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Masaaki Bito Managing Executive Officer, COO Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division December 10, 2021

Profile

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SOJITZ IR DAY 2021



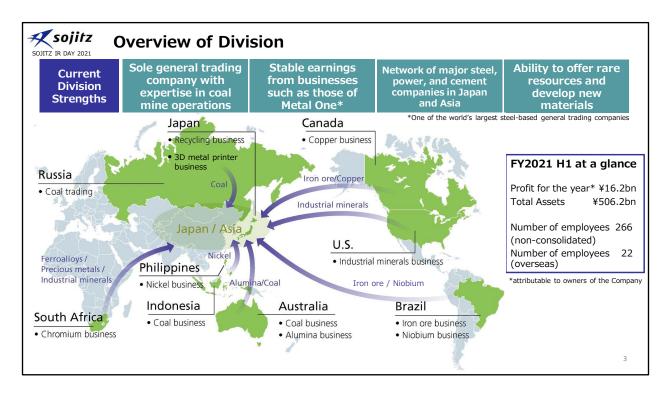
Masaaki Bito Managing Executive Officer, COO Metals, Mineral Resources & **Recycling Division**

- Joined Sojitz predecessor in 1988 Born in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan
- Graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Tohoku University
- Career History
 - Coal Dept. (1988-2007) Coal Dept. (1960 2007)
 Stationed in Sydney, Australia (1994 - 1997)
 CoalinQ Corporation Director President (2003 - 2005)
 Planning & Administration Office (2007 - 2009)

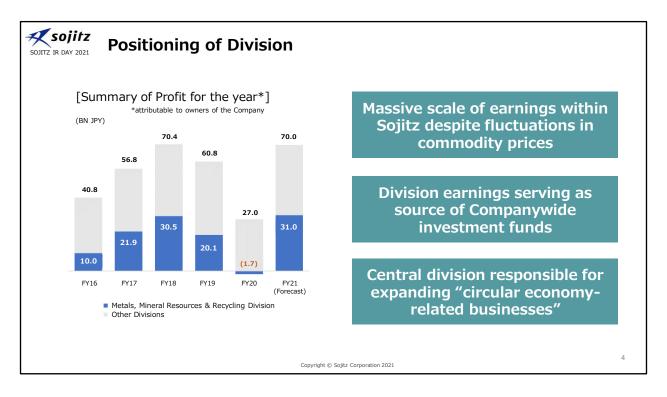
 - Corporate Planning Dept. (2009 2009)
 General Manager, Coal Dept., General Manager, Coal & Mineral Resources Development Dept. (2010 - 2016)
 COO (2016 - present)
 Managing Executive Officer (2020 - present)



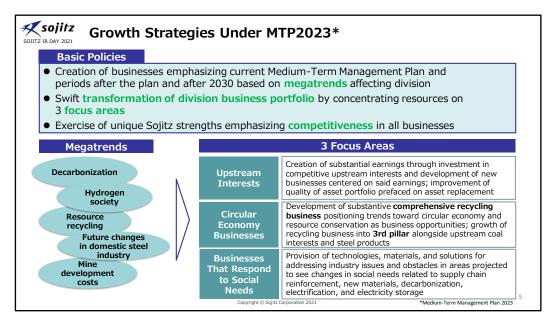
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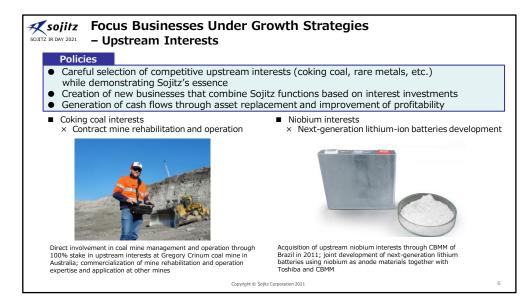
- The Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division is working to generate earnings through the three pillars comprised of the trading functions Sojitz boasts as a trading company, upstream resource interests, and steel product operations, such those of Metal One Corporation.
- Characteristics of the division include how we are directly operating the Gregory Crinum coal mine, our rising trading volumes for ferroalloys and rare metals, and the stable earnings produced by Metal One.
- Total assets for the Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division come to ¥506.2 billion, the largest of any of Sojitz's divisions. As such, there is a high level of anticipation directed toward the earnings of the division.



