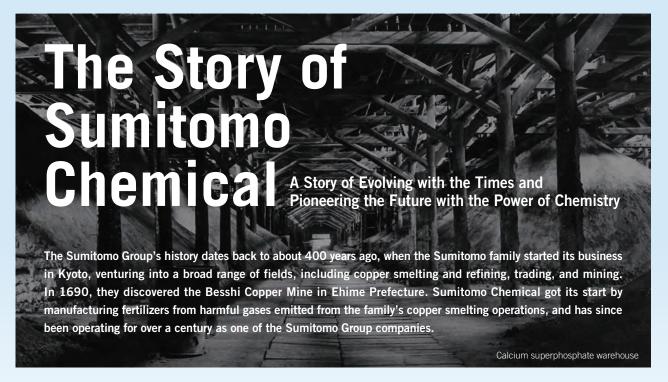
Billions of yen) 3,000

2,000

1915

The History of Sumitomo Chemical



1913-1940

Origin

The Besshi Copper Mine opened a smelter in 1884 and started full operation in 1894. Expansion of this smelting and refining business resulted in an unexpected problem of air pollution: sulfur dioxide gas emitted from the smelting process caused damage to local agricultural production. Then the company decided to take a drastic measure to prevent the emission of the harmful gas—using sulfur dioxide to produce calcium superphosphate fertilizers.

To carry out this decision, the Sumitomo Fertilizer Works was established in 1913, becoming the origin of Sumitomo Chemical. This business not only helped prevent the air pollution from the emissions, but also contributed to the development of agriculture by supplying fertilizers to farmers at low cost.

The Sumitomo family has passed down from generation to generation the words "Jiri-Rita Koushi-Ichinyo," which means that its business must benefit society at large, not just its own interests. This business principle is embodied in the way Sumitomo

■ Net Sales / Sales Revenue*1,2 1915-1977: Non-consolidated

1978-2020: Consolidated

Since FY2016, Sumitomo Chemical has used IFRS

² In FY1995, Sumitomo Chemical changed its fiscal year to end on March 31 Revenue from January-March 1995 has been added to FY1994.

1920 1925 1930 1935 1940

Building a Foundation as a Chemical Company

addressed the problem of air pollution they faced, and its commitment to contributing to the development of a sustainable society through business, which that story demonstrates, is deeply embedded in Sumitomo Chemical's corporate philosophy.

Venturing from the Fertilizer Industry into the Chemical Industry

The business that the company thus started, however, consumed only a small amount of sulfur in its production of fertilizer, accounting for only a mere 6% of the ore output of the Besshi Copper Mine. In order to increase the consumption of sulfur, in the form of sulfuric acid, the company decided to enter the ammonium sulfate business, which led to efficient use of sulfuric acid. Along with this, it also started manufacturing ammonia, a raw material for ammonium sulfate. After that, by introducing new technologies from outside, the company further expanded its business scope to include other industrial chemicals, including nitric acid, methanol, and formalin. In this way, a foundation was built for the company to develop from a fertilizer manufacturer into a chemical company.

1941-1970

Successively launching new businesses. Sumitomo Chemical grew to become a diversified chemical company.

Incorporating the Fine Chemicals Business

In working to expand from the fertilizer business to the industrial chemicals business, the company found it essential to enter the field of fine chemicals, to grow into a diversified chemical company that can create synergies with its varied businesses. In 1944, Sumitomo Chemical merged with the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Company, which was engaged in the dyestuff and pharmaceuticals businesses. This marked the start of Sumitomo Chemical's fine chemicals business, which continued to grow in the years that followed.

Entering the Agrochemicals Business

After World War II, Sumitomo Chemical entered the agrochemicals business, comprised of household insecticides and crop protection products. In 1953, the company launched Pynamin, a household insecticide. Meanwhile, Sumithion, a crop protection product developed in-house, became a blockbuster. Driven by the twin engines of a household insecticide and a blockbuster crop protection product with a high safety profile, the agrochemicals business grew to play an important role in the company's fine chemicals sector.

Growth of the Pharmaceuticals Business

The pharmaceuticals business expanded through alliances and mergers with foreign companies. With new drug candidates successively coming into its pipeline and the launch of new treatments for psychiatric and neurological diseases and cardiovascular diseases, as well as anti-inflammatory and analgesic agents, this business achieved solid growth.

Entering the Petrochemicals Business

In 1958, Sumitomo Chemical completed the construction of manufacturing plants for ethylene and polyethylene in Ehime, Japan, and entered into the petrochemicals business. This was followed by the construction of a larger-scale ethylene plant in Chiba, Japan, and the expansion of the business into a wide range of petrochemical derivatives. The petrochemicals business expanded on the back of the rapid growth of the Japanese economy.







