# Kagome's History of Creating Value

Kagome was founded in 1899. Since then, we have instilled our founding sentiment of wanting to "contribute to people's health by leveraging the value of agricultural products, which are part of nature's bounty" into our products, and continued to deliver them to consumers. The history of food and the history of Kagome itself are intimately linked, and we have continued to create the value demanded by society in various eras. We could not have created that value or woven that history by ourselves alone. "Appreciation" is one aspect of our corporate philosophy, and a sentiment of gratitude towards nature's bounty and the many people whom we have encountered along the way. It is because we have maintained this philosophy and achieved harmonious co-existence with society that we have been able to create a history of over 120 years. Our spirit of collaboration and mutual support remains unchanged throughout the ages, and is still alive today in the implementation of Kagome's corporate philosophy. Moving forward, Kagome will continue to value dialogues with society and work to identify those that must change and those that must remain the same, as it aims to achieve further growth.

#### Taisho period Meiji period (1868-1912) Showa period (1926-1989) Heisei period (1989-2019) Meat-based diet (as a source of nourishment) 0-157 food poisoning incident occurs Mayonnaise goes on sale in Japan Instant ramen noodles go on sale gains widespread popularity Ice cream goes on sale in Japan Chocolate goes on sale in Japan Retort pouch food products go on sale • Heisei (1993) rice crisis Decision made to obligate labeling of A string of food mislabeling genetically modified (GM) food products incidents occur Korokke no Uta (The Croquette Song) First convenience stores opened Home-meal replacement becomes a popular hit Basic Act on Food Education enacted All Japanese elementary schools Fast food becomes popular in Japan Food Safety Basic Act enacted Consumption tax introduced begin to serve school lunches in Japan Western-style foods are introduced in A decreasing trend in rice Japan's food self-sufficiency ratio the hit culinary novel Kuidoraku consumption begins drons below 40%

# **Kagome's Value Creation Through Coexistence with Society**

## A view to the future, based on the advice of a superior officer

The words of a superior army officer—that "the future of agriculture is in growing Western vegetables"—opened Ichitaro Kanie's eyes, and prompted him to begin the challenge of cultivating tomatoes, which were still rare in Japan at the time. Farmers could not survive by depending on rice growing alone. Ichitaro Kanie opened up a new "progressive" path for Japanese agriculture, to protect families and communities and pass them on to the next generation.



Ichitaro Kanie (1904)

### Collaboration and mutual support with partners

Kagome's contract farming system not only ensures stable procurement but also achieves coexistence with partners. Kagome asks farmers to grow tomatoes based on a pre-determined transaction price

agreed through advance discussions with the farmers. This means Kagome buys all of the tomatoes produced. Additionally, by providing guidance for maintaining and improving quality, Kagome has built a win-win relationship with these farmers.



## Promoting the good health of citizens

While awareness of public health increases with the growing seriousness of Japan's super-aged society, consumption of vegetables—which are essential to good health-continued to decline. Kagome

regards this situation as a critical social issue to be resolved by Kagome. We are therefore engaged in continuous research and development efforts to contribute to extending healthy life expectancy by delivering numerous products that enable people to consume delicious vegetables in a casual manner.



## Attempts to resolve social issues in emerging countries

Kagome possesses genetic resources for 7,500 varieties of tomatoes. Over the course of our 120-year history, we have created tomato varieties to match different needs. Today, we are trying to resolve food shortages and other food problems overseas using tomatoes for processing, which is the area in which

Kagome can make most effective use of its knowledge. We are currently advancing numerous operations with local partners overseas, such as cultivating tomatoes for processing in Senegal and processing tomatoes in India.



# Kagome's History



Began production of tomato sauce (now tomato puree)





Began selling tomato juice

1908 1933 1952



Began selling tomato ketchup in a plastic bottle, the first of its kind in the world

Started Kagome Gekijo

a U.S. corporation

Established KAGOME ITS A INC.

