operations, Sojitz has various rules concerning risk management, manages and operates them, and strives to enhance its risk management system on an ongoing basis.

Sojitz is enhancing its risk management capabilities in the first and second lines of the three-line model (first line: business divisions, second line: corporate departments, and third line: internal audits), which is the fundamental concept of internal control.

Overview of operational status

Sojitz Group manages group-wide risk through the Internal Control Committee, an executing body under the management of the President. Taking into account changes in the business environment, the Committee takes a comprehensive view of the Group's operations to identify key risks, assess their significance, and discuss and determine policies for responding to such risks. In addition, with respect to individual risks, the relevant corporate departments have established internal rules to ensure thorough implementation. Cross-functional monitoring is also conducted through internal committees to ensure that each risk is addressed appropriately based on its specific characteristics.

The Internal Control Committee monitors the status of its implementation of these risk management activities and reports regularly to the Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

In addition, when changes in the business environment necessitate enhanced risk awareness and initiatives within the Group, or require responses to new risk areas, such matters are reported to management and addressed as appropriate. To strengthen the risk management capabilities in the first and second lines, the Group revised various internal rules related to group-wide risk management in April 2025.

In response to changes in the global landscape and heightened geopolitical risks, the Group is working to strengthen its resilience by taking a holistic view of individual risks across the entire supply chain, assessing the potential impact of sudden risk events, and implementing agile response measures. During FY2024, the Group developed scenarios for geopolitical risks and disaster risk. Through dialogue between the business divisions and corporate departments, as well as discussions at Management Committee meetings, we reviewed response measures to be taken in the event such risks materialize.

To prepare for unforeseen events, the "Sojitz Group Basic Crisis Management Policy" sets forth the crisis management framework to be followed both during normal times and in the event of a crisis.

In addition, the "Crisis Management Operational Guidelines" outline the specific organizational structure and roles during a crisis, including initial response measures such as confirming the safety of officers and employees, assessing property damage, and reporting. The guidelines also establish a system that enables timely and appropriate decision-making based on the region and nature of the crisis, in order to prevent further damage.

We are also working to raise awareness of the importance of risk response among Group employees by establishing or changing Group rules and guidelines, distributing the Internal Control Bulletin that summarizes key information such as precautions, and by conducting self-inspections to check risk points for each organization.

In addition, the Company conducts constant education and enlightenment activities through various risk management training programs to improve the risk sensitivity of the Group's officers and employees.

iv) Operation execution system

Sojitz employs an executive officer system for the purpose of clarifying authority and responsibilities and ensuring smooth and swift execution of business through the separation of management supervision and decision-making from business execution. Additionally, by establishing internal rules and regulations, we have clarified the scope and content of authority for each decision-making body, role/position, and department, as well as the division of duties and decision-making processes.

The Management Committee is chaired by the President, who is also the Chief Operating Officer, and consists of executive officers. The Management Committee is responsible for the review and approval of important managerial and executive agendas from a group-wide and medium- to long-term viewpoint. In addition, we have established the Finance & Investment Deliberation Council for the review and approval of important investments and loans, the Human Resource Deliberation Council for the review and approval of major human resource matters, and internal committees to handle issues to be addressed from cross-organizational perspectives. All of these bodies report directly to the President.

In order to further expedite decision-making by promoting the delegation of authority from the Board of Directors to executive directors, and to enhance discussions at the Board of Directors regarding mid- to long-term management strategies and other important matters that may impact them, Sojitz transitioned to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee upon approval at the 21st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 18, 2024.

In addition, through the establishment of the “Group Management Basic Regulations” and the “Group Management Operation Regulations,” we have defined the management control system for the Group. By also developing various internal rules for each subsidiary, we aim to enhance the efficiency of group management and maximize the corporate value of the Group.

Overview of operational status

The Company has appointed 26 executive officers (as of March 31, 2025). It also continuously reviews the content of its internal rules, including the Board of Directors Rules and periodically revises them. In conjunction with the transition to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee, authority has been delegated from the Board of Directors to executive directors. To allocate sufficient time for deliberation on more critical agenda items, the Board of Directors finalizes its annual schedule and regular agenda items at the beginning of the fiscal year. Efforts are also made to streamline operations by leveling the number of agenda items and the time allocated to each item, and consolidating related reports into a single agenda topic, among others.

v) Management of Group companies

Each Group company maintains its own system under the supervision of the chief manager (Chief Operation Officer (COO) or COO of the business divisions and corporate departments) in accordance with Sojitz Group’s management control system, as outlined in the “Group Management Basic Regulations” and the “Group Management Operation Regulations.” In addition, the status of system maintenance at each company is monitored on a regular basis.

In addition, directors of the Company monitor the business management of Group companies through the business division or corporate department staff who supervise these companies, or else the directors, Audit & Supervisory Board members, and others dispatched to Sojitz Group companies.

Overview of operational status

Supervisors who manage Group companies present to the presidents of consolidated Group companies with the expected roles concerning the medium-term management plan, management targets, and key management issues. In response, the presidents clearly communicate their policy for addressing these expectations to the supervisors. Sojitz receives regular reports from Sojitz Group companies, including annual business reports and monthly business activity reports. We also oversee the development and operation of appropriate management infrastructure and governance through directors, Audit & Supervisory Board members, and others dispatched by Sojitz. In addition, Sojitz requests prior consultation on important matters concerning the management of individual companies and properly oversees the execution of important business operations of Group companies.

Furthermore, the Company aims to enhance group management by disseminating the Group's management philosophy and policies through the establishment of individual company regulations based on the Group's management policies and through training programs for officers and employees of Sojitz Group companies.

Based on an audit plan adopted by the Board of Directors and under the supervision of the President, the Internal Audit Department of Sojitz conducts audits to investigate whether organizational governance, risk management, and internal controls are functioning appropriately at Group companies. The Internal Audit Department also makes proposals for effective improvements to prevent losses and solve issues. In addition, audit results are reported regularly to the President and the Audit and Supervisory Committee. As part of the Group's efforts to further enhance the corporate governance of Group companies, in order to improve the effectiveness of the Board of Directors at each Group company, the "Guidance for management of the Board of Directors" has been formulated, and the operating status of the Board of Directors at each company has been monitored and reported regularly to the Management Committee and the Board of Directors at Sojitz.

In addition, we invite outside experts to annual training for newly appointed directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members at Sojitz Group companies.

vi) Management and storage of information

With respect to handling of important documents related to execution of duties such as the minutes of Board of Directors meetings, the responsible department shall appropriately manage such documents according to the retention period required by law, based on guidelines including the Board of Directors Rules and the internal rules for document retention, and shall make such documents available for viewing as necessary. As for the information related to business execution, a system is in place to monitor the status of operation by establishing rules that define the classification and confidentiality of the information. In addition, the Information and IT System Security Committee, chaired by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), is regularly held to strengthen the information security system.

Overview of operational status

With respect to information related to business execution, Sojitz regularly reviews the classification, management methods, and retention period of information as stipulated in the internal regulations, and makes efforts to ensure proper management. In addition, the Group has formulated guidelines on specific methods for the management and operation of information that requires particularly strict control, which is defined as “information requiring specific management,” and has investigated the status of holding such information and provided instructions for improvement as necessary. Furthermore, we are implementing enhanced security governance across the entire Group. We are expanding Group-wide security measures, such as the deployment of software to detect and mitigate increasingly sophisticated cyberattacks at an early stage, the implementation of security risk assessments, and the provision of guidance for improvement, and working to continuously strengthen our overall security framework. In addition, we plan to revise the IT Security Rules in FY2025 to strengthen account protection by increasing password complexity requirements.

The Information and IT Systems Security Committee convened twice during FY2024.

vii) Effectiveness of audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee

(a) System to assist the Audit and Supervisory Committee

Two senior auditors are assigned to ensure the effectiveness of audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

Senior auditors are persons who are familiar with the Group’s business and operations and have

knowledge of finance and accounting, risk management, and other relevant areas. They complement and support the duties of the Audit and Supervisory Committee from the same perspective as Audit and Supervisory Committee members.

Overview of operational status

Under the direction of the Audit and Supervisory Committee, senior auditors assist the Audit and Supervisory Committee by accompanying on-site inspections of domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries, attending various internal audit report meetings, and providing appropriate support to the Audit and Supervisory Committee members.

