

Fiscal 2024 Results Briefing Meeting

May 20, 2024 Nisshin Seifun Group Inc.

My name is Takihara, President of Nisshin Seifun Group Inc.

In fiscal 2024, COVID-19, which had caused the Group enormous hardship over the past three-and-half years, was reclassified to a category five infectious disease. In addition, while the conflict in Ukraine remains unresolved, the price at which the government sells imported wheat was lowered 11.1% in October last year. Given this, we believe that food inflation has passed its peak. It has been a tough three years for everyone, including the Group, but they are over, and brighter prospects have returned. We are working to take advantage of this environment.

In today's presentation, I will mainly explain our results for fiscal 2024 and our forecasts for fiscal 2025, as well as this year's top priority measures to achieve its Medium-Term Management Plan and ESG initiatives.



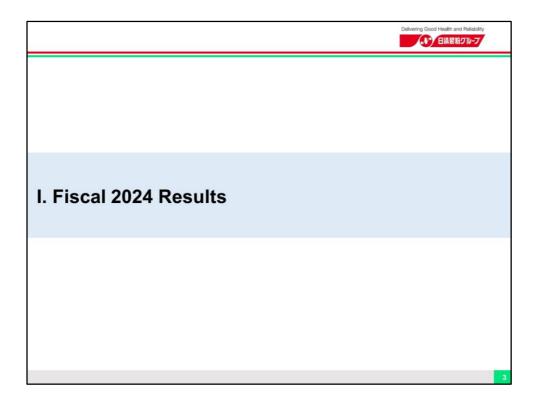


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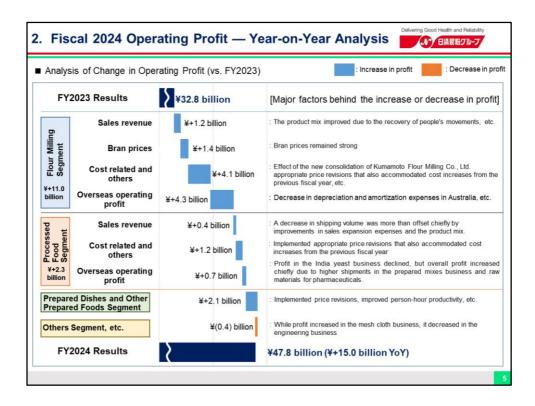
Let me start by explaining our fiscal 2024 results.

1. Fiscal 2024 R	esults				d Health and Reliability 日清装粉グループ	
 Net sales increased mainly due to the implementation of flour price revisions associated with wheat price revisions in the domestic flour milling business, the effect of the new consolidation of Kumamoto Flour Milling Co., Ltd. and product price revisions in the processed food segment and prepared dishes and other prepared foods businesses. Operating profit increased chiefly due to price revisions, including revisions of prices that were not revised in each business in fiscal 2023 despite cost increases, strong performance in the domestic flour milling business, the effect of the new consolidation of Kumamoto Flour Milling Co., Ltd., a decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses in the Australia flour milling business, a recovery in results in the processed food segment and a strong performance in the prepared dishes and other prepared foods businesses. 						
	Fiscal 2024	Forecasts		Fiscal 2023 Results		
(100 millions of yen)	Results		Change		Change	
Net sales	8,582	8,500	+1.0%	7,987	+7.5%	
Overseas sales ratio	31.3%	31.4%	-	32.8%	-	
Operating profit	478	460	+3.9%	328	+45.6%	
Ordinary profit	500	470	+6.4%	331	+51.3%	
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	317	300	+5.8%	(104)	-	

Please see page 4.

This shows the summary of our fiscal 2024 results. We posted increases in sales and profits and also exceeded our forecasts.

We achieved steady results thanks to hard work in each business. In fiscal 2024, our business performance was enhanced more quickly than I had expected. We will therefore measure the Group's performance correctly and take measures to enable the Group to continue to grow sustainably. For this purpose, for the businesses enjoying strong performance, we will pursue ways of maintaining and increasing this growth. For the businesses in which we are struggling, we will try to find ways to improve.



Please see page 5.

This table shows the segment profit drivers for the evaluation of operating profit in each of the businesses.

Most of them are positive factors, and we found that the overall result was better than expected as I explained earlier today.