- This slide shows trends in profit for the year.
- The Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division accounts for a particularly large portion of Sojitz's consolidated earnings. In fact, the average for profit for the year over past years is about ¥20.0 billion.
- During the period of the medium-term management plan, we will use the figure of ¥20.0 billion as our base level for profit for the year, and we will seek to capitalize on any significant improvements in market conditions to generate earnings in excess of this figure.
- However, we cannot deny that the division operates in highly volatile fields that are susceptible to market fluctuations. Accordingly, it will be imperative for us to maintain a significant scale of operations and to work to stabilize earnings.
- At the same time, we look to produce consistent earnings through the new businesses we will be talking about today in order to grow them into earnings pillars that can stand alongside our trading businesses, upstream resource interests, and the steel products business of Metal One.



- In determining the basic policies and focus areas of the mediumterm management, we engaged in a series of ongoing discussions that stretch back to 2019.
- The greatest challenge faced by the Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division over the past four or five years is trend toward decarbonization. Beginning with the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the operating environment pertaining to thermal coal has undergone substantial changes of a speed and scale that surpassed all expectations.
- We responded by putting forth a policy of cutting back on thermal coal assets in 2019, and we have announced a plan of eliminating all thermal coal interests by 2030. In addition, we intend to reduce coking coal interests to zero by 2050 in light of the trends seen in the steel market.
- Five years ago, we had five thermal coal interests, but today that number stands at two. We are making smooth progress in replacing thermal coal assets, and the ratio of thermal coal interests to coking coal interest currently stands at three to seven.
- Megatrends related to the development of circular economies include the projected rise in costs that will be seen after quality resources are depleted, an inevitability given that resources are finite. At the same time, there is a large amount of social concern given the environmental issues associated with resource development. These trends mean that the promotion of resource recycling in inescapable.
- Meanwhile, supply chain issues have been a recent target of attention. In this area, we have seen supply chain issues related to overconcentration in China, creating a serious need to develop new materials.
- Based on these factors, we have defined three focus areas in Medium-Term Management Plan 2023: upstream interests, circular economy businesses, and businesses that respond to social needs.



 In regard to upstream interests, the utilization and reinforcement of exiting assets is a given. There are two existing areas of mining in which we will focusing our efforts and strengthening operations going forward.

Gregory Crinum Coal Mine and Other Coking Coal Businesses

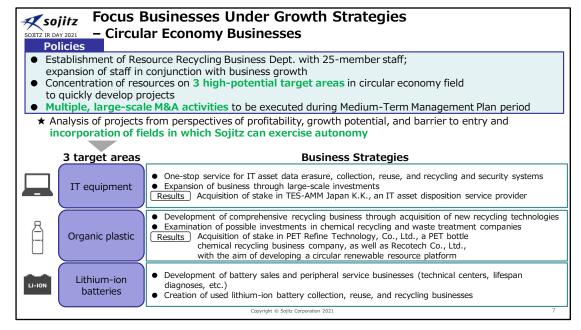
- Pit mining is scheduled to begin at the Gregory Crinum coal mine in 2022.
- We are currently facing issues in the form of heavy rains in Australia. These rains may impact open-air mining operations, but pit mining operations will be unaffected. Accordingly, we plan to engage in both pit mining and open-air mining operations in order to minimize weather risks.

Niobium Mining in Brazil

- Steel production was down around the world in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and sales volumes have fallen as a result. Nevertheless, we expect increased demand as steel products becoming more high-end in the future.
- Sojitz's ferro-niobium production volumes currently stand at around 80,000 tons per year, but we intend to increase this to between 90,000 and 100,000 tons per year going forward. We currently have a production capacity of 150,000 tons per year.

New Businesses that Combine Sojitz Functions

- New upstream resource businesses will be developed in areas where Sojitz boasts strength and the potential to differentiate its operations. Based on this policy, we will refrain from engaging in projects that have a significant scale or entail a substantial investment in fields where it is difficult for Sojitz to exercise its strengths, like copper and iron ore.
- The functions used for operating the Gregory Crinum coal mine will be utilized to develop mines in the surrounding areas. We will also provide these functions to nearby mine operators should they request such support. Through these efforts, we will pursue stable earnings.
- At the same time, we aim to develop new applications for niobium, as we are doing at Companhia Brasileira de Metalurgia e Mineração. Niobium has previously been used as a steel additive, but we have since seen increased demand for this resource for optical applications. It is also being used as an additive in anode materials for battery development. The Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division is moving beyond upstream interests to pursue new possibilities for value-added businesses. For example, we are taking part in fields pertaining to rare auxiliary material expected to see strong demand, such as silicon and mineral sands, and we look to invest in businesses that will be viable in these fields in the future.