(b) System for reporting to the Audit and Supervisory Committee

In terms of reporting to the Audit and Supervisory Committee, Sojitz has established a system under which, in addition to reports from directors, matters required for auditing are reported in a timely manner, such as Group-wide matters reported by various committees, including the Internal Control Committee and the Compliance Committee, as well as the Internal Audit Department, and business reports from the consolidated subsidiaries. Additionally, relevant regulations provide that persons who report to the Audit and Supervisory Committee shall not be subject to any disadvantageous treatment as a result of such reporting.

For accounting audits, the Audit and Supervisory Committee receives explanations on the audit plan and regular reports on the audit status from the Accounting Auditor, shares information with them, and has established a system to enable efficient audits. Additionally, the Audit and Supervisory Committee monitors and verifies whether the Accounting Auditor maintains its independence and constantly evaluates the status of audit quality management.

Overview of operational status

Reports to the Audit and Supervisory Committee are submitted in a timely manner. In addition to regular meetings between Audit and Supervisory Committee members and the representative director, and between the Committee members and the Accounting Auditor, three-way audit meetings (involving the Audit and Supervisory Committee, the Accounting Auditor, and the Internal Audit Department) are also held to further strengthen collaboration with the Accounting Auditor and the Internal Audit Department.

Furthermore, audits of domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries are conducted through on-site inspections and remote audits using a web conferencing system to ensure sufficient communication.

(c) Other systems to ensure the effective implementation of audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee

The Company allocates the necessary expenses for Audit and Supervisory Committee members to perform their duties. A system is in place whereby Audit and Supervisory Committee members selected by the Committee attend important meetings to directly grasp the status of deliberations and reports. They also regularly engage in the exchange of opinions with the Representative Director of the Company.

Overview of operational status

Audit and Supervisory Committee members selected by the Committee attend all meetings of the Management Committee, the Finance & Investment Deliberation Council, and various internal committees, including the Internal Control Committee, the Compliance Committee, the Sustainability Committee, the Security Trade Control Committee, the Quality Managing Committee, and the Information and IT Systems Security Committee, as well as audit report meetings. They report matters that should be reported to the Audit and Supervisory Committee at its meetings.

In addition, the Audit and Supervisory Committee holds interviews with the Representative Director twice a year to exchange opinions on issues the Company should address, the development of the audit environment for the Committee, and key matters related to audits, and other matters.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Millions of yen)

	Attributable to owners of the Company					
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury stock	Other components of equity		
				Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges
Balance as of April 1, 2024	160,339	96,448	(21,915)	107,740	79,573	11,876
Profit for the year						
Other comprehensive income				(2,690)	(3,630)	(1,537)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	(2,690)	(3,630)	(1,537)
Purchase of treasury stock		(7)	(23,989)			
Disposal of treasury stock		(201)	203			
Dividends						
Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries without loss/acquisition of control				1		
Purchase commitments for non-controlling interests						
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings					(1,273)	
Share remuneration transaction		543				
Other changes				36		
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	–	333	(23,786)	38	(1,273)	–
Balance as of March 31, 2025	160,339	96,782	(45,701)	105,088	74,669	10,339

	Attributable to owners of the Company				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity		Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		
	Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	Total other components of equity				
Balance as of April 1, 2024	–	199,190	490,013	924,076	31,550	955,627
Profit for the year			110,636	110,636	3,562	114,199
Other comprehensive income	460	(7,397)		(7,397)	(358)	(7,756)
Total comprehensive income for the year	460	(7,397)	110,636	103,239	3,203	106,443
Purchase of treasury stock				(23,997)		(23,997)
Disposal of treasury stock				1		1
Dividends			(31,721)	(31,721)	(3,137)	(34,859)
Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries without loss/acquisition of control		1	(804)	(802)	3,942	3,140
Purchase commitments for non-controlling interests			(2,357)	(2,357)		(2,357)
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings	(460)	(1,734)	1,734	–		–
Share remuneration transaction				543		543
Other changes		36	(62)	(26)	3,100	3,073
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	(460)	(1,696)	(33,211)	(58,359)	3,905	(54,454)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	–	190,096	567,439	968,956	38,659	1,007,616

(Reference)

(Millions of yen)

	Attributable to owners of the Company					
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury stock	Other components of equity		
				Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges
Balance as of April 1, 2023	160,339	147,601	(31,058)	54,559	70,939	13,139
Profit for the year						
Other comprehensive income				50,394	17,995	(1,262)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	50,394	17,995	(1,262)
Purchase of treasury stock		(14)	(42,725)			
Disposal of treasury stock		(478)	473			
Cancellation of treasury stock		(51,396)	51,396			
Dividends						
Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries without loss/acquisition of control				2,786		
Purchase commitments for non-controlling interests						
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings					(9,361)	
Share remuneration transaction		735				
Other changes						
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	—	(51,152)	9,143	2,786	(9,361)	—
Balance as of March 31, 2024	160,339	96,448	(21,915)	107,740	79,573	11,876

	Attributable to owners of the Company				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity		Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		
	Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	Total other components of equity				
Balance as of April 1, 2023	—	138,638	422,193	837,713	38,863	876,576
Profit for the year			100,765	100,765	2,294	103,060
Other comprehensive income	424	67,551		67,551	2,671	70,222
Total comprehensive income for the year	424	67,551	100,765	168,317	4,965	173,283
Purchase of treasury stock				(42,739)		(42,739)
Disposal of treasury stock				(5)		(5)
Cancellation of treasury stock				—		—
Dividends			(29,504)	(29,504)	(3,017)	(32,521)
Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries without loss/acquisition of control		2,786	(14,683)	(11,896)	(9,843)	(21,739)
Purchase commitments for non-controlling interests			1,472	1,472		1,472
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings	(424)	(9,786)	9,786	—		—
Share remuneration transaction				735		735
Other changes			(15)	(15)	581	566
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company	(424)	(6,999)	(32,945)	(81,953)	(12,278)	(94,232)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	—	199,190	490,013	924,076	31,550	955,627

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Significant Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis for Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

Sojitz prepares its consolidated financial statements based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as “IFRS Accounting Standards”), in accordance with Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Rules of Corporate Accounting.

In accordance with the second sentence of Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Rules of Corporate Accounting, certain disclosures and notes as required by the IFRS Accounting Standards are omitted.

2. Scope of Consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 346

The major consolidated subsidiaries of Sojitz Group are as follows:

Sojitz Corporation of America, Sojitz Corporation of Europe B.V., Sojitz Asia Pte. Ltd., Sojitz (China) Co., Ltd., Sojitz Aerospace Corporation, Sojitz Machinery Corporation, Sojitz Pla-Net Corporation, Sojitz Building Materials Corporation, Sojitz Foods Corporation, The Marine Foods Corporation, TRY Inc., Sojitz Fashion Co., Ltd., Sojitz Kyushu Corporation, Sojitz Tech-Innovation Co., Ltd., Sojitz Development Pty Ltd, and Thai Central Chemical Public Co., Ltd.

3. Application of Equity Method

Number of entities subject to the equity method: 123

The major entities subject to the equity method are as follows:

LNG Japan Corporation, Metal One Corporation, ROYAL HOLDINGS Co., Ltd. and JALUX, Inc.

4. Accounting Policies

(1) Basis and methods of valuation of significant assets

1) Financial assets

Sojitz Group recognizes a financial asset when Sojitz Group becomes party of the contractual provisions of the instrument and derecognizes financial asset in cases in which the contractual right with respect to the cash flow from a financial asset is extinguished or the contractual right to receive cash flow from a financial asset has been transferred, and substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the ownership of such asset are removed.

In regular way of purchase or sale of financial assets, Sojitz Group recognizes or derecognizes financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVTOCI on the settlement date, whereas Sojitz Group recognizes or derecognizes other financial assets on the transaction date.

Initially recognized financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, and financial assets measured at FVPTL.

Sojitz Group liquidates certain trade receivables by discounting notes or the like. However, with respect to some liquidated receivables, Sojitz Group may be obligated to make payments as recourse for nonpayment by the debtor. Sojitz Group continues to recognize such liquidated receivables as they do not meet the criteria for derecognition of financial assets.

(a) Financial instruments measured at amortized costs

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is classified as financial asset measured at amortized costs.

- When the financial asset is held for a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- When the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

At initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized costs are measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition of such assets. After initial recognition, the carrying amount of such financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method.

(b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is classified as a debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

- The asset is held in a business model for which the objective is to collect cash flow under a contract and to sell the financial asset; and,
- Based on the contractual terms with respect to the financial asset, the cash flow, which is intended only for payment of principal and interests on the outstanding principal balance, arises on a specified date.

