SUMITOMO METAL MINING

Corporate Profile

MINING THE FUTURE

Materials required in the future.

Materials will be required to build a sustainable society. Materials will be required to create happiness and peace of mind for people. It has been 430 years since Sumitomo's founding. We, Sumitomo Metal Mining, have inherited the original business of Sumitomo. We stably shoulder the development and operation of mines, smelting and refining which produce metals, and even produce advanced materials. In doing so, we exhibit a unique value as a company unlike any other in the world. If the supply of our materials were to stop, society would come to a halt. At the same time, mine development must never harm the sustainability of the environment and local communities. In our DNA is a spirit of taking a broad view as a global citizen and engaging in proper business, together with partners with whom we share a great responsibility toward future generations. As we enhance our technology, the metals that we discover and extract will serve as materials for dreams and support human progress. Not only for people alive today, but also for those who will be born and live in future generations. Our mission continues, becoming the future for all.

SUMITOMO METAL MINING

At a Glance

Sumitomo Metal Mining by the Numbers

More than

430

years of history

The second longest history of Japan's listed companies

Bases in

14

countries and regions

Manufacturing Bases

9 Mines

8 Smelters and Refineries

Equity Ratio

59.0%

(Consolidated, as of March 31, 2024)

Manufacturing Bases

18

Materials Plants

(As of November 1, 2024)

Total Assets

3.0

trillion yen

(Consolidated, as of March 31, 2024)

The Sumitomo Business Spirit

The origin of the Sumitomo Metal Mining Group dates back to Soga Riemon (1572-1636) ,who developed a copper smelting technique known as nanban-buki. As the successor of this business, Sumitomo has evolved and expanded through such enterprises as copper smelting and mining.

Also, Sumitomo Masatomo (1585-1652) wrote and left as his legacy Monjuin Shiigaki, which describes how a merchant should conduct business. The precepts set down in this document deepened into the Sumitomo Business Spirit, which is now the spiritual backbone of the Sumitomo Metal Mining Group. The Sumitomo Business Spirit is described as follows:

Article 1
Sumitomo shall achieve strength and prosperity by placing prime importance on integrity and sound management in the conduct of its business.

This means that Sumitomo should pursue sound business development by placing importance on the trust of society and relationships of mutual trust and acting with integrity and trustworthiness in all things.

Article 2
Sumitomo shall manage its activities with foresight and flexibility in order to cope effectively with the changing times. Under no circumstances, however, shall it pursue easy gains or act imprudently.

This means that Sumitomo should incisively identify the latest trends in the needs of society resulting from changes in the era and launch new businesses or terminate existing businesses, without being content with traditional businesses and becoming complacent, and indicates that an enterprising posture is important. At the same time, it means that Sumitomo should under no circumstances pursue profits by unethical means or be tempted by short-term profits and must not act without sufficient study and consideration.

(Quoted from"Business Principles" forming the "Rules Governing the House of Sumitomo," formulated in 1928)

Over the years, the SMM Group has developed its businesses by diligently putting this philosophy into practice. We will once again fully recognize the importance of the values and ethics inherent in the "Sumitomo's Business Spirit" cultivated by our predecessors and carry on with efforts to firmly establish the Group's businesses and public trust in those businesses.

SMM Group Corporate Philosophy

Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. (SMM), in accordance with the Sumitomo Business Spirit, shall, through the performance of sound corporate activities and the promotion of sustainable co-existence with the global environment, seek to make positive contributions to society and to fulfill its responsibilities to its stakeholders, in order to win ever greater trust.

SMM shall, based on respect for all individuals and recognizing each person's dignity and value, seek to be a forward-minded and vibrant company

SMM Group Management Vision

By improving technical capabilities, we shall fulfill our social responsibilities as a manufacturing enterprise.

Based on the principles of compliance, environmental protection and operational safety, SMM Group shall pursue maximum corporate value through the securing of resources and the provision of high-quality materials such as non-ferrous metals and advanced materials via its global network.

A Story in Visual Media

History of SMM

1590

Development of the nanban-buki technique and laying the foundation for Sumitomo's business operations

In 1590, Soga Riemon established a copper smelting and coppersmithing business in Kyoto under the trade name Izumiya. Shortly thereafter, he developed nanban-buki, a smelting technique for separating silver from unrefined copper. As copper smelting techniques in Japan were rudimentary in those days, copper containing silver impurities was exported, resulting in a loss of wealth. Establishment of the nanban-buki technique made it possible to recover this silver, and Izumiya prospered. The business grew and developed, laying the foundation for Sumitomo's business operations. Soga Riemon, who established this revolutionary technology, chose to widely disclose his discovery to others in the copper trade rather than monopolize it. This accelerated development of the copper industry.

A woodblock print depicting the nanban-buki technique from Kodo Zuroku (Illustrated Book on the Smelting of Copper) [Sumitomo Historical Archives]

1691

Opening of the Besshi Copper Mine triggers discovery of new value, mineral resources

In 1690, 100 years after development of the nanban-buki technique, large outcrops of copper ore were discovered in Iyonokuni (in present-day Ehime Prefecture). Seizing the opportunity presented by this discovery, in 1691 the Sumitomo family opened the Besshi Copper Mine. This marked a shift in emphasis from copper smelting, Sumitomo's principal business up to that time, to a new business of unlocking the value of copper ore. Along the way, Sumitomo would face crises including a decrease in output and the threat of requisition by the Meiji government but managed to avert these threats through various initiatives. Furthermore, Sumitomo undertook modernization of mining and transportation. The mine operated continuously for 283 years until 1973, providing a foundation that underpinned Sumitomo's development. Mining technologies cultivated at the Besshi Copper Mine continue to be passed down through the generations and are used in today's global mineral resources business.

Kanki-ko (Pit of Exultation), the first pit mouth of the Besshi Copper Mine

The Niihama Smelter circa 1990
[Sumitomo Historical Archives]

1888

Modernization of the mining business through the introduction of Western technologies

In 1874, Sumitomo engaged the services of Louis Larroque, a French mining engineer, for the purpose of increasing production capacity at the Besshi Copper Mine. On the basis of Besshi Mine Prospectus, a report prepared by Larroque, Sumitomo pursued modernization of mining and transportation by introducing Western technologies for, for example, extension of the eastern sloping mine shafts to extract ore deep underground, excavation using dynamite, introduction of a rock drill, and the laying of a railroad. These initiatives resulted in increased ore production at the Besshi Copper Mine. The smelter was relocated from the Besshi mountains to a coastal site in Niihama, and a Western-style copper smelter began full-scale operation in 1888. Subsequently, with the opening of the Besshi Copper Mine railway linking the mines and Niihama, transportation capacity dramatically increased. The volume of ore processed at the smelter also grew substantially.