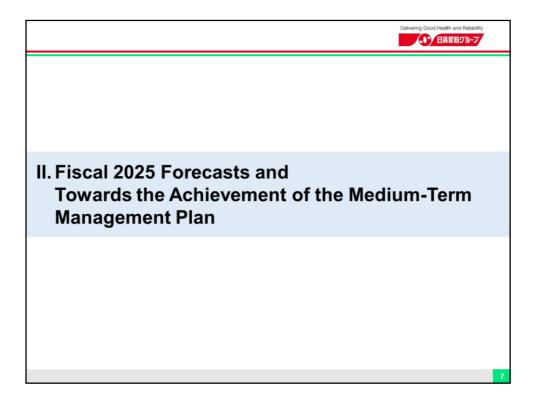
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Implementing the Group's top priority measures that take precedence over any other initiatives is more important than achieving numerical targets. In fiscal 2024, we focused our efforts on five initiatives: stimulating the Group's ability to grow by restructuring the business portfolio, addressing food inflation, a recovery in the Australia flour milling business, environmental policy and digital strategy.

To address food inflation, one of the above initiatives, we revised product prices sequentially in each business of the Group in response to cost increases. While costs have continued to rise, we have secured a profit base by catching up with the rising costs where we were delayed in passing through the high costs to prices.

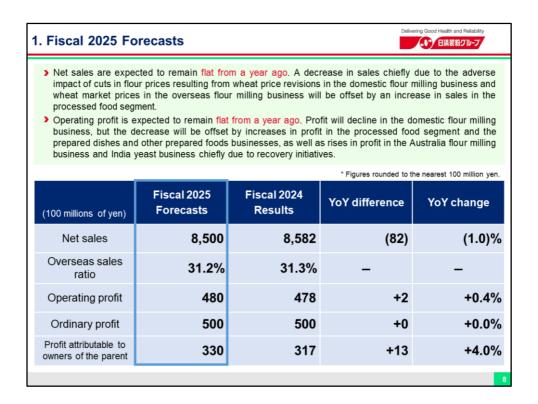
We have also achieved steady progress in the areas of environmental policy and digital strategy.

Stimulating the Group's ability to grow by restructuring the business portfolio is a basic policy in the Medium-Term Management Plan. We will continue to consider and implement this initiative steadily in fiscal 2025. Regarding the recovery in the Australia flour milling business, I think that our achievements are still insufficient. We will continue to work on this theme in fiscal 2025.



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I will explain our forecasts for fiscal 2025 and our measures to achieve the Medium-Term Management Plan.

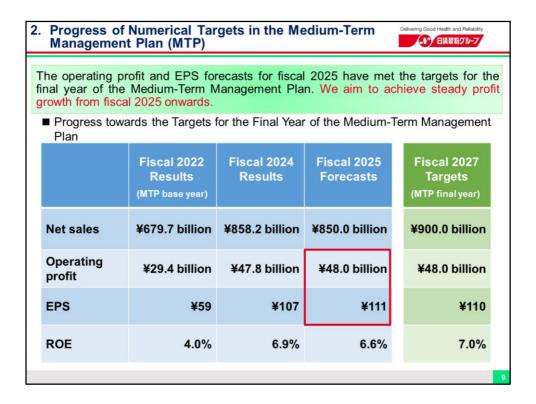


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We forecast that both net sales and profits for fiscal 2025 will be on par with the previous year.

As I have described, in fiscal 2024, our business performance was enhanced more quickly than expected. In fiscal 2025, we will objectively determine the actual performance of each business. This is why the overall Group's results are forecast to be on par with the previous year.

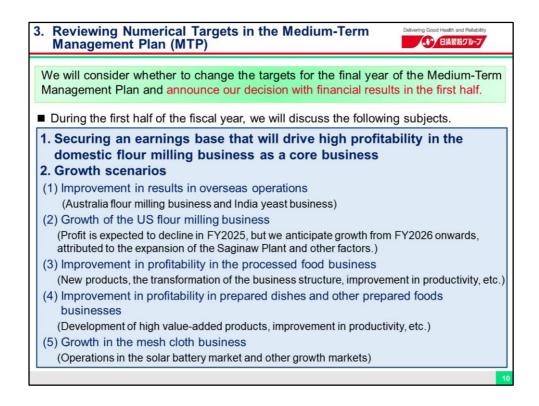
At the Nisshin Seifun Group, we have a business foundation that we can be proud of, including the trust of our customers that we have earned and our high productivity. To continue to grow, we will continue to solidify our business portfolio in light of the fiscal 2025 results.



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Regarding the Medium-Term Management Plan, we made steady progress in fiscal 2024. We expect to achieve the target operating profit and EPS for the final fiscal year of the plan in fiscal 2025.

I myself think that we should aim to continue the steady profit growth in and after fiscal 2025.