At initial recognition, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, and subsequent changes in the fair value are recognized as other comprehensive income. Of the subsequent changes in fair value, however, financial revenue based on the effective interest method, foreign exchange translation differences and impairment losses are recognized as profit or loss. The accumulated amount of other comprehensive income is reclassified as profit or loss when derecognized.

(c) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Regarding equity instruments invested in for purposes other than that of purchase and sale, an irrevocable election may be made at initial recognition to present subsequent changes to the fair value of such instruments as other comprehensive income. With respect to investments made in equity instruments held for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening relationships with business partners, Sojitz Group makes such election in consideration of such purpose.

At initial recognition, equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, and subsequent changes in the fair value are recognized as other comprehensive income. When the equity instrument is derecognized, or the decrease in fair value is substantial, the accumulated amount of other comprehensive income is reclassified as retained earnings and not as profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as profit or loss.

(d) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets other than the above are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition, such assets are measured at fair value, and transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets are recognized as profit or loss at the time they are incurred. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized as profit or loss.

Trade receivables without significant financing components are measured at transaction prices at initial recognition.

2) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of a historical cost basis and net realizable value.

The costs of inventories include purchasing costs, processing costs and all other costs incurred in the process of bringing such inventories to the present location and condition, and is mainly determined based on the average method. Non-fungible inventories are calculated based on the specific identification method.

Inventories that have been acquired for trading purposes are measured at fair value less costs to sell, and changes in the fair values of such inventories are recognized as profit or loss.

3) Property, plant and equipment

After initial recognition, Sojitz Group applies the cost model, under which property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciations and accumulated impairment losses.

The costs of property, plant and equipment include costs directly attributable to the acquisition of such assets. If a material component of property, plant and equipment is consumed differently, then such component is accounted for as a separate item of property, plant and equipment.

4) Right-of-use assets

Please refer to “4. Accounting Policies (8) Leases.”

5) Goodwill and intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

(b) Intangible assets

After initial recognition, Sojitz Group applies the cost model and intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciations and accumulated impairment losses.

At initial recognition, intangible assets acquired individually are measured at cost. The costs of intangible assets acquired from business combinations are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. With respect to internally-generated intangible assets that do not meet the criteria for asset recognition, expenditures related thereto are accounted for as expenses at the time they are incurred. With respect to internally-generated intangible assets that meet the criteria for asset recognition, the total of expenditures related thereto that were incurred from the date such criteria was first met is treated as cost.

6) Investment property

An investment property is a property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation

or for both. An investment property does not include a property held for sale in the ordinary course of business or property used for the production or supply of goods or service or for other administrative purposes.

After initial recognition, Sojitz Group applies the cost model and investment property is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciations and accumulated impairment losses.

(2) Depreciation method for significant depreciable assets

1) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is mainly computed under the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of each component thereof.

2) Right-of-use assets

Please refer to “4. Accounting Policies (8) Leases.”

3) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, of which their useful lives may be determined, include mainly software, mining rights and customer-related assets. These are amortized under the straight-line method for the period of such estimated use, except for mining rights. With respect to mining rights, they are amortized using the production output method based on estimated mine reserves. In addition, the estimated useful life of software used by Sojitz Group is approximately 5 years.

Intangible assets for which useful lives cannot be determined are mainly franchise agreements acquired through business combinations and these are not amortized. The Company conducts a review to determine whether the events or circumstances supporting the judgment that useful lives cannot be determined continue to exist at every fiscal year end.

4) Investment property

Depreciation of an investment property is mainly computed under the straight-line method based on the applicable estimated useful life.

(3) Accounting standards for significant provisions

A provision is recognized only when Sojitz Group has a currently existing obligation (legal or presumptive) as a result of a past event, there is a probability that an outflow of resources with economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and a reliable estimate can be made regarding the amount of such obligation.

In the case where there is significance in the effect of the time value of money, provision is posted for the amount from which the current discount rate before tax after reflecting the risks specific to the relevant liabilities have been deducted.

(4) Revenue recognition standards

The Company has adopted an approach of recognizing the amount of profit to which the Company is expected to be entitled due to the transfer of goods or services to customers based on the following five-step model.

Step 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3. Determine the transaction price

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Sojitz Group identifies each good or service in the contract with a customer and identifies a performance obligation for each as a unit of transaction. Because, in ordinary business transactions, Sojitz Group might act as a broker or an agent, we determine whether we are a principal or an agent in identifying a performance obligation. It is judged as principal if the nature of our promise is a performance obligation for us ourselves to provide a specified good or service, while it is judged as agent if the nature of our promise is a performance obligation to arrange so that such good or service is provided by another party. The principal versus agent determination is made comprehensively by considering the following factors.

- The Group assumes lead responsibility for performing the promise of providing a specified good or service.
- Before the specified good or service is transferred to the customer, or after the control is transferred to the customer, the Group holds an inventory risk.
- The Group has discretion with regard to determining the price of the specified good or service.

For a transaction in which the Group is judged as principal, we recognize revenue at the total amount of consideration in which the right is expected to be acquired in exchange for providing the specified good or service, when or as a performance obligation is satisfied. Meanwhile, for a transaction in which the Group is judged as agent, revenue is recognized at a total amount of the remuneration or commission in which the right is expected to be acquired in exchange for arranging that the specified good or service is provided by another party or the net amount of the consideration.

The Group recognizes revenue at the amount of consideration in which the right is expected to be acquired in exchange for a transfer of goods or services to a customer, exclusive of consumption tax, value-added tax or other taxes that are collected on behalf of tax authorities. If variable components are included in the consideration in the contract with a customer, the variable consideration amount estimated in the transaction price is included to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when uncertainties relating to the variable consideration are later eliminated. Regarding the transaction prices, the amount of revenue that includes variable consideration, etc., carries no significance.

In the case that, at the commencement of the contract, the period between the timing of transfer to the customer of the good or service promised by the Group and the timing of payment for said good or service is expected to be not more than one year, the Group does not make any adjustments on the effects of significant financial components regarding the amount of the promised consideration.

The timing of recognizing revenue for major transactions by the Group is as follows.

1) Revenue concerning the sale of goods

Revenue concerning the sale of goods includes revenue regarding the sale of products mainly through the wholesale, retail, manufacturing and/or processing thereof, and the sale of real estate. The Group judges that a customer acquires control over the goods and the Group's performance obligations are satisfied at the time of delivery or receiving inspections or when contractual terms of delivery are satisfied. Therefore, revenue is recognized at such timing.

The consideration relating to the sale of goods does not include significant financial components

because they are received primarily within one year from the satisfaction of performance obligations.

2) Revenue concerning the sale of services and others

Revenue concerning the sale of services and others includes revenue arising from the provision of services, such as system-related services, quality inspection of automobile parts and building management. If revenue falls under any of the following, the Group judges that control over the service is transferred for a certain period and therefore the Group's performance obligations are satisfied for that certain period. Accordingly, the revenue is recognized according to the progress of performance obligations being satisfied. The degree of progress is measured in consideration of the nature of the goods or services transferred to the customer.

- A customer receives and consumes the benefits provided from the Group's performance of obligations at the same time as the Group's performance of obligations.
- The Group's performance of obligations creates or enhances the value of an asset (e.g., work in progress), and a customer acquires control as said asset is created or its value is enhanced.
- The Group's performance of obligations does not create an asset that can be used for other purposes, and the Group has the enforceable right to receive payment for the obligations that have been completed to date.

In the case that the aforementioned conditions are not met, the Group recognizes revenue when it acquires the right to receive consideration from a customer due to such reasons as completion of the provision of services because we judge that the Group's performance obligations are satisfied at such time.

The consideration relating to the sale of services and others does not include significant financial components because they are received primarily within one year from the satisfaction of performance obligations.

(5) Retirement benefits liabilities

Defined benefit plans refer to retirement benefits plans other than a defined contribution plan. Defined benefits obligations are calculated separately for each plan by estimating the future amount of benefits that employees will have earned in return for their services provided in the current and prior periods and discounting such amount in order to determine the present value. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefits obligations.

The discount rates are principally equivalent to the market yields of AA credit-rated corporate bonds at the fiscal year end that have maturity terms that are approximately the same as those of Sojitz Group's obligations and use the same currencies as those used for future benefits payments.

Past service costs are immediately recognized as profit or loss.

Sojitz Group immediately recognizes all of the net amount of remeasured defined benefits obligations (assets) arising from the defined benefit plans as other comprehensive income and promptly reclassifies them as retained earnings.

(6) Foreign currency translation

1) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated to the respective functional currencies of each company at exchange rates on the dates of such transactions.