1905

Relocation of the smelter to Shisakajima Islands and pioneering of environmental protection

Accompanying technological innovation driven by modernization, annual copper output from the Besshi Copper Mine reached a record high of 3,500 tons in 1897, a six-fold increase from 30 years earlier. However, a critical situation arose because sulfur dioxide gas produced during smelting had a harmful effect on crops in the area surrounding the Niihama Smelter. Accordingly, Iba Teigo, the manager of the Besshi Copper Mine, decided to once again relocate the smelter, this time from Niihama to Shisakajima Islands, an uninhabited island in the Seto Inland Sea, in order to prevent further smoke damage. The relocated smelter started operation in 1905. Although this regrettably did not prove to be a definitive solution, Sumitomo continued to invest heavily, in terms of both financial resources and time, in research to solve this problem, which plagued copper smelting facilities worldwide. In 1939, Sumitomo became the first company in the world to achieve recovery of sulfur dioxide gas, the cause of the smoke damage.

The Shisakajima Smelter in 1905
[Sumitomo Historical Archives]

The Toyo Smelter & Refinery shortly after it opened

1971

A copper smelter and refinery that met domestic demand while achieving global competitiveness

When Japan entered the post-war period of high economic growth, domestic demand for copper rose sharply. To meet this demand while simultaneously increasing international competitiveness, in 1971 Sumitomo established the world's most advanced copper smelter (the Toyo Smelter & Refinery). The flash furnace at the Toyo Smelter & Refinery was lit in a ceremony using a flame taken from the smelting furnace at Shisakajima Islands, and before that from a calcination kiln at the Besshi Copper Mine. Thus, as the inheritor of the Sumitomo spirit, the Toyo Smelter & Refinery championed further technological innovation by applying SMM's accumulated experience in smelting technology. Today, more than 50 years after the start of operation, the Toyo Smelter & Refinery has developed into a facility that, as SMM's principal smelter, is globally competitive in terms of production capacity and cost. The plant is also utilized as a site for interaction and information sharing among the Group's engineers and strives to maintain and improve the Group's technological capabilities.

The Hishikari Mine, which has been producing gold ore since 1985

1985

Hishikari Mine inherits SMM's traditions and technologies

The 1970s were a watershed for SMM. The closure of the Besshi Copper Mine in 1973 and of the copper mine at Sazare in 1979 brought about a hiatus in the domestic mineral resources business, which had operated continuously for nearly 300 years.
However, a gold deposit was discovered in Hishikari Town (now Isa City) in the Isa District of Kagoshima Prefecture in 1981, and ore production at the newly developed Hishikari Mine began in 1985. The Hishikari Mine, which produces high-grade gold ore, remains in operation and continues to support SMM's growth, carrying on the history of the mineral resources business begun at Besshi Copper Mine and playing an important role in maintaining SMM's accumulated mining technologies.

The Morenci Copper Mine in Arizona, the United States

1986

Focus on securing resources through equity investments in overseas copper mines

In the 1980s, copper mining operations worldwide suffered as demand and prices stagnated. The copper production industry in Japan smelted ore imported from overseas, necessitating procurement of a stable supply of ore under favorable terms and conditions. SMM devised a policy of securing resources by taking equity stakes in overseas copper mines and in 1986 decided to invest in the Morenci Copper Mine in the United States. SMM subsequently acquired equity stakes in the Candelaria Copper Mine in Chile in 1992 and in the Northparkes Copper Mine in Australia in 1993. Going forward, SMM intends to accelerate global business development, including the securing of resources from around the world.

1993

Use of the MCLE method to realize high production efficiency and cost competitiveness in nickel production

While expanding copper production, in 1933 Sumitomo began development of nickel production technology. SMM pioneered domestic refining of nickel, a metal for which Japan had previously depended on imports, succeeding in producing nickel for the first time at the Shisakajima Islands Smelter in 1936 and commercializing nickel refining in 1939. After changes in the production process implemented to increase production during the period of high economic growth, in 1993 the plant converted to MCLE*, a processing method that offers high production efficiency and cost competitiveness. This production process is highly valued as an excellent wet-smelting technology and remains in use to this day.

*MCLE: Matte chlorine leaching electrowinning. Nickel matte and nickel-cobalt mixed sulfide are dissolved in chlorine to produce high-grade nickel by electrolysis.

The nickel plant following conversion to the MCLE method

The Coral Bay Nickel Corporation plant
on the island of Palawan in the Philippines

2005

Efficient utilization of resources through commercialization of HPAL technology

In 2005, SMM became the first company in the world to succeed in commercial production of nickel intermediate using high-pressure acid leach (HPAL) technology*. This breakthrough, which occurred at Coral Bay Nickel Corporation (CBNC), a production site on the island of Palawan in the Philippines, has resulted in effective utilization of limited nickel resources and a stable supply of cost-competitive nickel raw material. In 2013, Taganito HPAL Nickel Corporation (THPAL) on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines began production as SMM's second HPAL plant. SMM is pursuing further business expansion.

*HPAL is a refining technology for recovering nickel from low-grade oxide ores. The oxide ores are subjected to high temperature and pressure and reacted under stable conditions with sulfuric acid to produce a nickel-rich refining intermediate.

The Sumiko Energy Materials Co., Ltd. Nahara Plant,
which has introduced state-of-the-art facilities

2014

New plant established in an earthquake-stricken area to support reconstruction and the future of the materials business

SMM is paying keen attention to the growing demand for electric vehicles (EVs), which represent a promising new avenue for expansion of the nickel business. Lithium nickel oxide is used as the raw material for a key component of the lithium-ion batteries used in EVs. Accordingly, in 2014 SMM established Sumiko Energy Materials Co., Ltd. in order to increase lithium nickel oxide production. For its new production site, Sumiko Energy Materials chose Nahara Town in the Futaba District of Fukushima Prefecture, from which all residents had been compelled to evacuate because of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. Out of a desire to contribute to the reconstruction of Fukushima, SMM built a plant in Nahara that engages in raw materials production to support the sustainable society of tomorrow.