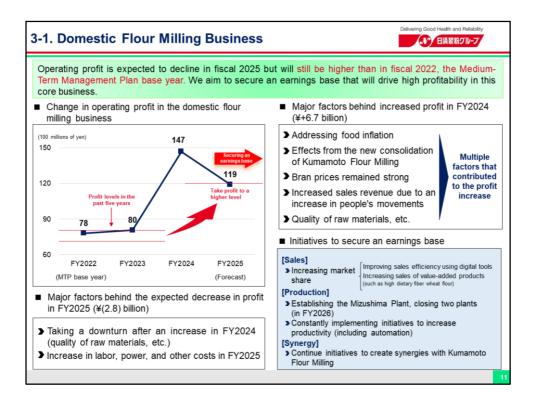
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Regarding the Medium-Term Management Plan, we still have to implement many of the measures set in it. Therefore, we do not intend to review the Medium-Term Management Plan itself or formulate a new Medium-Term Management Plan ahead of schedule.

On the other hand, we are about to achieve the numerical targets for fiscal 2027, the final fiscal year of the Medium-Term Management Plan, so we will consider whether we will revise these targets within the first half of this fiscal year.

Profit from the domestic flour milling business increased significantly in fiscal 2024, and the business's profit is expected to decline in the current fiscal year. We believe that a key point is how we secure a profit base in the future. In addition, we will internally discuss our future prospects about each item in our growth scenario, which is included in the Medium-Term Management Plan and described in the briefing materials, and report the result of these discussions in the interim results briefing.

I will explain the situations of the individual businesses which are described starting on page 11.



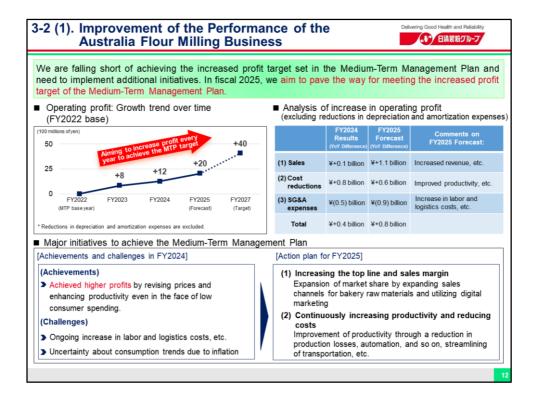
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In our core domestic flour milling business, profits are expected to decrease in fiscal 2025. However, profits have improved significantly compared with fiscal 2023 and before. While external factors such as strong bran prices played their part, we have made the necessary investments such as the new Mizushima Plant and the acquisition of Kumamoto Flour Milling Co., Ltd. and have strengthened our business portfolio.

The profits of the newly consolidated Kumamoto Flour Milling have been added to our profits, but the synergy we considered in the acquisition of the company will be achieved in the future. Synergy is expected to contribute not only to the profits of Kumamoto Flour Milling but also to various aspects of Nisshin Seifun, including sales, production, logistics and R&D. I think there are many themes where the two companies can elevate each other to a higher level.

In addition, the domestic flour milling business is a core business of the Group, so we will continue to invest as needed to secure the foundation of this business. In the short term, factors such as an increase in depreciation and amortization expenses and the human and physical expenses incurred will negatively impact profits, but securing the foundation of the domestic flour milling business is expected to positively affect the other businesses of the Group. For example, it will be possible to use the productivity improvement technologies in our flour mills worldwide.

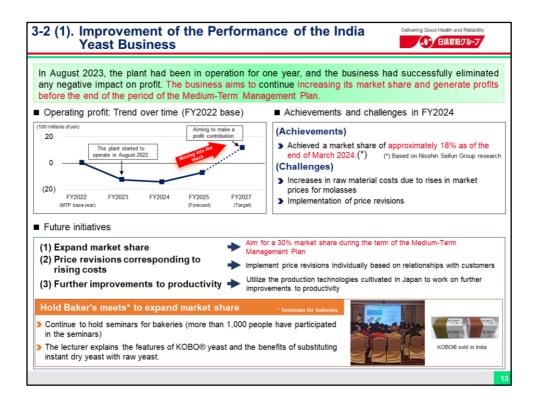
We will consider and implement measures for the growth of the domestic flour milling business, including investments, from a medium-term perspective.



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While we will aim to increase profits by 4 billion yen during the period of the Medium-Term Management Plan, our progress has been delayed. We will therefore accelerate it. I visit the Australia business regularly. I visited it again during the recent long holiday.