1963 1966 1967 1972 1978 1983 1988

Changed corporate logo and

trade name to KAGOME

KAGOME

Began selling

Established brand statement "True to Nature, the Flavor of Kagome" Yasai Seikatsu 100 Announced corporate philosophy of "Appreciation," "Nature" and

"Corporate Openness" 1995 1998 2000 2001

2003 2004 2005

shareholders exceeded 100.000

Australia Pty Ltd. Began selling plant-based

2006

lactic acid Labre

Established

Kagome

**Present** 2010 2014 **day** 



Kagome's founder Ichitaro Kanie began growing Western vegetables



Began production of tomato ketchup and Worcester sauce



"Handbook of Tomato Cultivation" distributed to contract farmers

Renamed company "Kagome Co., Ltd."

and created the tomato logo

Established Taiwan Kagome Co., Ltd. The first husiness expansion overseas

Listed in First Section

of the Nagoya Stock Exchange (NSE) Listed in First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE)



1992



Anna Mamma



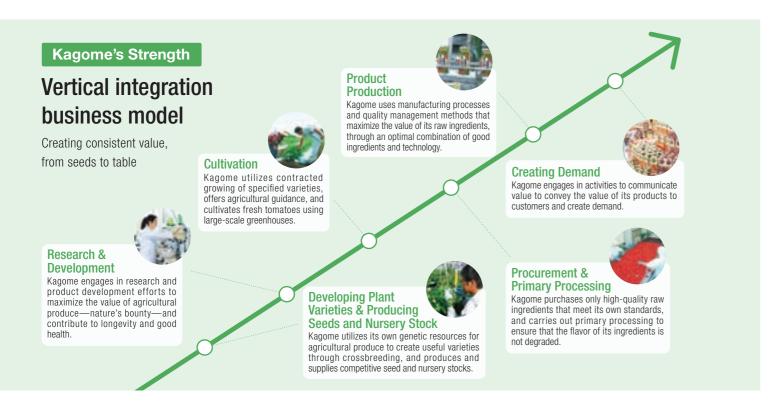
Began selling fresh tomatoes (Kokumi Tomato)



Began selling Yasai Ichinichi Kore Ippon (and the larger "Kore Ippai")



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# Our product lineup boasting the largest share in Japan /



#### Tomato ketchup

Source: Intage SRI / Period: January through December 2018 / Based on monetary amount Geographic area: All of Japan / Sales Settings: Supermarkets & convenience stores



#### Tomato juice

Source: Intage SRI / Period: January through December 2018 / Based on monetary amount Geographic area: All of Japan / Sales Settings: Supermarkets, drug stores & convenience stores Also includes: Ambient & chilled, and the tomato juice category



#### Mixed vegetable juice

Source: Intage SRI / Period: January through December 2018 / Based on monetary amount Geographic area: All of Japan / Sales Settings: Supermarkets, drug stores & convenience stores Also includes: Ambient & chilled, and the mixed vegetable juice category

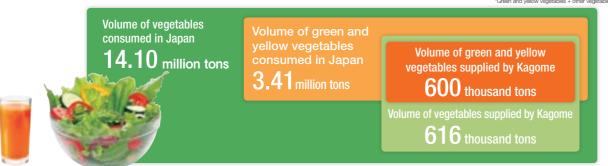


#### Mixed vegetable and fruit juice

Source: Intage SRI / Period: January through December 2018 / Based on monetary amount Geographic area: All of Japan / Sales Settings: Supermarkets, drug stores & convenience stores Also includes: Ambient & chilled, and the mixed vegetable and fuit juice category