Lithium nickel oxide from SMM is used mainly in EV batteries. Since this material is high in nickel content and makes it possible to boost battery capacity, it contributes to extending a vehicle's driving range on a single charge.

Today and Beyond

Producing state-of-the-art materials that lead to socially beneficial solutions to pressing issues

From development of the nanban-buki technique by Soga Riemon and the opening of the Besshi Copper Mine to placing environmental considerations at the heart of business, the effective utilization of resources through technological innovation, and the handing down of technologies developed and perfected through successive generations, "new value" mined by Sumitomo Metal Mining and its forerunners for 430 years has led to socially beneficial solutions to pressing issues. Today, SMM continues to contribute to society by creating state-of-the-art materials that enrich people's lives. By faithfully adhering to this socially responsible stance, we aim to pioneer a new era.

Lithium nickel oxide is the material used for the positive electrodes of lithium ion batteries. A fully integrated production capability within the SMM Group, extending from nickel raw material through to battery material, is the source of SMM's strength in this field.

SAW filters, devices that eliminate noise and prevent interference in smartphones and other mobile telecommunication equipment, are the main application for SMM's crystal materials.

Sumitomo Metal Mining materials all around us

Although materials supplied by SMM are used all around us, we rarely see them. Some examples are the lithium nickel oxide in electric vehicle (EV) lithium ion batteries, the nickel hydroxide in hybrid vehicle nickel-hydrogen batteries, the crystal materials in components that eliminate noise in smartphones, and the duplex-plated substrates that make possible thinner LCD televisions. Hard at work but out of sight, our products dependably support and enrich people's everyday lives.

By virtue of SMM's crystal technology and processing technology, these crystal materials (lithium tantalite and lithium niobate) offer competitive advantage.

Creating the Future

Ensuring we continue mining “new values”

Sumitomo Metal Mining has three core businesses: mineral resources, smelting and refining, and materials. Research and development ensures we continue mining new values in these businesses. In each of our business fields, we pursue technological innovation in two areas: core technologies and fundamental technologies.
SMM is refining unique technologies cultivated during a history of over 430 years and developing new technologies to realize the next generation of products. Never satisfied with the status quo, we will tirelessly continue to explore technologies with a view to the future.

[R&D in the Sumitomo Metal Mining Group]

Core Technologies

The SMM Group positions smelting and refining process technology, powder synthesis and surface treatment technology, crystal growth and processing technology, and exploration, mining, and mineral processing technology as core technologies. By continually renewing these pillars of our businesses, we aim to further increase product competitiveness.

Fundamental Technologies

The Group has designated "analysis technology" and "computer aided engineering and analysis technology" as fundamental technologies. Our ongoing initiatives are focused on developing the processes and technologies that will become the foundation for greater precision throughout our businesses.

Fundamental technology

Analysis technology

Technology to elucidate the mechanisms behind the manifestation of performance, occurrence of faults, etc.

Fundamental technology

Computer aided engineering and analysis technology

Facility design based on fluid analysis, thermodynamic analysis, and other simulations, and material design technology based on first-principles calculations

Core technology

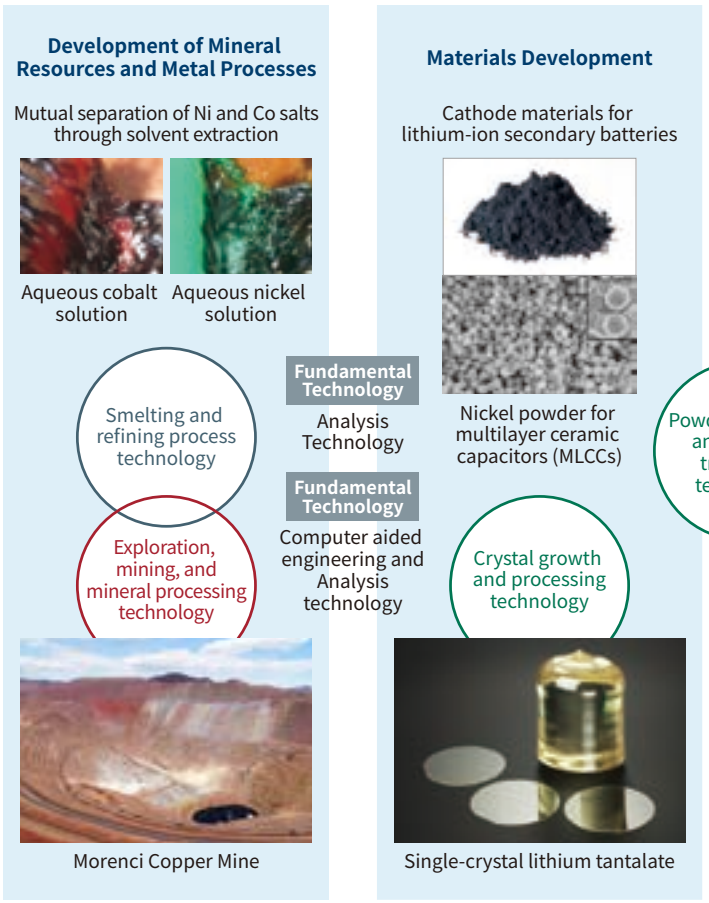
Smelting and refining process technology

Technology to separate and refine copper, precious metals, nickel and other valuable metals from ore and recycled raw materials

Core technology

Exploration, mining, and mineral processing technology

Exploration technology and mineral processing technology for separating and concentrating valuable metals in ores at mine sites



Core technology

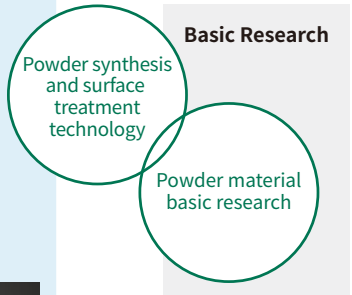
Powder synthesis and surface treatment technology

Technology to synthesize powder materials yielding required functions, with control over composition, particle size, surface condition, internal structure, etc.