This time again, I visited the site with the officer who became the head of the Overseas Business Division of Nisshin Flour Milling Inc. in April last year. He had discussions with local and Japanese executives in the past year in view of the tough market environment in the country. Measures to capture the market, securing a production system, and other matters have been steadily considered to expand sales of the products in which Allied Pinnacle has strengths. We would like these efforts to produce results in fiscal 2025.



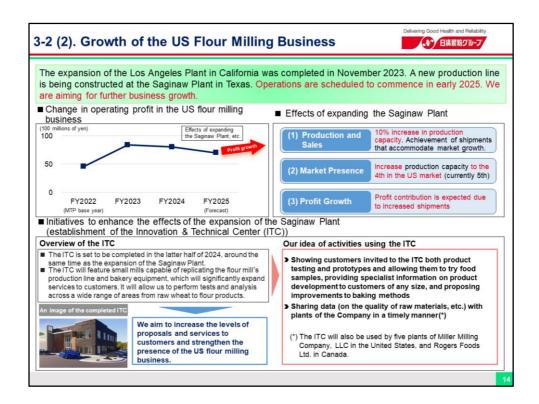
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I will now explain about the India yeast business.

In this business, operations began in August 2022 and we achieved a 10% share of the market in India at the end of the last fiscal year. Our market share was 18% as of March 31 this year. Thus, our sales have been increasing steadily.

While the business is in the red, we will continue to expand sales, aiming to improve profits with the profits having bottomed out in fiscal 2024. In India, the culture and competitive environment in the north, south, east, and west regions are different. Our market share in the different regions is different as well. We will consider the speed of our expansion of sales, starting in the regions where our market share is relatively high. We will also work to revise prices. In addition, the business's plant is large. It has a production capacity 1.5 times greater than Oriental Yeast Co., Ltd., which has a 50% share of the Japanese market. We will also implement productivity improvement initiatives to achieve results.

India is the world's most populous country and demand for bread is also rapidly growing. We believe this market is as promising as it was before. Our goal is to have this business start contributing to profit within the period of the Medium-Term Management Plan, but it will take a little time.



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The US flour milling business again maintained its high level of profit in fiscal 2024. While cost inflation continues in the US market, high profit has been maintained through efforts of the local management.

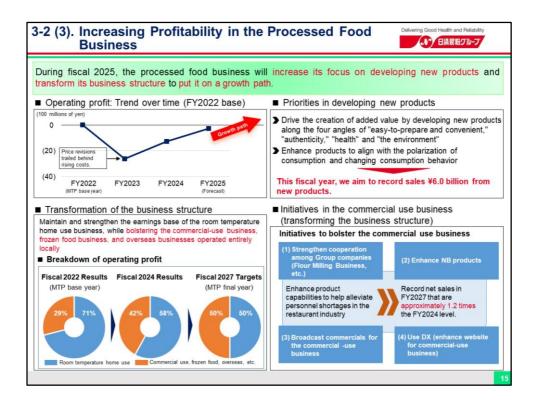
In March, I visited the Los Angeles Plant, where the expansion has been completed. I could confirm that the expansion work was considerably difficult, but it was implemented by people with excellent management capabilities.

At present, we have commenced work to add a new line at the Saginaw Plant in Texas. Based on these measures to increase production capacity, we will proceed with sales expansion further.

While the competitive environment differs from state to state in the US, markets are growing in the areas where the US flour milling business has its plants. We have also built trust-based relationships with customers in these regions.

While higher costs and weaker bran prices are expected, we believe we can maintain a high margin on sales.

We will also consider further investment opportunities by identifying opportunities in light of the growth potential of the US market.



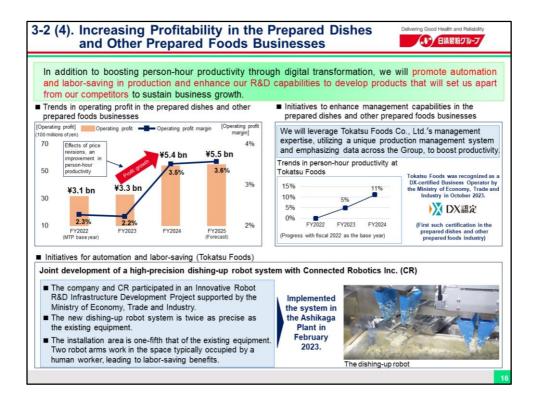
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Profit fell in the processed food business in fiscal 2023 as a result of a failure to keep up with cost inflation and lower shipments; however, in fiscal 2024, we caught up with the cost increases.

A virtuous circle is expected in the market mainly due to the growth of demand generated by inbound tourists and wage increases. On the other hand, consumers are increasingly saving money to maintaining their standard of living in response to rising food prices. Regarding the future revision of prices, we will implement our price policy meticulously on a product-by-product basis according to costs, including the price of wheat flour price, to both respond to costs and cultivate demand.