1945

1970

Growing into a Diversified Chemical Company

The History of Sumitomo Chemical



Singapore Petrochemical Complex



in the United States for agrochemicals



Dongwoo Semiconductor Chemicals (currently, Dongwoo Fine-Chem) (South Korea)

1971-2000

For the period of about 30 years since the 1970s, Sumitomo Chemical actively pursued globalization across its business sectors in order to address changes in the world economy and social structures.

Construction of the Singapore Petrochemical Complex

In 1971, at the request of the Singapore government, the Singapore Petrochemical Project, Sumitomo Chemical's first overseas project for its petrochemicals business, was initiated. Establishing a

petrochemical base in Singapore had an immense significance for the company, because in Singapore naphtha was available at competitive prices and the location would allow the company easy access to the Southeast Asian market. where enormous growth in demand was expected. While there were times when the future of this project became extremely uncertain, including the experience of the oil crisis, the Singapore Petrochemical Complex finally started full operation in 1984. These endeavors and achievements in Singapore brought the company valuable experience and knowhow, which supported its efforts toward full-fledged globalization in the years that followed.

Expansion of the Agrochemicals Business

In 1988, we established Valent U.S.A. in the United States, entering the world's largest crop protection market. Since then, in the agrochemicals business, Sumitomo Chemical successively launched new products from the 1990s to 2000s, including crop protection products and household insecticides, by leveraging its advanced R&D capabilities. In addition, we have expanded the scale of our business through measures such as expanding our production capacity for methionine, a feed additive used to promote growth of poultry, and pursuing acquisitions both inside and outside Japan.

Accelerating Our Development into a Competitive Global Company

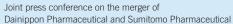
■ Net Sales / Sales Revenue*1,2 1915-1977: Non-consolidated 1978-2020: Consolidated

- FY2016. Sumitomo Chemical has used IFRS
- FY1995, Sumitomo Chemical changed its fiscal year to end on March 31.

Global Expansion across Business Sectors



Management Strategy





Petro Rabigh (Saudi Arabia)

2001

Since the 2000s, global competition has further intensified. Under these circumstances, Sumitomo Chemical has been working to enhance its competitiveness to operate its business globally.

Establishing and Expanding the IT-related Chemicals Sector

In the latter half of the 1990s, digitalization began to advance rapidly, with the internet, PCs, and cell phones becoming widely used in society. In response to these societal changes, Sumitomo Chemical decided to define information technology-related businesses that handle components and materials for electronic devices as one of the pillars that support the future of Sumitomo Chemical, and established the IT-related Chemicals Sector. With a particular focus on the South Korean, Taiwanese and Chinese markets, the company set up local production companies and actively expanded the

business. Backed by rapid expansion in the use of liquid crystal display panels, the business for display components, including polarizing films and color filters, achieved remarkable growth.

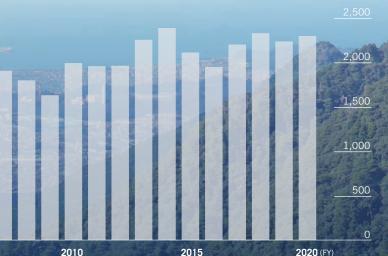
Separation of the Pharmaceuticals **Business and the Creation of** Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., Ltd.

In 1984, Sumitomo Chemical and Inabata & Co., Ltd. spun off their pharmaceuticals manufacturing and sales businesses to form Sumitomo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., with the aim of improving efficiency and agility in manufacturing, sales and R&D and increasing competitiveness. Furthermore, in 2005, Sumitomo Pharmaceutical merged with Dainippon Pharmaceutical to establish Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., Ltd., with the goals of strengthening their business base in Japan while also expanding their global reach. Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma has actively been promoting the sales of Latuda, an atypical antipsychotic agent developed in-house, in the US and the EU.

Implementation of the Rabigh Project

The Rabigh Project, a substantial project to construct a world-scale oil refinery and petrochemicals complex in Saudi Arabia, got its start in 2004 when Sumitomo Chemical and Saudi Aramco signed a memorandum of understanding. Saudi Aramco selected Sumitomo Chemical as its partner for this project, highly valuing Sumitomo Chemical's outstanding technological capabilities, robust sales force in Asia, and the achievements of its petrochemicals business in Singapore. In 2005, Rabigh Refining and Petrochemical Company (Petro Rabigh) was established as a joint venture between Saudi Aramco and Sumitomo Chemical, with the Phase I Project starting commercial operations in 2009, and the Phase II Project starting in 2019.





Sumitomo Chemical remains committed to its principle of contributing to the development of a sustainable society through business, even after more than a century has passed since its foundation. The company will continue to work to resolve various issues facing people around the world and achieve long-term sustained growth.

Company History ▶ ☐ Our Website