ages are of representative products in each category

# 17.6% of the volume of green and yellow vegetables and 4.4% of all vegetables consumed in Japan are supplied by Kagome

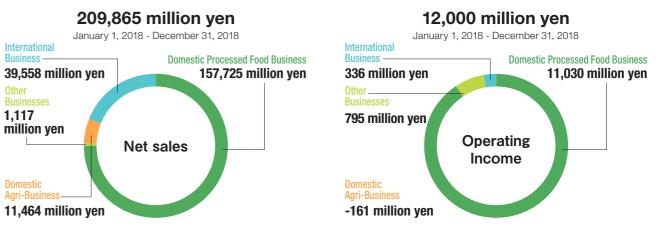


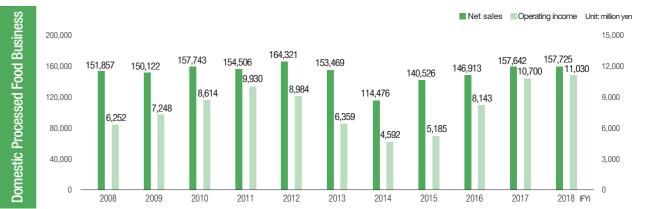
Source: Food Balance Sheet (fiscal 2017 estimates), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Volumes supplied by Kagome are calculated based on actual 2017 sales results.

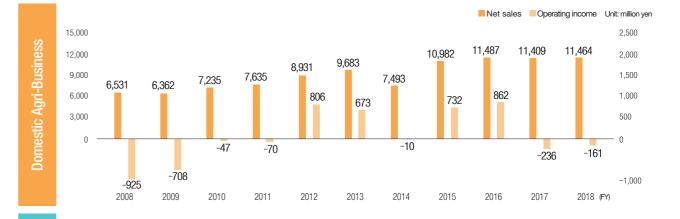
Note: In past reports, Kagome's supply volume was calculated using the sorted consumption amount from MAFF's Food Balance Sheet as the denominator and Kagome's actual raw ingredient usage results as the numerator. However, this calculation method has now been changed, since it was judged more appropriate to use the actual amount of product delivered by Kagome to customers as the standard. We now use the net amount of food from MAFF's Food Balance Sheet as the denominator and Kagome's actual product sales results as the numerator.

# Kagome's Revenue Structure

## Ratio by business segment









<sup>\*</sup>Figures after elimination and adjustment between segments.

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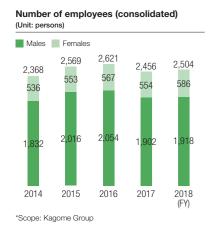
<sup>\*</sup>Figures for FY2014 are for the nine-month period between April 1 and December 31, 2014, as a result of a change to the company's business year.

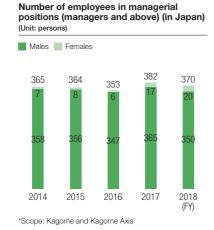
# **Key Financial and Non-Financial Data**