Above all, we will have new products produce effects to contribute to our sales and profits.

Also, during the Medium-Term Management Plan period, we will strengthen the commercial-use and frozen foods businesses and achieve profit contributions from them. Regarding commercial-use products, we will strive to increase shipments in cooperation with the flour milling business and the yeast and biotechnology business, leveraging the Group's knowledge. We will also propose the development of products to address labor shortages and make other proposals to customers, tapping into new market needs.



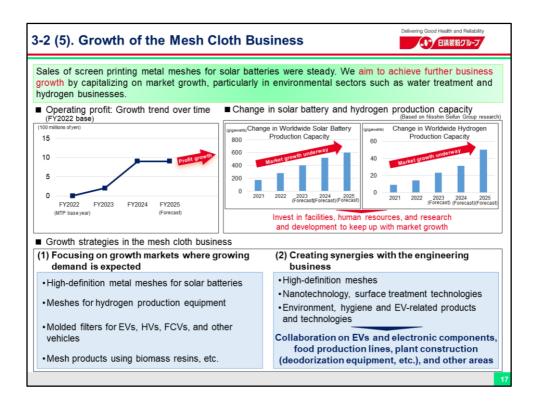
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The prepared dishes and other prepared foods businesses made a significant contribution to profit in fiscal 2024. In face of rising costs, the businesses reliably achieved improvement in productivity in addition to the effect of price revisions.

As we move toward fiscal 2025, we will strive to increase profits, although the effect of the price revisions will run its course and it is expected that labor costs will rise.

Nisshin Seifun Group, a major food manufacturer, works on this business because we believe that we can reduce the labor necessary in this labor-intensive business and apply our technologies to extend shelf life and our knowledge about foods, including wheat flour, premixes and pasta, to product development.

Regarding productivity improvement, we believe that we can improve productivity using robots, including the one shown in the presentation materials, in addition to continuing our DX.



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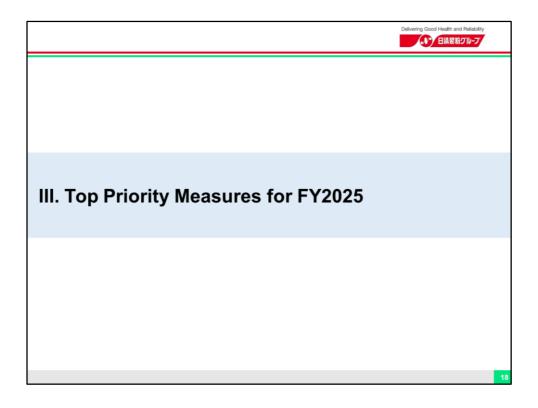
In the mesh cloth business, profits increased in fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2024. During these two years, demand for metal meshes for solar batteries increased significantly.

In February, I visited the plant in Kagoshima, where we manufacture the metal meshes. We entered the metal mesh business through an acquisition 16 years ago. I confirmed that the business, including the technological alliance regarding fiber meshes, is managed reliably by NBC Meshtec.

As a company with both fiber meshes and metal meshes, we have strengths that other companies do not have.

In this area, we cannot expand production simply by implementing capital expenditures in response to growing demand. The expertise of artisans is also essential. Measures are taken reliably regarding both capital expenditures and human resources investments.

While the mesh technologies themselves are not high tech, demand is expected to continue to increase in the areas of growth markets, such as the environment, water treatment, EVs and 5G. We will aim to achieve continued growth in these areas.



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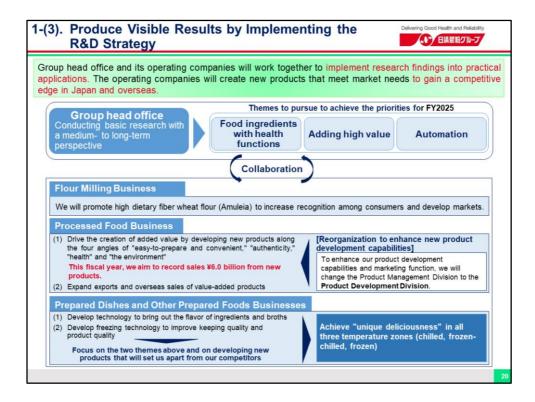
I will explain the top priority measures for fiscal 2025 to achieve the Medium-Term Management Plan.