Monetary items in foreign currency on the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate on such date.

Foreign exchange translation differences on monetary items are recognized as profit or loss in the period incurred.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost of the foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items in foreign currency that are measured at fair value of such foreign currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate as of the calculation date of fair values thereof. With respect to the foreign exchange translation differences of non-monetary items, if gains or losses on non-monetary items are recognized as other comprehensive income, the exchanged portion of such gains or losses will be recognized as other comprehensive income. On the other hand, if gains or losses on non-monetary items are recognized as profit or loss, the exchanged portions of such gains or losses will be recognized as profit or loss.

2) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from acquisitions thereof, are translated into presentation currency using the exchange rate on the reporting date. In addition, the income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into presentation currency using the average exchange rate for the year excluding cases in which exchange rates are fluctuating significantly.

Foreign exchange translation differences are recognized as other comprehensive income. If Sojitz Group's foreign operation is disposed of, the cumulative amount of the foreign exchange translation differences related to such foreign operation are reclassified to profit or loss at the time of such disposal.

Based on the application of the exemption clauses under IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, Sojitz Group reclassified the cumulative translation differences as of the Transition Date to retained earnings.

(7) Derivatives and hedge accounting

In order to hedge the foreign currency risk, interest rate fluctuation risk and commodity price fluctuation risk, Sojitz Group conducts derivative transactions, such as forward exchange transactions, interest rate swap transactions and commodity futures and forward transactions.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and subsequent changes in the fair value thereof are accounted for as follows:

1) Fair value hedges

Sojitz Group designates commodity futures and forwards contracts as hedging instruments to hedge the changes in fair values of firm commitments or inventories and designates interest rate swaps as hedging instruments to hedge the change in fair value of fixed-rate borrowings.

The changes in fair value of a derivative used as a hedging instrument are recognized as profit or

loss. The carrying amount of hedged items is measured at fair value and the gains or losses on such hedged items arising from changes in the fair values attributable to the hedged risks are recognized as profit or loss.

2) Cash flow hedges

Sojitz Group designates interest rate swaps as hedging instruments to hedge the variability of cash flows relating to floating-rate borrowings and designates forward exchange transactions as hedging instruments to hedge the variability of cash flows concerning firm commitments or forecast transaction in foreign currency.

Of the changes in fair value of a derivative used as a hedging instrument, portions determined to be effective are recognized as other comprehensive income, and the cumulative amount is included in other components of equity.

The amount accumulated in other components of equity is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged transaction affects profit or loss; provided, however, that if hedging of a scheduled transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the amount accumulated in other components of equity is directly included in the initial carrying amount of such non-financial asset or liability. Portions determined to be not effective are immediately recognized as profit or loss.

When the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or designation of the hedge is revoked, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the scheduled transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount accumulated in other components of equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

3) Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

Sojitz Group designates forward exchange transactions and foreign currency borrowings as hedging instruments to hedge the risk of change in exchange rate concerning net investments in foreign operations.

Of the changes in fair value of derivatives and other hedge instruments, such as loans payable, under the same accounting applied to a cash flow hedge, portions determined to be effective are recognized as other comprehensive income and the cumulative amount is included in other components of equity. The effective portions recognized as other comprehensive income are reclassified from other components of equity to profit or loss at the time of disposition of a foreign operation.

4) Derivatives not designated as hedging instrument

The changes in the fair value of such derivatives are recognized as profit or loss.

(8) Leases

The Group determines, at the commencement of an agreement, whether such agreement constitutes or includes a lease. An agreement is deemed to constitute or include a lease, if such agreement involves transfer of the right to control the use of a specified asset for a specific period in return for consideration.

1) Leases as lessee

In regard to leases as the lessee, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the commencement day of the lease period.

Lease liabilities are recognized by first measuring the total outstanding amount of the lease at discounted present value using the calculated interest rate for the lease. After recognition, the book value of the lease liabilities is adjusted to reflect interest associated with the lease and lease payments made. If the calculated interest rate for the lease cannot be easily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used as a substitute, which the Group normally uses for the purpose of discount rate. In measuring lease liabilities, the Group has opted for a method whereby lease components and associated non-lease components are not separated, and recognized as a single lease component.

Right-of-use assets are first recognized by measuring the acquisition cost by adjusting the initially measured value for the initial direct costs. After recognition, the value is measured by deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation of right-of-use assets is performed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease period and the usable life of the lease assets. The lease period is determined as a period including the non-cancellable period of the lease, the period covered under the lease extension option likely to be executed with reasonable certainty, and the period covered under the lease termination option unlikely to be executed with reasonable certainty.

Lease payments for short-term leases and small-sum asset leases are recognized as expenses using the straight-line method over the lease period.

2) Leases as lessor

The Group leases out railcars, real estate, ships and other assets and classifies a lease, as of the date of its agreement, as either finance lease or operating lease. A lease involving transfer of nearly all of the risks and economic value associated with the ownership of the underlying asset is classified as a finance lease, whereas a lease not involving transfer of nearly all of the risks and economic value associated with the ownership of the underlying asset is classified as an operating lease.

If the Group is acting as an intermediate lessor, the sublease is classified based on the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset. If the head lease is a short-term lease, its sublease is classified as an operating lease.

(a) Finance leases

At the lease commencement date, recognition of the assets held based on a finance lease is terminated, whereupon lease liability is recognized as a receivable at an amount equal to the net unrecovered investment in the lease. Subsequent to such initial recognition, recovery of receivables from the lessee is recognized as the lease payment is received, and financial revenue is recognized over the lease period so that the profit ratio against the net unrecovered in the lease over a period of time is constant.

(b) Operating leases

The underlying assets subject to operating leases are continuously recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as revenue either by using the straight-line method or another regular basis. In addition, the underlying assets subject to operating leases are subjected to depreciation and amortization by using the method consistent with that applicable to other similar assets held by the Group. Initial direct costs associated with acquiring the operating lease agreement are added to the book value of the underlying assets subject to the operating lease, and recognized as expenses over the lease period on the same basis as applicable to the lease revenue.

5. Changes in Accounting Policies

The Sojitz Group has applied standards and interpretations that became mandatory from the current fiscal year. This application has had no material impact on the Group.

6. Accounting Estimates

Impairment of non-financial assets

(1) Amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

	(Millions of yen)
Property, plant and equipment	259,230
Right-of-use assets	90,729
Goodwill	151,306
Intangible assets	113,884
Investments accounted for using the equity method	642,236

(2) Information relating to significant accounting estimates on identified items

At each fiscal year end, the Group determines whether there is any indication of an impairment loss with respect to the Group's non-financial assets, and, if so, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of such assets. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, of which their useful lives cannot be determined, are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that there may be an impairment with respect thereof. If the carrying amount of an individual asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount, such carrying amount is reduced to equal the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized.

Recoverable amount is either the fair value or the value in use (whichever is the higher value) after deducting disposal costs from individual assets or cash-generating units. Fair value is calculated using reasonable estimated prices, obtainable through orderly transactions between market participants. Value in use is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flow using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market value in relation to the inherent risks of cash-generating units or individual assets, and the time value of money. In principle, the business plan used to estimate future cash flow is limited to five years. The Group makes appropriate use of outside experts according to the complexity of calculating the value in use and fair value.

With respect to impairment losses of assets other than goodwill that were recognized in previous fiscal years, the Group determines at each fiscal year end whether such impairment losses have ceased to exist or there are indications that the same have decreased. If any such indications exist, the Group will estimate the recoverable amount of such assets. If such recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of such assets, the carrying amount of the assets is increased to equal the recoverable amount and reversal of impairment losses is recognized. Impairment losses recognized with respect to goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

In addition, because goodwill that constitutes part of the carrying amount of an investment with respect to an entity subject to equity method is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately. If it is suggested that there may be an impairment loss with respect to an investment made to an entity subject to equity method, the entire carrying amount of such investment will be tested for impairment as a single asset, by comparing the recoverable amount with such carrying amount.