- Circular economy businesses is a field where Sojitz will face significant challenges. Regardless, we decided to enter into this field given that there is no avoiding the need to respond to social changes.
- In the broad-ranging area of recycling, it took us a lot of time to identify target areas, but we eventually decided to define the three target areas of IT equipment, organic plastic, and lithium-ion batteries.
- We will first begin implementing initiatives in the IT equipment area before later entering into the organic plastic area and finally the lithium-ion battery area.
- The Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division is taking a long-term approach toward lithium-ion batteries as the popularization of electric vehicles, a major application for lithium-ion batteries, still requires time.

IT Equipment

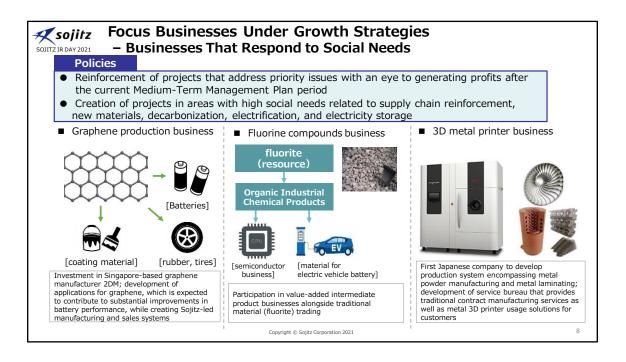
- Computers, servers, and other IT equipment are being increasingly used in schools and companies, and it is highly unlikely that the use of these items will decrease in the future.
- Recycling will not be our only focus with this regard. We will also turn our attention to the additional value that can be provided in light of the extreme importance of information security management.
- In January 2021, Sojitz acquired a stake in TES-AMM JAPAN K.K., the Japanese branch of the Singapore-based TES Group, one of the largest global IT asset disposition service providers. The first step in our relationship with TES-AMM JAPAN will be to dispatch personnel to this company to accumulate know-how, after which we will move on to the next step.

Organic Plastic

- Simple disposal and thermal recycling of plastic bottles and other waste plastics is difficult, and there is limited space for landfills.
- Our success in this field, with its high barrier to entry, will hinge on our ability to partner with or acquire existing business operators. After forming such relationships, we will look to apply new domestic and overseas technologies to recycling initiatives. We also hope to energize our operations in this field by taking part in initiatives for recycling waste through means such as converting collected waste to hydrogen and plastic. We thereby aim to generate profits.
- In 2021, we invested in PET REFINE TECHNOLOGY, Co., Ltd., a plastic bottle and chemical recycling company. Operations at and shipments from this company have already commenced.
- We have successfully built a strong portfolio of standalone projects through these investments. The next step will be examining possible approaches for generating synergies between these projects.

Lithium-Ion Batteries

- A key focus for the next five to seven years will be the extent to which we can introduce battery as a service solutions.
- Sojitz has commenced investment in electric vehicle company ASF Co., Ltd. Accordingly, we
 must now seek out ways to generate synergies by utilizing our joint battery development
 activities with TOSHIBA CORPORATION. As our first step, we are currently negotiating with
 overseas storage battery manufacturers to develop the sales channels necessary for selling
 storage batteries in the Japanese market. It might take some time to develop our operations in
 this area, but we see a lot of promise here.



- Lastly, our efforts to develop businesses that respond to social needs will entail a look at supply chain issues. Global supply chains are currently overly dependent on countries like China. In addition to this issue, we also see a need to use Sojitz's network to find promising new materials and technologies that we can fostered.
- We will begin our efforts targeting focus areas with upstream interests and then move on to circular economy businesses. It will take a little longer for our businesses that respond to social needs to get off the ground.

Three Businesses That Respond to Social Needs

• Graphene Production Business

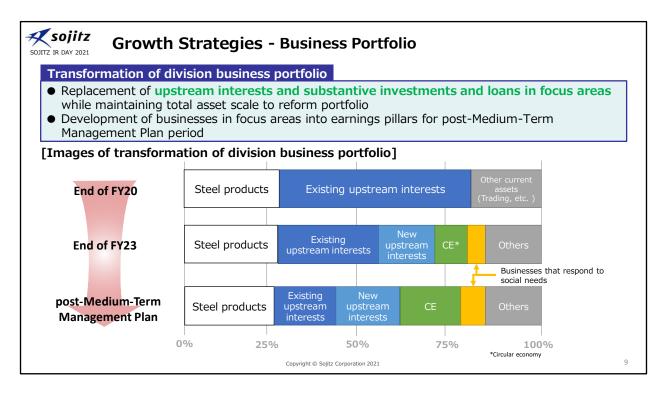
In the graphene production business, we are utilizing graphene developed at a start-up company established by a Singapore university. Graphene has a variety of applications. In addition, we have a subsidiary called Sojitz JECT Corporation that deals in other carbon-related materials. We will therefore aim to introduce the customers of Sojitz JECT to graphene and encourage them to adopt this material.