Basic research

Powder material basic research

Basic research into powder materials manifesting new functions and innovative powder synthesis technology



Core technology

Crystal growth and processing technology

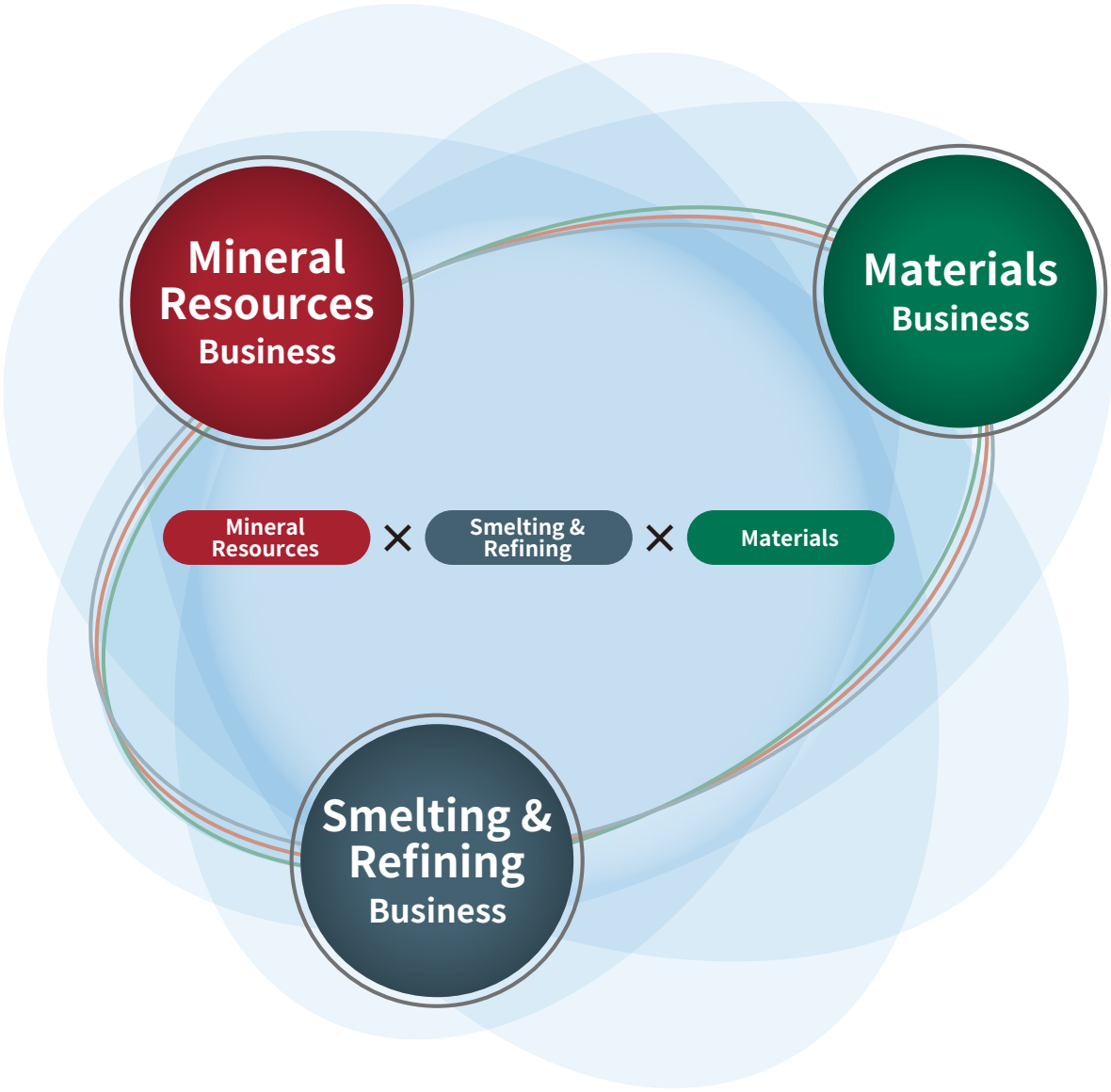
Crystal growth technology that contributes to larger-diameter, longer, higher-yield lithium tantalate, lithium niobate, and other single-crystals used in the communications field, and technology for processing grown crystals into wafers

R&D with an eye to both current and future needs

SMM's sustained corporate growth hinges on our ability to continuously seek "new values". To accomplish this, it is essential to boost our technological development capabilities in order to resolve the issues confronting society, not least in the materials business where product lifecycles are short. Accordingly, while examining current market and technology trends, we have formulated an R&D strategy with an eye to innovative technologies likely to emerge in the future. We are also focusing on basic research into powder materials with new functions superior to our mainstay products.

A globally unique and original model based on three-businesses collaboration

The foundation that supports the sustainable growth of the Sumitomo Metal Mining Group and produces a competitive edge that cannot easily be imitated is our globally unique comprehensive business model that features collaboration among our three businesses and covers everything from resource development to smelting and refining and the production of highly advanced materials.
The competitive advantage produced by this unique three-businesses collaboration model is a core strength of the Sumitomo Metal Mining Group.



Our mineral resources business, where we undertake mine development and operation in consideration of the environment and society. Our smelting and refining business, where we create high-quality metal materials from mining resources. And our materials business, where we add to these metal materials the new value that the times demand.

Mineral Resources

Global development and operation of top-class mines

Using the experience we have built up over more than 300 years of mine development and operation, Sumitomo Metal Mining runs the Hishikari Mine (the only gold mine in Japan to continue operating on a commercial scale) while also participating in the development and operation of mines in various locations around the world and undertaking projects in a range of different countries in pursuit of top-class mines for securing resources.

Smelting & Refining

Providing a stable supply of the metals that support society with advanced technological capabilities

With the smelting and refining technology that we have estabilished over more than 430 years since our founding, we contribute to society through the stable supply of high-quality metal materials from low-grade ore that it was once impossible to recover metal from. We also support to build a sustainable circular economy by providing batteries recycling process.

Materials

Adding new value to materials to rapidly adapt to the needs of the times

Develops and produces battery materials, such as cathode material for rechargeable batteries that is anticipated to see increasing demand going forward due to the electrification of automobiles, and advanced materials that are mainly used in the fields of energy and the environment and information communication.

