

BVKey

By keeping our focus firmly fixed beyond the current difficulties and taking forward-looking preparations, we aim to sustainably enhance our corporate value.

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ingly maintain our steadfast efforts and continue achieving the goals we have outlined. In addition, through our market-oriented perspective, we will perceive changes in customers and industry structure to steadily seize good opportunities.

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Yoshihisa Suzuki
President & Chief Operating Officer

BY 2020 The Year the Tide Turned

For FYE 2019, as we were first to achieve our historic ¥500.0 billion in consolidated net profit, we held a Special Headquarters Management Committee meeting to discuss the 2020 management plan. In FYE 2018, in our major ¥500.0 billion achievement, we honored our size on the trajectory beyond ¥500.0 billion. Our discussion focused on how TOCHU could continue to steadily grow and what actions were needed with our organizational structure. That April, we started the second meeting on the many ups and downs the Company has experienced and what lessons could be learned. We distilled these down to three major lessons. The first is not to formulate long-term management plans on hypotheticals. In place of those, we should have a baseless quantitative targets and management should emphasize its commitments. The second lesson on our management through excessive selection and concentration. The third is that the business environment will always change. Overconfidence is forbidden. “The higher the peak, the lower the valley.” Based on these lessons, we set the FYE 2020 consolidated revenue target at ¥600.0 billion from the previous year’s ¥570.0 billion and maintained our progressive dividend policy with a dividend of ¥85, an increase of ¥2. This was a result of emphasizing our confidence in achieving the numbers we promised while first establishing modest goals and winning over time.

Another contributing factor was the establishment of The 8th Company as a new Division Company with the purpose of strengthening resilience against volatile business environments and withdrawing from legacy businesses. One goal of the strategy was to narrow down our management plans on hypotheticals. In other words, we should not announce baseless quantitative targets, and management should emphasize its commitments. The second is not to conduct management through excessive selection and concentration. The third is that the business environment will always change. Overconfidence is forbidden. “The higher the peak, the lower the valley.”

Based on these lessons, we set the FYE 2020 consolidated net profit plan at ¥500.0 billion, or about the same as the FYE 2019 results, and maintained our progressive dividend policy with a dividend of ¥85, an increase of ¥2. This was a result of emphasizing our commitment to achieving the numbers we promised while first establishing a firm foothold amid an uncertain economic outlook. Another contributing factor was the establishment of The 8th Company as a new Division Company with the purpose of securing resilience against volatile business environments and withdrawing from legacy businesses. One goal of the new Division Company is to enhance the corporate value of

FamilyMart (which was made a subsidiary in FYE 2019, and strengthened the Group's value chain by using the consumers perspective, a "market-oriented perspective," rather than our conventional product-oriented perspective. Finally, learning from our lesson of not using excessive selection and concentration, we did not alter the Division Companies that comprise our existing profit pillars.

In the summer of 2009, the stock market took a turn, which had until then been steadily advancing. It started with the worsening of the U.S.-China trade friction, which eventually made our market have been steadily advancing. It started with the economic downturn in the U.S.—China trade period of global economic growth, ITOCHU used this market shift, under the guidance of its Chairman & CEO to implement a strategic plan. Some said could make for another “unlucky August.” As the Company was strengthening its management principles, which form the foundation of ITOCHU’s “earn, cut, manage” principle, we redoubled efforts to uncover potential concerns and thoroughly practice our “prevent” principle. To prepare for further economic deterioration, we also decided to swiftly shift toward lean management, leveraging our “cut” principle.

When it came to the economic growth, ITOCHU used this opportunity to strengthen its management principles, under the guidance of its Chairman & CEO to implement a strategic plan. Some said could make for another “unlucky August.” As the Company was strengthening its management principles, which form the foundation of ITOCHU’s “earn, cut, manage” principle, we redoubled efforts to uncover potential concerns and thoroughly practice our “prevent” principle. To prepare for further economic deterioration, we also decided to swiftly shift toward lean management, leveraging our “cut” principle.

We began to take countermeasures ahead of other companies. For example, we conducted an interim review of the management plan on September 9, a month earlier than usual. We also instilled a feeling of restraint during summer vacation. This was because ITOCHU, which had grown dramatically over the course of a decade, determined that it was facing a major challenge about whether it could keep its commitment of achieving the promised ¥500.0 billion. Since then, the stock market fortunately recovered, and ITOCHU's share price set 22 record highs. The preparations we made for that time helped us be ready when