1. Top Priority Measures for FY2025	Delivering Good Health and Reliability 目情裝物 グループ
(1) Stimulate the Group's Ability to Grow by Restruct Business Portfolio	uring the
(2) Implement Initiatives to Achieve a Recovery in the Milling Business and India Yeast Business	e Australia Flour
(3) Produce Visible Results by Executing the R&D St	rategy
(4) Attain the Benefits of Automation and Labor-savin	ng
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These four initiatives are the Group's top priority measures for fiscal 2025.

I have already described details of the first and second measures. Regarding our R&D strategy, the third measure, and automation and labor reduction, which is the fourth measure, I think that we should release hit products. We will internally discuss the changes that are needed to achieve this. In addition, the Nisshin Seifun Group's founding business is the flour milling business, and we have established a high level of productivity. To effectively use limited human resources, we would like to accelerate automation and labor reduction based on the expertise that we have cultivated within the Group. To make this a reality, I would like to sit down and discuss the matter with researchers and engineers in particular.



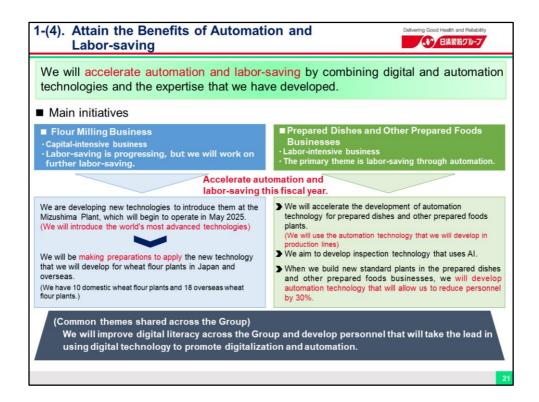
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Regarding the R&D strategy, the basic research conducted by Nisshin Seifun Group Inc. and the product development of our operating companies are interconnected.

In fiscal 2025, we would like to achieve visible results through these activities. In the flour milling business, we will increase the market recognition of our high-fiber wheat flour and take initiatives to enable our customers which are wheat flour users to develop products using the high-fiber wheat flour.

It is expected that the greatest achievements will be in the processed food business. In April this year, we reorganized the organization that had been working on both production and development into a division specialized in product development. We will accelerate the development and launch of new products. Our goal is to have new products impact sales by 6 billion yen.

In addition, while the products we have developed to date include technologically excellent products, we believe that we can increase sales of these products by increasing the market's recognition of them. For example, we have a proprietary quick-boil pasta technology. We will concurrently take measures to enhance our presence regarding these existing products.

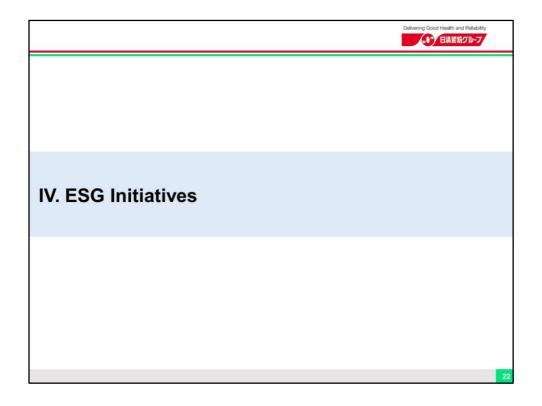


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I will describe automation and labor reduction measures.

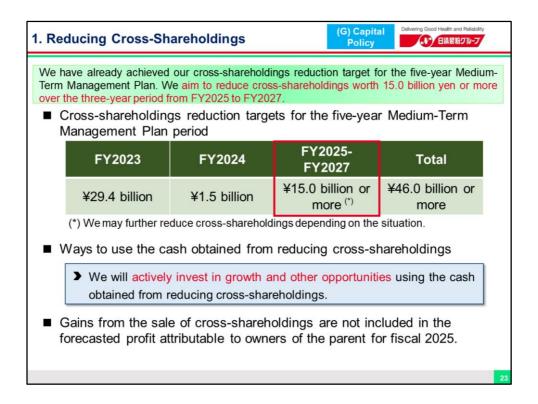
First, we have already made major progress in labor reduction efforts in the flour milling business and other core businesses. We have high-level technological capabilities in this area, and we will introduce world-leading technologies including technologies sourced externally.

On the other hand, in the labor-intensive prepared dishes and other prepared foods businesses, we believe that there will be progress in technological innovation in the future as I explained earlier today. The Nisshin Seifun Group will proactively introduce technologies on our production lines. Moving forward, we will work to achieve differentiation from other companies in this area as well. I think the effects will be great because the businesses are very labor intensive.