Aiming for sustainable growth and maximization of corporate value

Long-Term Vision

Become a World Leader in the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry

Long-Term Vision Targets

Nickel

Annual production capacity

150 kt per year

Copper

Annual production interest

300 kt per year

Gold

Participation in new mine operations through the acquisition of superior interests

Materials

Segment profit before tax through portfolio management

¥25 billion yen per year

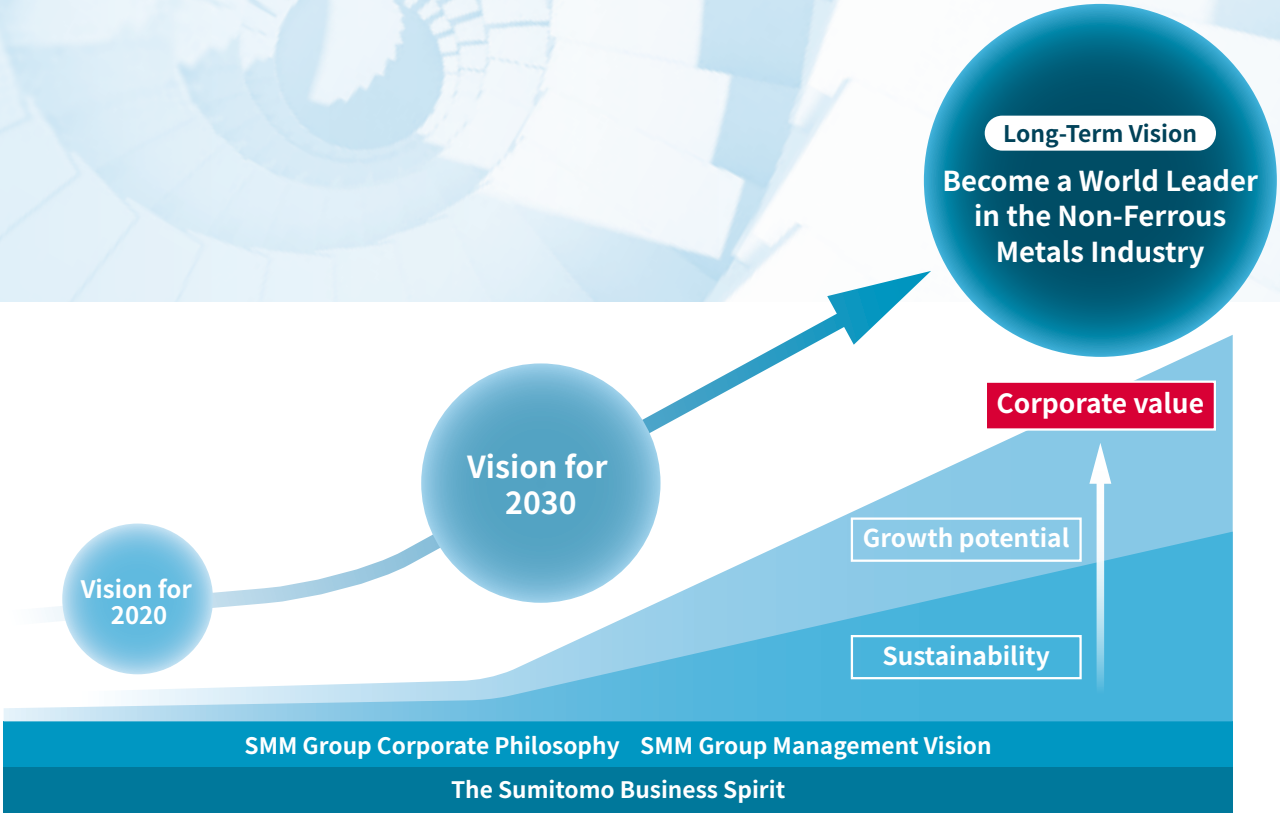
Profit

Annual profit attributable to owners of parent

¥150 billion yen per year

As a World Leader in the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry We Are Aiming to

- Have a global presence in terms of mineral resource interests and metal production volumes
- Have leading technology and a unique business model that cannot be easily emulated by other major mineral resource companies
- Grow sustainably and stably produce a certain amount of profit
- Actively tackle social issues such as the SDGs
- Have employees work with spirit



Throughout its long history, SMM has always sought to address through its businesses the issues confronting society that are within the purview of the company. The results of these efforts have defined and shaped the company. To maintain this socially responsible stance going forward, we have clearly established the Long-Term Vision, and the Vision for 2030 which is a milestone for the Long-Term Vision.

The 11 material issues and our Vision for 2030

Effective Use of Non-Ferrous Metal Resources	A company that generates resources through high technological capabilities
Climate Change	A company that actively undertakes climate change countermeasures, by reducing emissions and stably supplying products contributing to a low-carbon society, a future with zero greenhouse gases (GHGs)
Significant Environmental Accidents/ Biodiversity	A company that values water resources and biodiversity, and protects the richness of the sea and land
Employees' Occupational Health and Safety	A company where all employees put safety first in work, with comfortable workplace environments, safe equipment, and operations
Diverse Human Resources / Development and Participation of Human Resources	A company where all employees can take a vibrant and active part
Engagement with Stakeholders	A company that is appreciated and understood to be the world leader in non-ferrous metals
Co-Existence and Mutual Prosperity with Local Communities	A company that contributes to regional development and earns trust as a member of the local community
Rights of Indigenous Peoples	A company that understands and respects the traditions and culture of indigenous peoples
Human Rights in the Supply Chain	A company that undertakes sustainable procurement across the supply chain

Harmonious co-existence with the global environment and society is the key to realizing a sustainable society.

In 1894, Sumitomo began large-scale reforestation based on a reforestation plan instituted to restore the devastated surroundings of the Besshi Copper Mine. Sumitomo was among the first companies to recognize its corporate responsibility for developing resources extracted from the Earth, and to this day SMM engages in environmental preservation and various other initiatives aimed at realizing a sustainable society.

Today, the natural surroundings of the former Besshi Copper Mine are flourishing thanks to the reforestation.
(Photo courtesy of Sumitomo Forestry)

Besshi Copper Mine reforestation

The sourcing of lumber from the adjacent tree-clad mountains over many years following the opening of the Besshi Copper Mine ravaged the forest, transforming the Besshi mountains into a wasteland. Accordingly, Iba Teigo, the second Director-General of Sumitomo, engaged the services of a forestry expert, prepared a reforestation plan, and began reforestation in 1894. Large-scale planting of as many as two million trees in a single year at the project's peak has restored the environs of the Besshi Copper Mine to their original state as verdant upland forest with a diverse ecosystem. The spirit that inspired this environmental initiative flourishes today at SMM's overseas business sites in each business field as we strive for harmonious co-existence and co-prosperity with local communities.

[Sumitomo Historical Archives]

Concrete activities to address the material issues

Effective Use of Non-Ferrous Metal Resources

SMM always endeavors to use the Earth's limited resources effectively and pursues sustainable business development in numerous ways. A notable example of SMM's commitment in action is our HPAL technology to recover nickel from low-grade oxide ores that could not previously be utilized (ore with low nickel content located near the surface).