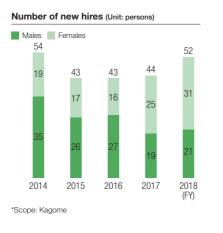
Accounting Period (Fiscal Year)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>*1</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018
Profit and Loss (Unit: million yen)	2000	2000		2011								
Net sales	175,134	171,937	181,304	180,047	196,233	193,004	159,360	195,619	202,534	214,210	209,865	1,890,676
Research and development expensess	2,541	2,577	2,567	2,655	3,009	3,084	2,566	3,240	3,219	3,346	3,557	, ,
Advertising expenses	6,784	5,326	6,312	6,122	7,053	6,918	5,319	4,671	5,086	5,977	6,109	
Operating income	4,447	6,397	7,978	8,466	9,278	6,775	4,328	6,723	10,946	11,968	12,000	108,108
Operating income to net sales (%)	2.5	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	3.5	2.7	3.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	
Ordinary income	4,249	7,304	8,389	9,213	10,025	7,529	4,969	7,015	11,315	12,618	12,051	108,568
Profit attributable to shareholders of parent	2,000	2,981	2,473	4,217	6,480	5,105	4,366	3,441	6,764	10,100	11,527	103,847
Financial Condition (Unit: million yen)												
Total assets	140,938	134,005	142,661	148,207	168,965	183,621	203,413	208,885	219,804	195,737	193,612	1,744,252
Net assets	87,707	89,418	88,941	92,815	104,432	113,023	124,566	126,344	97,991	105,853	104,843	944,532
Interest-bearing debt	23,267	12,665	16,159	15,851	24,004	31,088	35,904	37,419	74,538	37,168	37,302	
Cash Flows (Unit: million yen)												
Cash flows from operating activities	4,137	15,230	18,241	11,757	7,407	(1,073)	1,753	12,039	18,824	16,598	10,130	91,261
Cash flows from investing activities	(5,431)	(6,458)	(19,093)	(4,985)	(1,781)	(3,941)	(7,110)	(11,023)	(18,576)	17,271	(299)	(2,694)
Cash flows from financing activities	4,433	(12,544)	1,414	(1,861)	1,050	2,322	1,793	1,555	6,904	(40,761)	(1,083)	(9,757)
Free cash flow	(1,559)	13,902	8,757	7,866	(1,417)	(12,661)	(4,269)	(4,011)	10,442	21,588	1,575	
Per Share Information (Unit: yen)												
Net income per share	20.09	29.97	24.87	42.40	65.15	51.39	44.01	34.64	68.30	114.03	130.03	
Net assets per share	866.10	885.16	880.13	920.81	1,020.86	1,094.07	1,204.77	1,201.96	1,043.89	1,150.50	1,146.85	
Annual dividend per share	15.0	15.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	16.5	22.0	24.5	30.0	40.0	
Key Management Indicators (Unit: %)										-		
Net assets to total assets	61.1	65.7	61.4	61.8	60.1	59.1	58.8	57.2	42.1	52.1	52.5	
Return on equity (ROE)	2.3	3.4	2.8	4.7	6.7	4.9	3.8	2.9	6.4	10.4	11.3	
Return on assets (ROA)	3.0	5.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	4.3	2.6	3.4	5.3	6.1	6.2	
Dividend payout ratio	74.7	50.1	60.3	42.5	30.7	42.8	37.5	63.5	35.9	26.3	30.8	
Dividend on net assets ratio	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.5	
Non-Financial Information												
Number of employees*2 (persons)	2,038	2,031	2,045	2,101	2,209	2,349	2,368	2,569	2,621	2,456	2,504	
Energy used*3 (thousands of gigajoules)	1,368	1,360	1,379	1,319	1,297	1,289	1,329	1,336	1,380	1,376	1,334	
Water used <sup>*3</sup> (thousands of tons)	3,583	3,440	3,484	3,452	3,627	3,945	3,850	3,828	3,628	3,442	3,247	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions*3*4 (tons)	70,682	69,875	69,908	66,379	65,454	62,777	64,693	63,968	66,499	66,599	64,839	

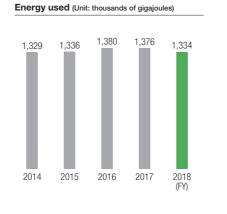
<sup>\*1</sup> The accounting period was changed in 2014, and FY2014 only covers the 9-month period from April 1 until December 31, 2014. \*2 Scope: Kagome Group

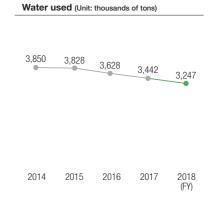
<sup>\*4</sup> Company management fixed coefficient of 0.421kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh was used as the electricity conversion factor for calculated values of CO<sub>2</sub>.

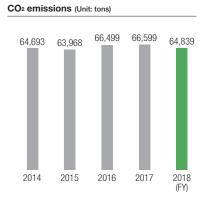












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<sup>\*3</sup> Scope: Kagome Co., Ltd. + Group companies in Japan