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I will explain about ESG issues.



Please see page 23.

Regarding the reduction of cross-shareholdings, we achieved the five-year reduction target in the Medium-Term Management Plan in fiscal 2023. We have taken action on almost all of our cross-shareholdings where our relationship with the other party permits us to sell.

However, we will continue to sell our cross-shareholdings. Specifically, we will sell cross-shareholdings worth 15 billion yen or more during the remaining three years of the Medium-Term Management Plan and sell even more depending on the situation.

We will proceed with the initiative by talking with the other parties in the cross-shareholdings and determining the right time to sell and other details. At present, gain on sales of cross-shareholdings is not factored in to the forecasts for fiscal 2025.



Please see page 24.

Regarding the enhancement of shareholder returns, we will accelerate the rate at which we are increasing dividends in fiscal 2024 and fiscal 2025, partly reflecting the significant improvement of business performance. We plan to increase dividends by 5 yen per share for each fiscal year. We will continue to proactively consider the increase of dividends by determining the right timing for such actions.

In addition, as I mentioned earlier, we will also proceed with the reduction of cross-shareholdings. While our consolidated payout ratio has been 40% or greater, we will maintain this level excluding non-recurring profits and losses, such as gain on sales of cross-shareholdings. I think this will allow us to be flexible about the timing of the sale of cross-shareholdings without having to consider the changes in the bottom line.



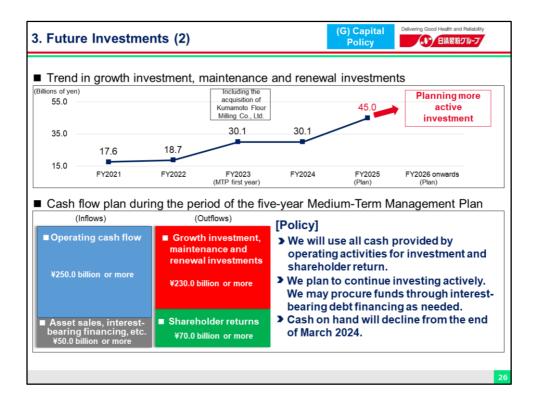
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We will also continue to proactively invest in the future.

During just the period of the Medium-Term Management Plan, we decided to implement the major investments shown here. In Japan, we will proceed with the construction of the new Mizushima Plant, the acquisition of Kumamoto Flour Milling Co., Ltd., and further, the addition of wheat silos at the Tsurumi Plant. Overseas, we are expanding flour mills in the US. We will also reorganize offices in the Group headquarters district.

In rebuilding our business portfolio, we will push forward with even more aggressive investments in each business. Various investments, including investments for future growth and for the replacement of facilities necessary to ensure business continuity, are to be considered. Moving forward, we will fully examine investments before making decisions on them.

Meanwhile, the land and buildings of many of the production plants of the Australia flour milling business are leased. We have begun to consider purchasing these leased assets as we proceed with plant reorganization and other measures in the future. We cannot clearly state specific scales or the timing of investments, partly due to our relationships with the other parties.

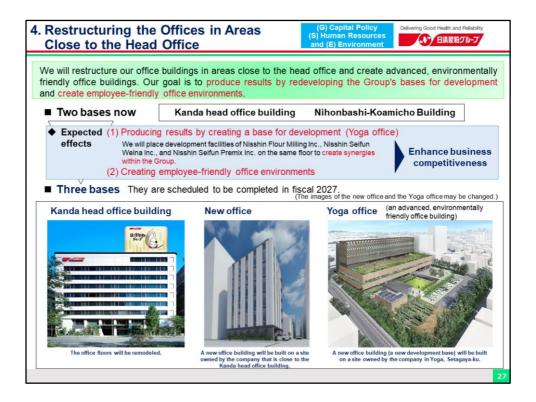


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This is a quantitative representation of the things that I explained qualitatively on the previous slide. First, regarding the level of investment, it is higher than before the Medium-Term Management Plan. A high level of investment is expected during the remaining period of the Medium-Term Management Plan.

In addition, while cash flows to be provided by operating activities and cash to be obtained from the sale of assets including cross-shareholdings in the five-year period of the Medium-Term Management Plan are expected to exceed 300 billion yen, we would like to use all of this cash to invest at a high level and aggressively provide shareholder returns as I have explained.

If the level of investment increases, we would like to procure funds through interest-bearing debt financing as necessary.