Low-grade ore for THPAL ▶

Climate Change / Biodiversity / Significant Environmental Accidents

With the aim of promoting biodiversity preservation initiatives and maintaining our record of zero significant environmental accidents, SMM engages in environmental preservation through initiatives such as global warming countermeasures (expansion of the low-carbon products business, CO_2 emissions reduction, and renewable energy use), minimizing the emission of chemical substances, and forestation.

Coral planting by CBNC ▶

Employees' Occupational Health and Safety

Vision for 2030 concerning to Employees' Occupational Health and Safety is "A company where all employees put safety first in work, with comfortable workplace environments, safe equipment, and operations" Based on this vision, we strive to foster a culture of safety by ensuring all employees cultivate a safety-conscious mindset and necessary safety skills, so that they themselves strive to ensure safety and improve the working environment in their respective roles.

Simulation of getting caught in a chain as part of an on-site hazard simulation course ▶

Diverse Human Resources / Development and Participation of Human Resources / Rights of Indigenous Peoples / Human Rights in the Supply Chain

SMM conducts necessary awareness activities to equally protect the human rights of our employees and stakeholders, while monitoring the situation and taking prompt and appropriate actions. Additionally, aiming to become a company where diverse human resources can flourish, we are developing a human resources strategy linked to our management strategy, building a human resources development system and program that promotes self-driven growth and career development for each employee, and working to create a company environment where diverse human resources can work comfortably.

SMM Group-wide human rights training ▶

Engagement with Stakeholders

SMM promotes mutual understanding with all stakeholders, including employees, local communities, and shareholders and investors, through stakeholder communication. We aim to develop fruitful, enduring engagement with our stakeholders.

Management strategy progress briefing session ▶

Co-Existence and Mutual Prosperity with Local Communities

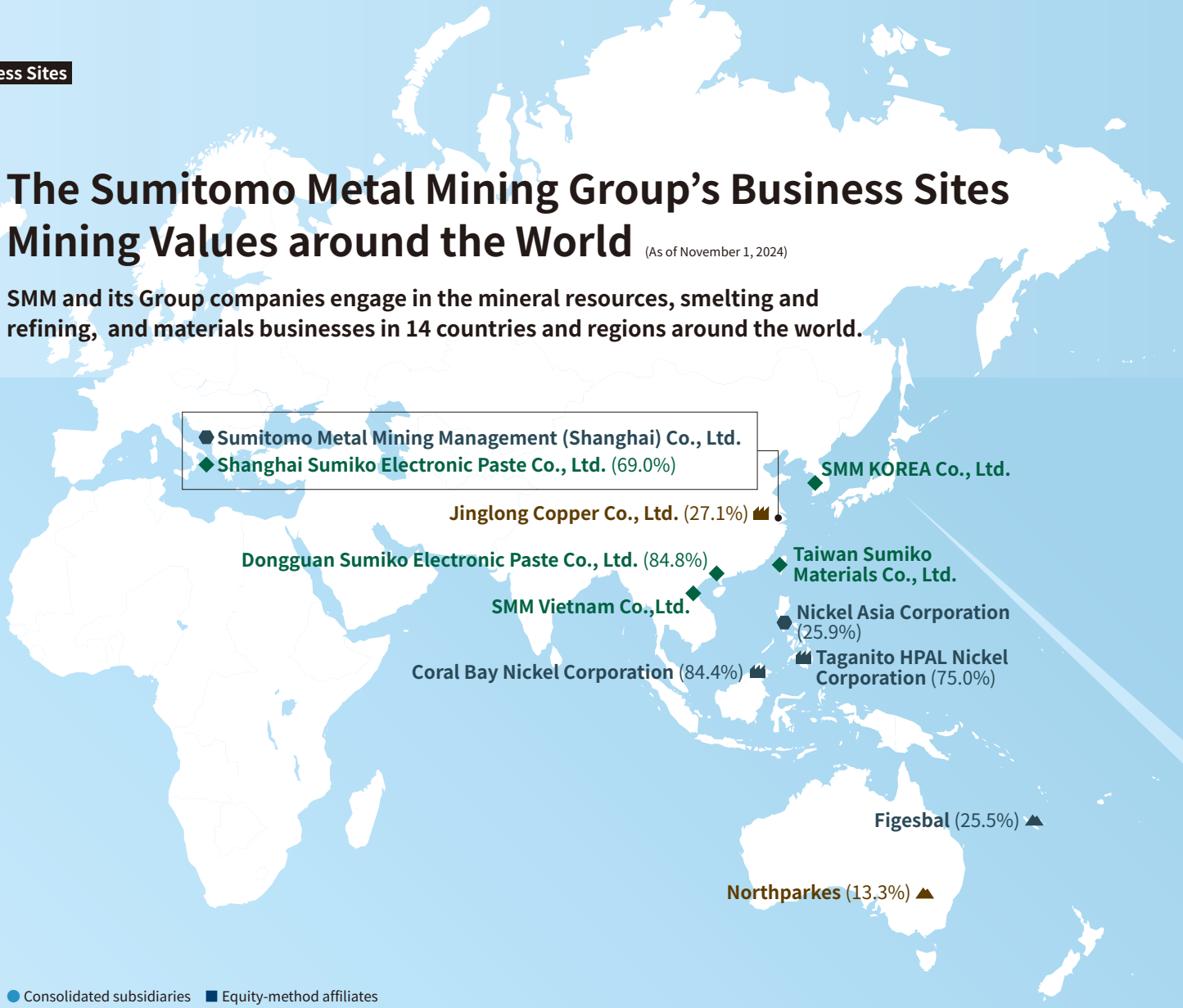
Harmonious co-existence and the pursuit of co-prosperity with local communities are at the heart of sustainable business activities. Throughout our long history, SMM has engaged in wide-ranging social contribution activities, such as development of infrastructure, including for healthcare and education, primarily in the communities where we operate. We will continue to aspire to be an enterprise that seeks to maximize its contribution to the development of local communities and earns their trust through businesses and other activities rooted in those communities.

A free annual medical examination for people residing near CBNC in the Philippines ▶

The Sumitomo Metal Mining Group's Business Sites Mining Values around the World

(As of November 1, 2024)

SMM and its Group companies engage in the mineral resources, smelting and refining, and materials businesses in 14 countries and regions around the world.



● Consolidated subsidiaries ■ Equity-method affiliates

Japan

Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.