Sojitz Group makes accounting estimates for impairment accounting on fixed assets, etc. based on information available at the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

1. Pledged Assets and Corresponding Liabilities

(1) Assets pledged as security

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025
Assets pledged as security	
Inventories	25,618
Property, plant and equipment	36,264
Others	15,108
Total	76,991
Corresponding liabilities	
Trade and other payables	10,600
Bonds and borrowings	28,416
Total	39,017

(Note) With respect to assets pledged as security other than listed above, there are subsidiaries' stocks which were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Assets pledged in lieu of guarantee money

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025
Investments accounted for using the equity method	63,621
Other investments	10
Total	63,631

(Note) With respect to assets pledged in lieu of guarantee money other than listed above, there are subsidiaries' stocks which were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

2. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Which Has Been Subtracted from Trade and Other Receivables

62,467 million yen

3. Accumulated Depreciations and Accumulated Impairment Losses of Property, Plant and Equipment

263,679 million yen

4. Guarantee Obligations

48,726 million yen

(Note) The above guarantee obligations mainly consist of the Group's guarantees for the borrowings made by entities subject to the equity method from financial institutions.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

1. Class and Number of Shares Outstanding as of March 31, 2025

Common stock 225,000,000 shares

2. Dividends

(1) Amount of dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Source of dividend funds	Total amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividend per share	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 18, 2024	Common stock	Retained earnings	15,322	70.00 yen	March 31, 2024	June 19, 2024
Meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 1, 2024	Common stock	Retained earnings	16,398	75.00 yen	September 30, 2024	December 1, 2024

(2) Dividends for which the record date falls in the current consolidated fiscal year while the effective date comes next consolidated fiscal year

Resolution	Class of shares	Source of dividend funds	Total amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividend per share	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 1, 2025	Common stock	Retained earnings	15,911	75.00 yen	March 31, 2025	June 2, 2025

(3) Dividends for which the record date and the effective date come next consolidated fiscal year

Resolution	Class of shares	Source of dividend funds	Total amount of dividends (Millions of yen)*	Dividend per share	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 1, 2025	Common stock	Retained earnings	17,271	82.50 yen	September 30, 2025	December 1, 2025

* This is the estimated amount calculated based on the number of shares issued excluding treasury stock as of April 30, 2025, and the final total amount of dividends will be 82.50 yen per share multiplied by the number of such shares as of the dividend record date.

Financial Instruments

1. Status of Financial Instruments

As a general trading company, Sojitz Group is engaged in a wide range of businesses globally, including buying, selling, importing, and exporting of goods, manufacturing and selling products, providing services, and planning and coordinating various projects, investments to various business fields and conducting of financial activities, in Japan and overseas.

In order to carry out these businesses, Sojitz Group has set up a target of long-term debt ratio and raises funds, not only through indirect financing from financial institutions, but also through direct financing by issuance of bonds. In this manner, Sojitz Group aims at maintaining and improving the stability of its funding structure.

Sojitz Group is exposed to market risks, including foreign exchange risk associated with transactions denominated in foreign currencies in connection with international trade or business investments; interest rate risk associated with debt financing and investment; commodity price risk associated with purchase and sales agreements and commodity inventories incidental to sales activities; and market price risk associated with ownership of listed securities and other such assets. Sojitz Group strives to minimize these market risks through such means as matching assets and liabilities (e.g., long and short commodity exposures) and hedging with forward exchange contracts, commodity futures, forward commodity contracts, and interest rate swaps, etc.

2. Fair Values of Financial Instruments and Their Categorization by Fair Value Hierarchy

(1) Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables		
Trade notes and accounts receivables	579,592	579,571
Total	579,592	579,571
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables		
Trade notes and accounts payables	481,066	481,066
Bonds and borrowings		
Bonds payable (including current portion)	53,035	50,882
Long-term loans payable (including current portion)	853,915	821,478
Total	1,388,017	1,353,427

The fair values above were calculated as follows.

(a) Trade notes and accounts receivables

Per each receivable classified per certain period, the fair value was calculated based on the present value of future cash flow discounted by the interest rate, which took into account the period to maturity and the credit risk.

(b) Trade notes and accounts payables

Per each payable classified per certain period, the fair value was calculated based on the present value of future cash flow discounted by the interest rate, which took into account the period to

maturity and the credit risk.

(c) Bonds and borrowings

The fair value of bonds payable is measured mainly based on market price.

The fair value of long-term loans payable is the present value of total principal and interest discounted using an assumed interest rate on equivalent new borrowings.

These financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost fall under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The table above does not include put options granted to non-controlling interests. As of the end of the current fiscal year, such liabilities are recognized as Other current liabilities and Other non-current liabilities in the total amount of 5,584 million yen. The fair value of the put options approximates its carrying amount.

(2) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

1) Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by fair value hierarchy level

The table below provides the analysis of major financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by fair value hierarchy level, highlighting the significance of inputs used for measuring their fair values in the consolidated statement of financial position. No financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are included.

Level 1: Fair value is measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access on the measurement date.

Level 2: Fair value is measured using inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included in Level 1.

Level 3: Fair value is measured using unobservable inputs.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurement				
Financial assets				
Other investments				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	–	449	11,322	11,772
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	65,086	–	56,968	122,054
Derivative financial assets	324	4,054	–	4,379
Total	65,410	4,504	68,290	138,205
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	(343)	(5,845)	(76)	(6,265)
Total	(343)	(5,845)	(76)	(6,265)

The calculation methods for the above items are as follows:

(a) Other investments

The fair values of listed stocks were based on the prices at the applicable exchange and are categorized into fair value hierarchy Level 1. The fair values of unlisted stocks were calculated

using the discounted future cash flow method, price comparison method based on the prices of similar companies, net asset value method and other valuation methods, and are categorized into fair value hierarchy Level 3. Measuring the fair value of unlisted stocks involves the use of unobservable inputs such as discount rates and valuation multiples, as well as any necessary adjustments including discounts for a lack of liquidity or a non-controlling interest. The Group's corporate departments determine the policies and procedures for measuring the fair value of unlisted stocks, and validate their approach to measuring fair value, including the valuation model, by periodically looking into matters such as the operating circumstances associated with particular equities, the availability of relevant business plans, and the situations of comparable public companies.

(b) Derivative financial assets and liabilities

The methods for calculating the fair values of major derivative categories are as follows:

Currency-related derivatives

The fair values with respect to foreign exchange transactions, spot/forward transactions, currency option transactions and currency swap transactions were calculated based on the forward exchange rate as of the fiscal year-end.

Interest rate-related derivatives

The fair values of interest rate swaps were calculated based on present values of future cash flows discounted by the interest rate, which took into account the period to maturity and the credit risk.

Commodity-related derivatives

The fair values of commodity futures transactions were calculated mainly based on the final prices announced at the commodities exchanges as of the fiscal year-end. The fair values of commodity forward transactions, commodity option transactions and commodity swaps were calculated based on the index prices publicly announced at the fiscal year-end. Power-related derivatives are calculated based on the discounted present value of future cash flows reflecting the forecasts of power generation volumes and prices.

Note that except for commodity future transactions which are categorized into fair value hierarchy Level 1 and power-related derivatives which are categorized into fair value hierarchy Level 3, derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities are categorized into fair value hierarchy Level 2.

2) Recurring fair value measurements categorized into fair value hierarchy Level 3

The increases/decreases in financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are categorized into fair value hierarchy Level 3 were as follows.

	(Millions of yen)		
	Current fiscal year (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)		
	Other investments		
	Financial assets measured at FVTPL	Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	Total
Balance at beginning of year	9,007	49,014	58,021
Total gains or losses			
Profit or loss	(111)	—	(111)
Other comprehensive income	—	999	999
Purchases	2,560	8,212	10,773
Disposals and settlements	(21)	(683)	(704)
Others	(113)	(575)	(688)
Balance at end of year	11,322	56,968	68,290

Gains or losses recognized as profit or loss are included in “Other financial income” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Of total losses recognized as profit or loss, the amount associated with financial instruments held at the fiscal year end was 111 million yen as of the end of the current fiscal year.

Gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income are included in “Financial assets measured at FVTOCI” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In addition to the above, derivative financial liabilities increased by 76 million yen for the current fiscal year, mainly due to acquisitions through business combinations.

Investment Property

1. Status of investment property

Sojitz Group owns commercial facilities and other properties for rent mainly in Japan.

2. Fair values of investment property

Carrying amounts and fair values of investment property as of March 31, 2025 were as follows.

(Millions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2025
Carrying amount	8,700
Fair value	8,850

- (Notes) 1. The above carrying amount is calculated by subtracting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses from acquisition costs.
2. The fair values are of amounts that Sojitz Group calculated using as reference the amounts based on an independent appraiser's appraisals and the "real estate appraisal standards" of the country in which the investment properties are located. These appraisals are calculated based on either the public offering price, a sales comparison approach or discount cash flow approach.