• Fluorine Compounds Business

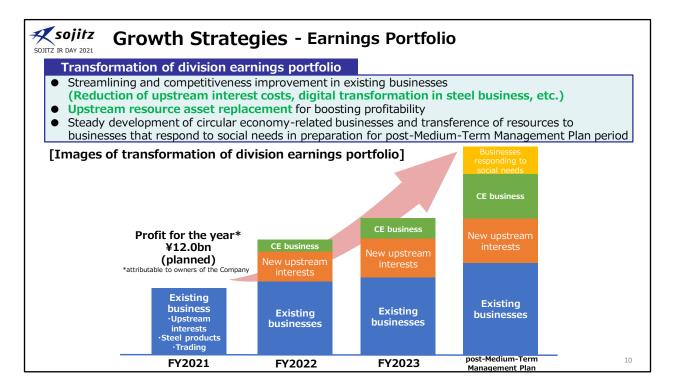
Sojitz has a long history in supplying fluorine harvested in Mexico as a raw material for use in chemical and steel applications. In this area, we are investigating various options for addressing supply chain issues through downstream initiatives together with relevant parties.

• 3D Metal Printer Business

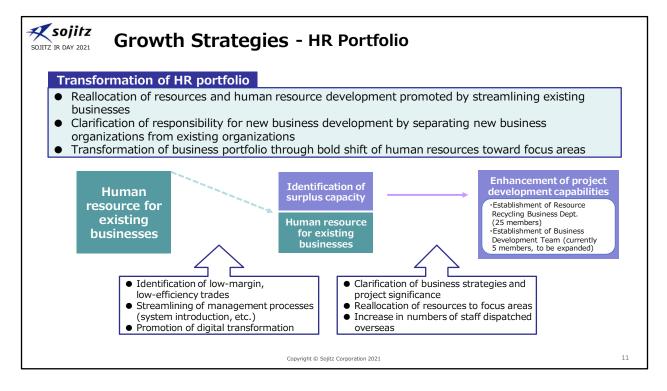
We launched our 3D metal printer business three years ago, and we remain persist in this business, adopting new technologies and undertaking new endeavors. In 2020, this business struggled as the COVID-19 pandemic impeded our ability to devote funds toward development. In Europe and the United States, we have received consultations from major automobile manufacturers and aircraft-related business operators seeking to make up for lost time, and orders have shown substantial growth. The 3D metal printer business may currently be in a difficult position, but we are dedicated to spending the time necessary cultivate this business.



- Our asset portfolio contains total assets amounting to ¥450.0 billion, comprised of ¥150.0 billion in steel product assets, ¥200.0 billion in upstream interests, and ¥100.0 billion in trade and other assets.
- We look to grow circular economy businesses and businesses that respond to social needs to represent between 25% and 30% of total assets in preparation for the period after the conclusion of Medium-Term Management Plan 2023.



- The Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division is seeking to drive earnings growth through the transformation of its asset portfolio. However, we cannot deny that we are currently facing difficulties in existing businesses, and we have thus put forth performance targets that represent a level of earnings that we absolutely must achieve.
- We have also created a new recycling business organization with a staff of between 25 and 30 individuals. This organization is tasked with facilitating efforts to grow earnings from circular economy businesses and new upstream interests in pursuit of these targets leading up to the year ending March 31, 2024, the final year of Medium-Term Management Plan 2023.



- In regard to human resources, around three years ago, we established a new taskforce within the Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division for the purpose of advancing circular economy businesses, businesses that respond to social needs, and other new businesses.
- In the past, we had employees devote around 25% to 30% of their time each week to such new businesses while also taking part in prior business activities. However, it became clear that there was a need for dedicated action by employees assigned exclusively to these businesses. Accordingly, we established the Resource Recycling Business Department with a staff of between 25 and 30 people in April 2021, and then set up the new Business Development Team. Individuals assigned to these organizations will be able to focus their efforts on hydrogen, carbon recycling, and other businesses over the rather long time span of 10 years.
- We understand the need to capitalize on the strengths of new employees. However, we first believe it is necessary to improve efficiency by reorganizing existing businesses and adopting digital tools, especially with regard to trading operations. The efficiency improvements achieved through these efforts should allow us to allocate resources to new businesses.
- We are currently tackling the challenge of developing new businesses, and we hope to foster a culture within the Metals, Mineral Resources & Recycling Division that recognizes our mission as creating things that are new.
- However, we also realize that circular economy businesses are not something we can create by ourselves, but rather an area that will require Companywide attention. We are therefore promoting active exchanges of information with other divisions.