Mineral Resources

- Sumiko Resources Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.

Smelting & Refining

- Acids Co., Ltd.
- MS Zinc Co., Ltd.
- Shisaka Smelting Co., Ltd.
- Sumiko Logistics Co., Ltd.
- Hyuga Smelting Co., Ltd.
- Mitsui Sumitomo Metal Mining Brass & Copper Co., Ltd.

Materials

- SMM Precision Co., Ltd.
- N.E. Chemcat Corporation
- Ohkuchi Electronics Co., Ltd.
- GRANOPT CO., LTD.
- Sicoxs Corporation
- Shinko Co., Ltd.
- Sumiko Energy Materials Co., Ltd.
- Sumiko Kunitomi Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Sumico Lubricant Co., Ltd.
- Niihama Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Nippon Ketjen Co., Ltd.

Other

- Igeta Heim Co., Ltd.
- JCO Co., Ltd.
- Sumiko Technical Service Co., Ltd.
- Sumiko Techno-Research Co., Ltd.
- Sumitomo Metal Mining Engineering Co., Ltd.
- Japan Irradiation Service Co., Ltd.

Asia

Mineral Resources

- Cordillera Exploration Company Inc. (Philippines)

Smelting & Refining

- Jinlong Copper Co., Ltd. (China)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (China)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. (China)
- Coral Bay Nickel Corporation (Philippines)
- Nickel Asia Corporation (Philippines)
- Taganito HPAL Nickel Corporation (Philippines)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining Philippine Holdings Corporation (Philippines)

Materials

- Dongguan Sumiko Electronic Paste Co., Ltd. (China)
- Shanghai Sumiko Electronic Paste Co., Ltd. (China)
- Sumico Lubricant Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (China)
- Granopt Optics Trading (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (China)
- Shinko Trading (Zhong Shan) Co.,Ltd. (China)
- Taiwan Sumiko Materials Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)
- SMM Korea Co., Ltd. (South Korea)
- SMM Vietnam Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

North America

Mineral Resources

- SMMA Candelaria Inc. (U.S.A.)
- SMM Exploration Corporation (U.S.A.)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining America Inc. (U.S.A.)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining Arizona Inc. (U.S.A.)
- SMM Morenci Inc. (U.S.A.)
- SMM Gold Cote Inc. (Canada)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining Canada Ltd. (Canada)
- SMM Resources Inc. (Canada)

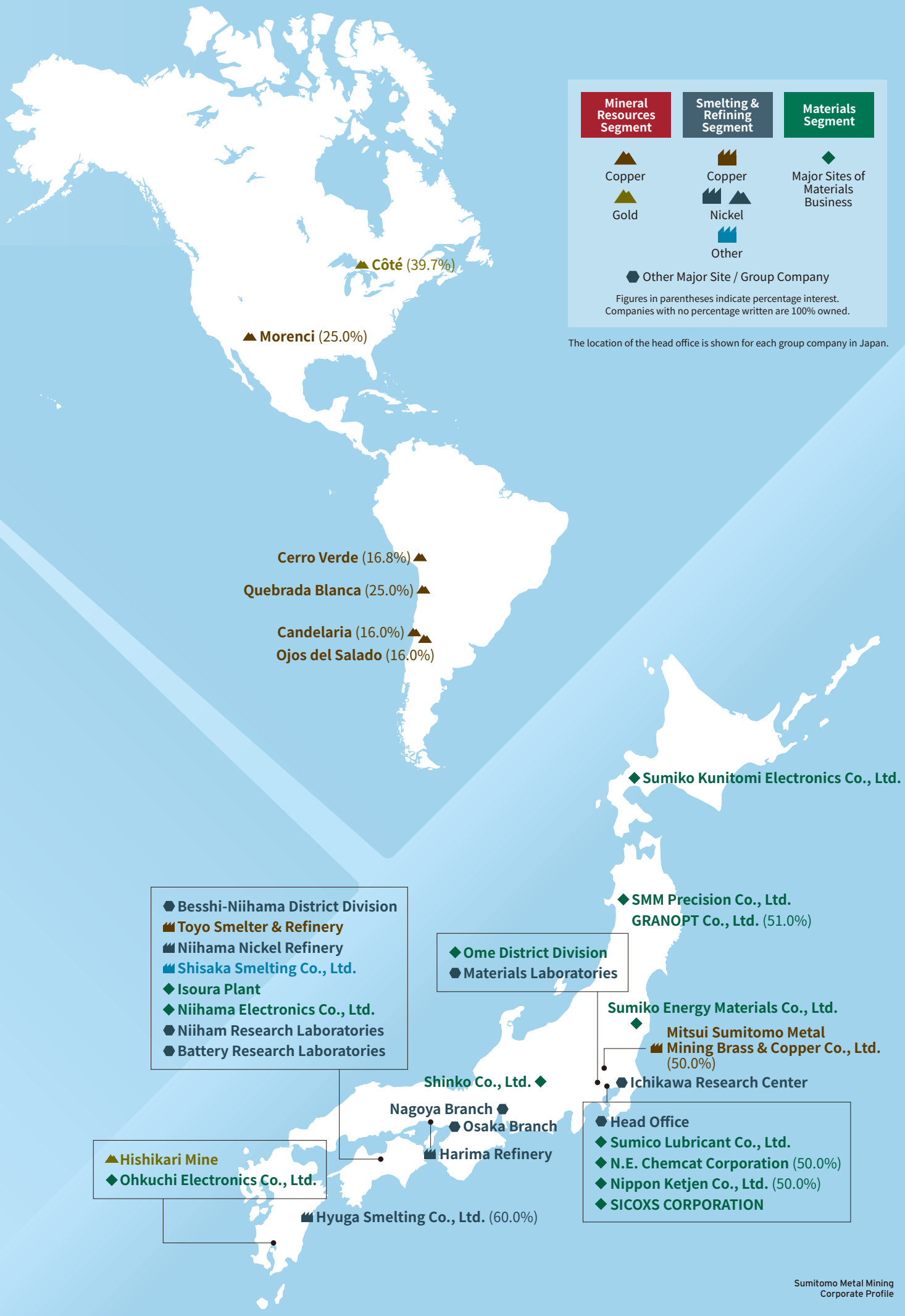
Other Regions

Mineral Resources

- Compania Contractual Minera Candelaria (Chile)
- Compania Contractual Minera Ojos del Salado (Chile)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining Chile LTDA. (Chile)
- SMMQB Holding SpA (Chile)
- SMM Quebrada Blanca SpA (Chile)
- Quebrada Blanca Holdings SpA (Chile)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining Peru S.A. (Peru)
- Sociedad Minera Cerro Verde S.A.A. (Peru)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining do Brasil LTDA. (Brazil)
- Sumitomo Metal Mining Oceania Pty. Ltd. (Australia)
- SMM Cerro Verde Netherlands B.V. (Netherlands)
- SMMCV Holding B.V. (Netherlands)

Smelting & Refining

- FIGESBAL SA (New Caledonia)



The location of the head office is shown for each group company in Japan.