Revenue Recognition

1. Disaggregated revenue

The Group's organizational structure basically consists of seven business divisions: Automotive Division; Aerospace, Transportation & Infrastructure Division; Energy Solutions & Healthcare Division; Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division; Chemicals Division; Consumer Industry & Agriculture Business Division; and Retail & Consumer Service Division. The Board of Directors periodically reviews this structure in order to make decisions as to the allocation of management resources and evaluate the Company's operating performance. Revenue from these divisions plus revenue from other departments including network services, domestic regional companies, logistics and insurance services, and administration (shared services) recognized under "Other" are presented as "Revenue."

Revenue by business segment for the current fiscal year is as shown in "Other Notes – Segment Information." The classification by product/service is consistent with that by business segment.

2. Useful information in understanding revenue

Useful information in understanding revenue is as presented in "4. Accounting Policies (4) Revenue recognition standards."

3. Useful information in understanding amounts of revenues for the current and subsequent fiscal years

(1) Receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets, and contract liabilities

Receivables from contracts with customers refer to any notes receivable and accounts receivable included in Trade and other receivables. There is no materiality to the amounts of contract assets and contract liabilities as of the end of the current fiscal year, and to the amount of the revenue recognized during the current fiscal year from the performance obligations satisfied in prior periods. The contract assets are included in Trade and other receivables, while contract liabilities are included in Other current liabilities and Other non-current liabilities.

(2) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The following shows the Group's assumed timing for revenue recognition from the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as of the end of the current fiscal year.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)			
Within one year	Over one year to within five years	Over five years	Total
230,628	268,211	235,228	734,068

If variable components are included in the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, the variable consideration amount estimated in the transaction price is included to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when uncertainties relating to the variable consideration are later eliminated.

Note that, as a practical expedient, the table above does not include the contracts for which the

remaining period of performance obligations was initially anticipated to be one year or less.

Per-share Information

Total equity per share attributable to owners of the Company	4,595.93 yen
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Basic earnings per share (attributable to owners of the Company)	513.74 yen
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(Note) Sojitz shares held by the Board Incentive Plan (BIP) Trust account are treated as treasury stock on the consolidated statement of financial position, and they are included as treasury shares in calculating the per-share amounts above.

Subsequent Events

The Company has, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on May 1, 2025, authorized the repurchase of shares of its common stock pursuant to Article 156 of the Companies Act of Japan, as applied pursuant to Paragraph 3, Article 165 of the Companies Act. The details are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Class of shares to be repurchased: | Common stock |
| (2) Total number of shares to be repurchased: | Up to 2,800,000 shares
(Represents up to approx. 1.3% of the total number of outstanding shares (excluding treasury stock)) |
| (3) Total purchase price for repurchase of shares: | Up to 10 billion yen |
| (4) Period of repurchase: | May 2, 2025 to July 31, 2025 |
| (5) Method of repurchase: | Purchase at the Tokyo Stock Exchange |

Other Notes

Segment information

(1) Summary of reportable segments

The main businesses of reportable segments are as follows:

Automotive

Distributorships, dealerships, auto-financing, services

Aerospace, Transportation & Infrastructure

Business jet-related services, defense, airport-related services, North American railways, aircraft asset management, commercial aircraft, traffic EPC, industrial and urban infrastructure

Energy Solutions & Healthcare

Energy conservation, renewable energy, downstream energy, gas-fired thermal power generation, healthcare

Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling

Metal resources, metal products, circular economy

Chemicals

Chemical products trading, methanol, rare earths, industrial salt, plastic resins, environment and life science

Consumer Industry & Agriculture Business

Fertilizer/agribusiness, foodstuffs/animal feeds/livestock, forest products and biomass, domestic agriculture and regional development, building materials, papermaking

Retail & Consumer Service

Foods and consumer goods distribution (retail, distribution, wholesale, production), marine foods products (sale, processing and wholesale, procurement of raw material, aquaculture), brand and consumer products, shopping center management, domestic real estate

(2) Information regarding reportable segments

The accounting method for the reportable business segments are basically consistent with that used for the Consolidated Financial Statements, except for the calculation of income tax expenses.

Prices for intersegment transactions are determined in the same way as general transactions and with reference to market prices.

FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments					
	Automotive	Aerospace, Transportation & Infrastructure	Energy Solutions & Healthcare	Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling	Chemicals	Consumer Industry & Agriculture Business
Revenue						
External revenue	433,625	74,290	202,338	479,468	587,202	264,344
Inter-segment revenue	–	18	–	–	4	1
Total revenue	433,625	74,308	202,338	479,468	587,207	264,345
Gross profit	65,474	26,296	40,899	35,942	65,171	35,081
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	697	4,445	22,586	17,629	(483)	1,174
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	1,571	12,321	22,447	29,186	20,049	6,406
Segment assets	289,703	373,405	611,560	487,116	309,716	244,131
Others:						
Investments accounted for using the equity method	9,996	47,423	222,979	245,110	12,159	23,011
Capital expenditure	12,443	6,959	12,876	10,981	2,560	2,548

	Reportable segments		Others	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	Retail & Consumer Service	Total			
Revenue					
External revenue	418,920	2,460,188	49,526	–	2,509,714
Inter-segment revenue	401	425	229	(655)	–
Total revenue	419,321	2,460,614	49,755	(655)	2,509,714
Gross profit	65,201	334,066	13,382	(655)	346,793
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	2,640	48,688	926	12	49,627
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	11,448	103,431	979	6,226	110,636
Segment assets	586,847	2,902,482	332,865	(148,095)	3,087,252
Others:					
Investments accounted for using the equity method	63,970	624,651	17,620	(35)	642,236
Capital expenditure	2,955	51,325	5,885	–	57,210

Reconciliation of profit attributable to owners of the Company of 6,226 million yen includes the difference between the Company's actual income tax expenses and income tax expenses allocated to each segment based on the calculation method established internally, which amounted to 5,275 million yen, and unallocated dividends received related to corporate assets and others of 950 million yen.

The reconciliation amount of segment assets of (148,095) million yen includes elimination of inter-segment transactions or the like amounting to (234,389) million yen, and corporate assets not allocated to each segment of 86,294 million yen, which mainly consist of the Company's surplus funds including cash and deposits, and marketable securities.

Capital expenditure includes the amount related to right-of-use assets.

(Reference)

FY2023 (From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments					
	Automotive	Aerospace, Transportation & Infrastructure	Energy Solutions & Healthcare	Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling	Chemicals	Consumer Industry & Agriculture Business
Revenue						
External revenue	403,734	52,227	163,224	484,215	559,916	267,828
Inter-segment revenue	–	16	0	1	4	1
Total revenue	403,734	52,243	163,224	484,217	559,920	267,830
Gross profit	60,215	21,252	31,420	48,288	59,681	34,076
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	1,060	4,151	16,362	19,148	(249)	916
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	2,281	6,086	14,020	43,492	14,773	7,464
Segment assets	290,675	245,913	496,595	533,366	324,872	258,339
Others:						
Investments accounted for using the equity method	8,787	45,072	211,290	252,309	12,215	19,276
Capital expenditure	8,896	4,386	2,199	12,395	3,378	3,288

	Reportable segments		Others	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	Retail & Consumer Service	Total			
Revenue					
External revenue	428,578	2,359,724	54,925	–	2,414,649
Inter-segment revenue	378	404	164	(568)	–
Total revenue	428,957	2,360,128	55,089	(568)	2,414,649
Gross profit	57,306	312,241	14,274	(560)	325,955
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	1,970	43,360	237	17	43,615
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	13,108	101,226	(493)	33	100,765
Segment assets	533,567	2,683,330	308,944	(105,401)	2,886,873
Others:					
Investments accounted for using the equity method	54,345	603,297	12,923	(75)	616,145
Capital expenditure	8,432	42,976	33,257	–	76,234

Reconciliation of profit attributable to owners of the Company of 33 million yen includes the difference between the Company's actual income tax expenses and income tax expenses allocated to each segment based on the calculation method established internally, which amounted to (810) million yen, and unallocated dividends received related to corporate assets and others of 843 million yen.

The reconciliation amount of segment assets of (105,401) million yen includes elimination of inter-segment transactions or the like amounting to (210,137) million yen, and corporate assets not allocated to each segment of 104,735 million yen, which mainly consist of the Company's surplus funds including cash and deposits, and marketable securities.

Capital expenditure includes the amount related to right-of-use assets.

(Changes in Reportable Segments)

Effective April 1, 2024, the Company reorganized its Aerospace & Transportation Project and Infrastructure & Healthcare segments and changed its reporting segment classification to Aerospace, Transportation & Infrastructure, Energy Solutions & Healthcare, and Others.