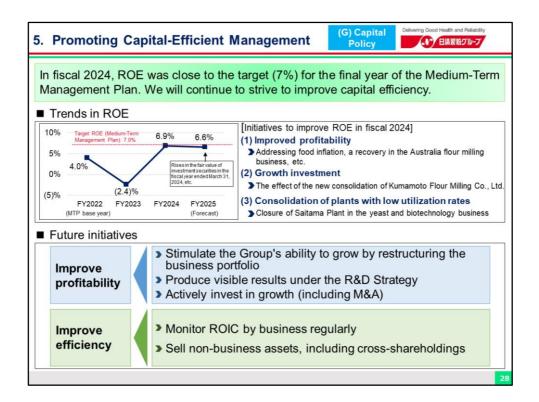


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In my explanation of our business relationships toward stakeholders, the second item in the basic policy in the Medium-Term Management Plan, I said that I would "Ensure appropriate compensation and working environment for employees and support in acquiring necessary skills."

We believe that it is very important to secure human resources, and for this purpose, we would like to build a comfortable working environment where employees can work vigorously every day and invest as needed to allow them to work creatively.

To do this, we will open a new office in Yoga, Setagaya, as a development base for flour milling, prepared mixes, and processed food and open a new office in the neighborhood where the headquarters is located. In addition, we will remodel the office floors of the headquarters.



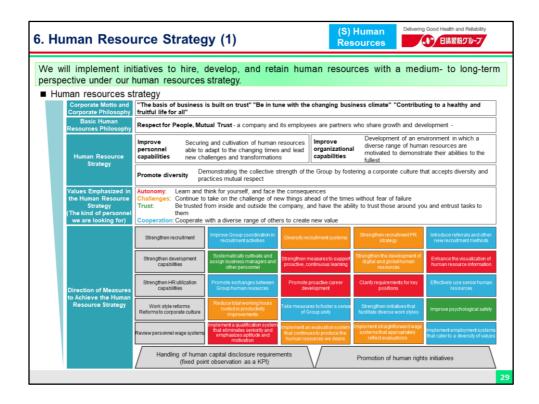
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ROE is close to the target for the final fiscal year of the Medium-Term Management Plan, which is 7%. We will continue to improve profitability, invest in growth and eliminate equipment, assets, etc. with low capital efficiency.

In addition, in the results presentation a year ago, I reported that as a measure of capital efficiency, the Group will focus on confirming ROIC.

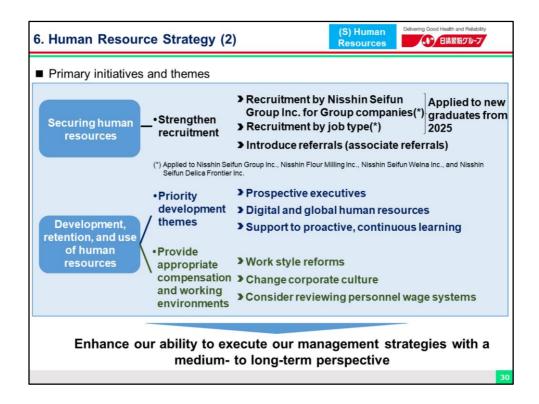
ROIC for each business will be confirmed every six months in the path toward improvement. We will also improve ROIC in each business, taking into account capital costs.

Since we have only just introduced this initiative, it will take time to produce concrete results so please be patient.



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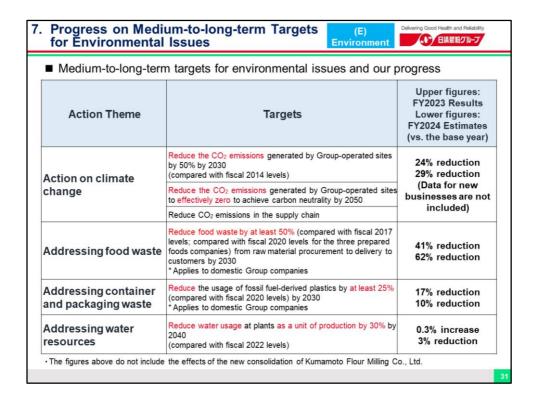
Human resources are the source of a company's power, and we will carry out a proper review, including a review of the wage system, and further strengthen our human resource strategy.



Please see page 30.

To secure human resources, we first started the simultaneous recruiting of employees of the entire Group to improve our recruitment capabilities. We are also implementing various other initiatives.

In addition, we are also proactively developing human resources to be candidates for management positions.



Page 31 shows our medium-to-long-term environmental targets and progress made towards achieving them.

This concludes my presentation.



Caution Regarding Results Briefing Content

The content of this briefing is based on various assumptions, and thus does not represent any promise or guarantee that numerical targets and initiatives projected for the future will be realized.

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