A Company History Shaped by the Era

**The history of SMM has unfolded in a context created by broader historical currents.
While drawing inspiration from our history spanning 430 years,
we continue to evolve in response to the changing needs of the era.**

Key Events around the World	Events at SMM
	1590 Soga Riemon starts a copper smelting and coppersmithing business in Kyoto, the forerunner of SMM
Founding of the Tokugawa shogunate 1603	
	1691 Opening of the Besshi Copper Mine
	1905 Construction of a copper smelter on Shisakajima Island
Outbreak of the First World War 1914	
	1918 Start of operation of the Kounomai Mine
Great Kanto Earthquake 1923	
Great Depression 1929	
Outbreak of the Second World War 1939	1939 Completion of a neutralization plant at the Shisakajima Smelter and definitive solution to the 50-year-long smoke damage problem
	1950 Establishment of Besshi Mining Co., Ltd. (company name changed to the current Sumitomo Metal Mining in 1952)
	1960 Establishment of Tokyo Electronic Metal Co., Ltd. (absorbed by SMM and made the Electronic Metal Division in 1966)
Electrolytic nickel trade liberalization 1961	
Electrolytic copper trade liberalization 1963	
Nixon shock 1971	1971 Completion of the Toyo Smelter & Refinery
Adoption of a managed floating exchange rate system for the yen	
First oil shock 1973	1973 Closure of the Besshi Copper Mine and Kounomai Mine
	1983 Opening of the Hishikari Mine (start of ore production in 1985)
Plaza Accord 1985	
Start of the Japanese economic bubble 1986	1986 Equity investment in the Morenci Copper Mine (Arizona), owned by Phelps Dodge Corporation (currently Freeport McMoRan Inc.)
Bursting of the Japanese economic bubble 1991	
Outbreak of the Gulf War	1993 Conversion to the MCLE method at the Niihama Nickel Refinery
	1999 Criticality accident at the Tokai Division of JCO Co., Ltd.
9/11 terror attacks in the U.S. 2001	2001 Start of full-scale production of automotive battery materials at the Isoura Plant (Ehime Prefecture)
Kyoto Protocol comes into force 2005	2005 Equity investment in the Cerro Verde Copper Mine development project (start of production in 2006)
Rapid development of the Chinese economy 2004-2007	Start of commercial production at Coral Bay Nickel Corporation (Philippines)
Global financial crisis 2008	
Great East Japan Earthquake 2011	
	2012 Expansion of hybrid vehicle rechargeable battery material (nickel hydroxide) production facilities
	2013 Start of production at Taganito HPAL Nickel Corporation (Philippines)
	2014 Start of increased production of EV rechargeable battery material (NCA)
Paris Agreement 2015	
SDGs adopted	2016 Acquisition of an additional interest in the Morenci Copper Mine (Arizona, USA)
	2017 Acquisition of an interest in the Côté Gold Mine (Canada) development project (start of production in 2024)
	2019 Acquisition of an interest in the Quebrada Blanca Copper Mine (Chile) (start of production in 2023)
COVID-19 outbreak 2020	2020 Announces Support for TCFD

[Corporate Data] (As of March 31, 2024)

Company name	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.
President & Representative Director	Nobuhiro Matsumoto
Founded	1590
Incorporated	1950
Capital	¥93.2 billion
Listing	Prime Market
No. of subsidiaries (consolidated)	52 (including the money held in trust which is deemed to be a consolidated company)
No. of equity-method affiliates	13
Net sales (consolidated)	¥1,445.4 billion (for the year ended March 31, 2024)
Profit before tax (consolidated)	¥95.8 billion (for the year ended March 31, 2024)
Number of employees	7,496 (Consolidated)
Head Office/Branch/District Div.	Head Office 11-3, Shimbashi 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8716, Japan Osaka Branch 5-33, Kitahama 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka 541-0041, Japan (Sumitomo Building) Nagoya Branch 1-10-20, Nishiki, Naka-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 460-0003, Japan (Urbannet Fushimi Building 7F) Besshi-Niihama District Div. 5-3, Nishibara-cho 3-chome, Niihama, Ehime 792-8555, Japan

[Domestic Core Facilities]

Mineral Resources Business

Hishikari Mine
3844, Hishikari-Maeme, Isa, Kagoshima 895-2701, Japan

Smelting & Refining Business

Toyo Smelter & Refinery
145-1, Funaya-Aza-Shinchi-Otu, Saijyo, Ehime 793-0005, Japan

Smelting & Refining Business

Niihama Nickel Refinery
5-1, Nishibara-cho 3-chome, Niihama, Ehime 792-8555, Japan

Smelting & Refining Business

Harima Refinery
346-4, Miyanishi, Harima-cho, Kako-gun, Hyogo 675-0145, Japan

Materials Business

Ome District Div.
1-6-1 Suehiro-cho Ome, Tokyo 198-8601 Japan

Materials Business

Isoura Plant
17-3, Isoura-cho, Niihama, Ehime, 792-0002, Japan

Research & Development

Ichikawa Research Center
18-5, Nakakokubun 3-chome, Ichikawa, Chiba 272-8588, Japan

Research & Development

Niihama Research Laboratories
17-5, Isoura-cho, Niihama, Ehime 792-0002, Japan

Research & Development

Mineral Resource & Hydrometallurgy Process Center
5-1, Nishibara-cho 3-chome, Niihama, Ehime 792-8555, Japan

Research & Development

Battery Research Laboratories
17-3, Isoura-cho, Niihama, Ehime 792-0002, Japan

Research & Development

Materials Laboratories
1-6-1 Suehiro-cho Ome, Tokyo 198-8601 Japan

SUMITOMO METAL MINING

Shimbashi Sumitomo Building, 11-3, Shimbashi 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8716, Japan https://www.smm.co.jp/en/

2024-11