Segment information for the year ended March 31, 2024 has been restated to reflect the change in reportable segments.

(Note) In the consolidated financial statements, amounts presented in millions of yen have been rounded down to the nearest million.

**(Reference) Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and
Other Comprehensive Income**

(Millions of yen)

Items	FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	FY2023 (From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)
Profit for the year	114,199	103,060
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,346)	17,619
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	408	152
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	2,538	485
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(3,399)	18,257
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(1,014)	39,232
Cash flow hedges	(2,510)	(627)
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	(831)	13,359
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(4,356)	51,964
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(7,756)	70,222
Total comprehensive income for the year	106,443	173,283
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	103,239	168,317
Non-controlling interests	3,203	4,965
Total	106,443	173,282

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity							
	Capital stock	Capital surplus			Retained earnings		Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Other retained earnings (Retained earnings brought forward)	Total retained earnings		
Balance as of April 1, 2024	160,339	152,160	—	152,160	187,817	187,817	(22,147)	478,169
Changes of items during the period								
Dividends from surplus					(31,721)	(31,721)		(31,721)
Net income					72,993	72,993		72,993
Purchase of treasury stock							(23,989)	(23,989)
Disposal of treasury stock			170	170			32	203
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity								
Total changes of items during the period	—	—	170	170	41,272	41,272	(23,957)	17,485
Balance as of March 31, 2025	160,339	152,160	170	152,331	229,089	229,089	(46,104)	495,655

	Valuation and translation adjustments			Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance as of April 1, 2024	30,809	(15,244)	15,564	493,734
Changes of items during the period				
Dividends from surplus				(31,721)
Net income				72,993
Purchase of treasury stock				(23,989)
Disposal of treasury stock				203
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(5,507)	94	(5,412)	(5,412)
Total changes of items during the period	(5,507)	94	(5,412)	12,072
Balance as of March 31, 2025	25,301	(15,149)	10,151	505,807

(Reference)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity							
	Capital stock	Capital surplus			Retained earnings		Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Other retained earnings (Retained earnings brought forward)	Total retained earnings		
Balance as of April 1, 2023	160,339	152,160	3,343	155,503	184,375	184,375	(31,291)	468,927
Changes of items during the period								
Dividends from surplus					(29,504)	(29,504)		(29,504)
Net income					80,888	80,888		80,888
Purchase of treasury stock							(42,725)	(42,725)
Disposal of treasury stock			110	110			473	583
Cancellation of treasury stock			(3,453)	(3,453)	(47,942)	(47,942)	51,396	—
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity								
Total changes of items during the period	—	—	(3,343)	(3,343)	3,441	3,441	9,143	9,242
Balance as of March 31, 2024	160,339	152,160	—	152,160	187,817	187,817	(22,147)	478,169

	Valuation and translation adjustments			Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance as of April 1, 2023	23,632	(10,976)	12,656	481,583
Changes of items during the period				
Dividends from surplus				(29,504)
Net income				80,888
Purchase of treasury stock				(42,725)
Disposal of treasury stock				583
Cancellation of treasury stock				—
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	7,176	(4,268)	2,908	2,908
Total changes of items during the period	7,176	(4,268)	2,908	12,150
Balance as of March 31, 2024	30,809	(15,244)	15,564	493,734

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis and Methods of Valuation of Assets

(1) Securities

- Trading Securities

Stated at fair value as of the closing date based on market prices, with the cost of securities sold calculated using the moving average method.

- Held-to-maturity debt securities

Stated at amortized cost (straight-line method).

- Stocks of subsidiaries and associates

Stated at cost using the moving average method.

- Available-for-sale securities

- Securities other than shares, etc. that do not have a market price

Stated at fair value based on market prices as of the closing date. Valuation gains or losses are taken directly into a component of net assets. The cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving average method.

- Shares, etc. that do not have a market value

Stated at cost using the moving average method.

Investments in a limited investment partnership or a similar partnership (that can be considered as marketable securities in accordance with the Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) are stated at their net equity value on the most recent financial statements that are available on the reporting date as specified in the partnership agreement.

(2) Derivatives

Stated at fair value.

(3) Fund trusts for investment purpose

Stated at fair value.

(4) Inventories

- Inventories held for sale in the ordinary course of business

Stated at cost based on the specific identification method or moving average method (balance sheet values are adjusted by writing down the book values where the profitability declines).

- Inventories held for trading purpose

Stated at fair value.

2. Depreciation Method for Non-current Assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the declining balance method. However, the

buildings (excluding fixtures) acquired on or after April 1, 1998 and the facilities attached to buildings and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 are depreciated using the straight-line method.

(2) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)

Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method.

3. Accounting Standards for Provisions

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

In order to provide reserves for possible losses on receivables or loans, Sojitz records allowance for doubtful accounts based on the historical default rates for ordinary receivables and on an estimate of collectability of specific doubtful receivables from customers in financial difficulties.

(2) Allowance for investment loss

In order to provide reserves for possible losses on investments in subsidiaries and associates, etc., Sojitz records the allowance for investment loss for each investment based upon the financial condition and business value of each investee in accordance with the internal standard.

(3) Provision for bonuses

Provision for bonuses is recorded to accrue the bonus to employees of Sojitz for the amount to be paid.

(4) Provision for retirement benefits

Provision for retirement benefits is recorded to provide the retirement benefits to the employees of Sojitz for the amount to be accrued based on projected retirement benefit obligation at the end of the fiscal year.

1) Method of attributing projected retirement benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, benefit formula is used for attributing projected retirement benefits to each period until the end of the current fiscal year.

2) Method of amortization of actuarial differences

Actuarial differences are amortized in the fiscal year following the fiscal year of incurrence.

(5) Provision for delivery of shares

Provision for delivery of shares is recorded to deliver Sojitz shares to Directors and Executive Officers in accordance with the Share Delivery Rule for the amount to be accrued based on the stock delivery obligation at the end of the fiscal year.

(6) Provision for loss on guarantees, etc.

Provision for loss on guarantees, etc. is recorded to prepare for contingent loss on guarantees extended to subsidiaries and associates and other entities for an amount deemed necessary upon considering the financial condition of the guaranteed party and other factors.

4. Revenue Recognition Standards

The Company recognizes revenue at the time the control of promised goods or services is transferred to a customer in the amount expected to be received upon exchange of said goods or services.

The Company identifies distinct goods or services included in a contract with a customer and performance obligations as the basic transaction unit. Since the Company may fulfill an intermediary or agent function in normal business transactions, the Company considers whether it functions as a principal or an agent in identifying performance obligations. In cases where the performance obligations essentially promise that the Company itself will provide specific goods or services, the Company is deemed to be a principal; in cases where the performance obligations is to arrange the provision of goods or services by another party, the Company is deemed to be an agent.

In cases where the Company is the principal party to the transaction, the Company recognizes revenue at the total amount to which it expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for specified goods or services. In cases where the Company is acting as agent, it recognizes revenue in the amount of any fees or commission, or net revenue the Company is entitled to receive in exchange for arranging the provision of specified goods or services by another party. In transactions where the Company acts as an agent, the inventories relating to which legal title is temporarily transferred to the Company are presented in “Other” under “Current assets.”

Revenue includes primarily the revenues from products sold both in Japan and abroad. The Company recognizes revenue at the point goods have been delivered, undergone inspection, and met the terms and conditions for delivery as named in the contract. At this point, the Company deems goods to be under the control of the customer and performance obligations to have been satisfied.

In most cases, the Company receives revenue from the sale of products within one year from the satisfaction of performance obligations. This amount does not include significant financial components.

5. Basis for Translating of Foreign Currency Denominated Assets and Liabilities into Japanese Yen

Monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currency are translated into Japanese yen at the spot exchange rate on the closing date. Translation differences are recognized as profit or loss in the corresponding fiscal year.

6. Hedge Accounting

(1) Hedge accounting method

In general, the deferral hedge accounting is applied.

Forward exchange contracts, currency swaps, and currency options that fulfill the appropriation requirements are subjected to the appropriation treatment, while interest rate swaps that fulfill the requirement for preferential treatment are subjected to the preferential treatment.

(2) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Forward exchange contracts, currency swap and currency option contracts are used as hedging instruments against exchange rate fluctuation risks involved in transactions in foreign currencies. Interest rate swap, interest rate cap, and interest rate option contracts are used as hedging instruments against interest rate fluctuation risks involved in debts, loans, and interest-bearing bonds.

Commodity future and forward are used as hedging instruments against price fluctuation risks of precious metals, grain, petroleum, and others.

(3) Hedge policy

Sojitz enters into derivative contracts for hedging purpose in accordance with Sojitz's policies and procedures, in order to avoid fluctuation risks in foreign exchange, interest rates, and market value of securities and commodities, which are associated with Sojitz's operation.

(4) Assessment of hedge effectiveness

Sojitz assesses the hedge effectiveness by comparing the cumulative change in cash-flows or the changes in fair value of hedged items with the corresponding changes of hedging instruments on a quarterly basis.

However, the assessment of hedge effectiveness is omitted for interest rate swaps under the preferential treatment.

7. Other Significant Basis of Presenting the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Accounting for deferred assets

Bond issuance cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period until the bond maturity.

(2) Application of group tax sharing system

The Company applies the group tax sharing system.

Changes in Presentation

“Gain on sales of subsidiaries and associates’ stocks, etc.” and “Loss, and provision for loss, on dissolution of subsidiaries and associates,” which were presented separately in the non-consolidated statement of income for the previous fiscal year, have been changed to “Gain on reorganization of subsidiaries/associates” and “Loss, and provision for loss on reorganization of subsidiaries/associates,” respectively, from the current fiscal year for the purpose of clarity. These revised line items respectively include extraordinary income and extraordinary loss resulting from the sale, liquidation, and valuation of “Stocks of subsidiaries and associates” and “Investments in capital of subsidiaries and associates, etc.”

As a result of this change, 7,629 million yen previously presented as “Gain on sales of subsidiaries and associates’ stocks, etc.” and 28,207 million yen as “Loss, and provision for loss, on dissolution of subsidiaries and associates” for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified to “Gain on reorganization of subsidiaries/associates” and “Loss, and provision for loss on reorganization of subsidiaries/associates,” respectively, from the current fiscal year.

Accounting Estimates

Stocks of subsidiaries and associates

(1) Amounts recorded in the non-consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

834,004 million yen

(2) Information relating to significant accounting estimates on identified items

For “Stocks of subsidiaries and associates” and “Investments in capital of subsidiaries and associates, etc.” recorded in the non-consolidated balance sheet for the current fiscal year, acquisition costs are treated as balance sheet values. However, for stocks, etc. that do not have a market price, if the real value of the stocks, etc. drops significantly due to deterioration in the financial condition of the issuing company of the stocks, etc. and the recoverability is not supported by sufficient evidence, a reasonable reduction is made and a loss on valuation is recognized. For stocks, etc. that do not have a market price and were acquired at a premium to the net assets per share to reflect the excess earning power, if the real value of the stocks, etc. drops significantly due to impairment of the excess earning power, a loss on valuation is recognized even in the absence of deterioration in the financial condition of the issuing company of the stocks, etc.

The real value is calculated based on the net assets per share of the issuing company of the stocks, etc. However, for stocks, etc. that do not have a market price and were acquired at a premium to the net assets per share to reflect the excess earning power, the real value of the stocks, etc. is calculated, with the assistance of outside experts as appropriate, using methods such as the discounted cash flow method based on the business plan of the issuing company of the stocks, etc. As a result of the calculation, when the real value is reduced by about 50% or more compared to the acquisition cost, a significant reduction of the real value is considered to have occurred. Accordingly, unless it is expected to recover within 5 years based on feasible and rational business plans, etc., a loss on valuation is recognized under the assumption that there is no recoverability. In addition, the recoverability is reviewed annually, and the necessity of recording losses on valuation is reviewed at the fiscal year-end if it is ascertained that the recovery of business performance based on the business plan, etc. will not proceed as planned, such as a case that subsequent actual results are below the business plan.

These accounting estimates are based on information available at the preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements.

Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Pledged Assets and Corresponding Liabilities

Assets pledged in lieu of a guarantee deposit, etc.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025
Investment securities (including stocks of subsidiaries and associates)	37,150
Short-term loans receivable	28
Long-term loans receivable	225
Total	37,404

2. Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment 8,995 million yen

3. Guarantee Obligations 229,780 million yen

(Note) The above guarantee obligations mainly consist of Sojitz's guarantees for the borrowings made by subsidiaries and associates from financial institutions, and include items similar to guarantees in the amount of 2,521 million yen.

4. Notes Receivable-trade—discounted 19,557 million yen

(Note) Outstanding inter-bank transactions, which represent the balance of export letters of credit yet to be purchased by banks, are included in the discounts on notes receivable-trade because they can be treated as trade note discounts. The amount is 1,967 million yen.

5. Monetary Receivables from and Payables to Subsidiaries and Associates

Short-term monetary receivables:	169,187 million yen
Long-term monetary receivables:	140,528 million yen
Short-term monetary payables:	65,307 million yen

Non-consolidated Statement of Income

Transactions with subsidiaries and associates

Revenue from subsidiaries and associates:	20,154 million yen
Cost of revenue from subsidiaries and associates:	10,951 million yen
Non-operating transactions with subsidiaries and associates:	90,687 million yen

Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Class and number of shares of treasury stock as of the end of the current fiscal year

Common stock 12,850,211 shares

(Note) The 1,320,504 shares held by the BIP trust account are not included in the number of treasury shares because they are not self-owned shares.

Tax Effect Accounting

Breakdown of major causes of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities:

Deferred tax assets	(Millions of yen)
Excess amount over the limit of taxable allowance for doubtful accounts	20,998
Loss on valuation of investment securities	37,829
Excess amount over the limit of taxable allowance for retirement benefits	2,916
Loss carried forward	12,478
Other	22,447
Subtotal	96,669
Valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards	(7,163)
Valuation allowance for the sum of deductible temporary difference and others	(62,448)
Total valuation allowance	(69,611)
Total deferred tax assets	27,058
Offset against deferred tax liabilities	(12,658)
Amounts recorded as deferred tax assets	14,399
Deferred tax liabilities	
Gain from merger	(1,211)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(11,060)
Other	(386)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(12,658)
Offset against deferred tax assets	12,658
Amounts recorded as deferred tax liabilities	—
Net deferred tax assets	14,399

Transactions with Related Parties

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Company name	Ownership including voting right	Relationship		Transactions	Amount of transactions	Account	Balance as of March 31, 2025
			Interlocking executive positions	Business relationship				
Subsidiary	Sojitz Corporation of America	Directly and wholly owned	—	Guarantee of debt	Guarantee on debt (Note 1)	46,358	—	—
					Guarantee fee received (Note 2)	30		
				Recipient of settlement service	Settlement on behalf of subsidiary (Note 3)	21,382	Other (current assets)	21,382
Subsidiary	Sojitz Global Finance Plc	Directly and wholly owned	—	Guarantee of debt	Guarantee on debt (Note 1)	22,745	—	—
Subsidiary	Atlantis Aviation Corporation	Directly and wholly owned	—	Borrower of funds	Lending of funds (Note 4)	66,553	Long-term loans receivable	95,901
					Collection of funds (Note 4)	1,514		
					Interest received (Note 4)	2,700		
Subsidiary	Sojitz Foods Corporation	Directly and wholly owned	—	Borrower of funds	Lending of funds (Note 4)	4,607	Short-term loans receivable	23,705
					Interest received (Note 4)	213		
Subsidiary	Sojitz Aerospace Corporation	Directly and wholly owned	—	Borrower of funds	Lending of funds (Note 4)	9,891	Short-term loans receivable	27,219
					Interest received (Note 4)	204		
Subsidiary	Starwind Offshore GmbH	Directly and wholly owned	—	Subscription to capital increase	Subscription to capital increase (Note 5)	18,626	—	—

Conditions of transactions and policies for determining the conditions

- (Notes)
1. Sojitz guarantees the bank borrowings of the above companies.
 2. The guarantee fee rate is determined based on the creditworthiness and other relevant factors of the guaranteed party.
 3. These are the settlement of payments related to the purchase of goods.
 4. Interest rate is reasonably determined with reference to market interest rates. No collateral is accepted or provided.
 5. This represents the debt-to-equity swap involving the conversion of claims held against the subsidiary into equity, as well as the full subscription to the capital increase carried out by the subsidiary.

Per-share Information

1. Net assets per share: 2,399.13 yen
2. Net income per share: 338.94 yen

(Note) Sojitz shares held by the Board Incentive Plan (BIP) Trust account are treated as treasury stock on the non-consolidated balance sheet, and they are included as treasury stock in calculating the per-share amounts above.

Subsequent Events

The note is omitted here because it is stated in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Subsequent Events).

(Note) In the non-consolidated financial statements, amounts presented in millions of yen have been rounded down to the nearest million.