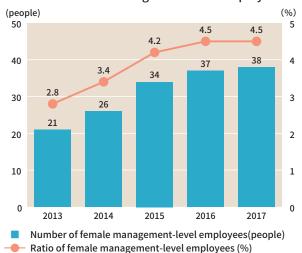
Personnel data

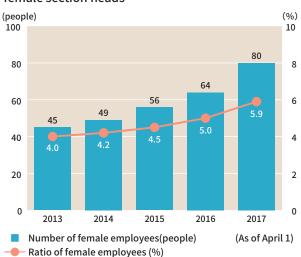
Promotion of diversity

Number of female management-level employees



(As of April 1)

Number of female management-level employees / female section heads



We have prepared a mechanism that enables people with diverse values and backgrounds to work actively. And as an added support for female workers, we are working to foster female section heads who will be promoted to the management level in the future, along with female managers.

Usage of the childcare support system

		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Female employees	Number of female employees who gave birth	30	40	45	32	37
	Number of female employees who took childcare leave	30	40	44	32	37
	Ratio of female employees who took childcare leave (%)	100	100	98	100	100
Male employees	Number of male employees whose spouses gave birth	153	150	176	156	150
	Number of male employees who took maternity leave for spouses*	_	_	-	87	102
	Ratio of male employees who took maternity leave for spouses (%)*	_	_	-	55.8	68.0
	Number of male employees who took childcare leave	0	2	4	9	14
	Ratio of male employees who took childcare leave (%)	0	1.3	2.3	5.8	9.3

^{*}The maternity leave system for spouses was introduced in July 2015, so the data for FY 2015 shows the numbers from July 2015 to March 2016.

Re-hire ratio of age-limit retirees

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Number of age-limit retirees	62	79	31	36	49	52
Number of re-hired workers	53	62	28	32	45	50
Ratio of re-hire (%)	85.5	78.5	90.3	88.9	91.8	96.2

Ratio of employment of people with disabilities

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Number of employees with disabilities	84	84	84
Ratio of employment (%)	2.12	2.18	2.14

Personnel data

Promotion of diversity

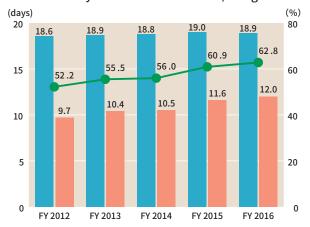
ist of childcare support sys	stems	System for femal	e employees System	for male em	ployees		System for bot	h male and female	employees
Before pregnancy	Pregnancy	Birth	0-years old	1-year old	2-year old	3-year old	Elementary school first-grader	Elementary school fourth-grader	Junior high scho third-grader
Accumulated annual leave for infertility treatment The accumulated annual leave (*) is available for infertility treatment. Allowance: Paid leave Period: 5 working days in a fiscal year	■Leave due to nausea in pregnancy The leave is available to pregnant employees who are prevented from working effectively by morning sickness. Allowance: Paid leave Period: Up to 7 days during pregnancy	■Maternity leave Leave before and after childbirth Allowance: Paid leave Period: From the 6th week before the expected date pf birth to the 8th week after the birth	■Childcare leave Childcare leave is available. Allowance: Childcare leave allowance (20,000 yen per month for up to 6 mont) Period: Until the end of the first April after the age of 2		s				
	■Leave for hospital visit The time-off required to visit a hospital for a medical examination, treatment, or the like is available.		■ Short-time work hours for childcare The working hours can be shortened by hal Allowance: Unpaid for hours not worked Period: Until the end of April of the child	d .			ool		
	Allowance: Paid leave Period: During pregnancy and for 1 year after childbirth								
	Short-time work hours due to pregnancy		■ Staggered hours for childcare The working hours can be adjusted by be beginning of the workday. Period: Until the end of April of the child					ed	
	The working hours can be shortened in half-hour periods for up to 2 hours a day. Allowance: Unpaid for hours not worked		Restriction on overtime and exemption Restriction on overtime: Overtime can be month and no more than 150 hours per	e limited to no mo					
	Period: During pregnancy		Exemption from late-night work:No wor Period: Until the child reaches the age o				k.		
	■Exemption of pregnant employees from overtime, midnight work,								
	and holiday duty Employees who are pregnant or care for a newborn infant are excused from overtime, midnight		■Exemption from overtime for childcar No overtime work is assigned. Period: Until the child reaches the age o						
	work, and holiday work. Period: During pregnancy and for 1 year after childbirth		■Leave for medical care of a child A leave of absence is available for the nursin work-off per year for one child or up to 10 da Time-off in half-day periods is also available Allowance: Paid leave	iys per year in total (for employ	ees with two	or more children) are give	en.	
		■Maternity leave for spouses Aleave of absence of up to 5 days is available to employees whose spouses give birth. Allowance: Paid leave Period: 8 weeks after the birth from the beginning of your spouse's hospitalization	Period: Until the end of April of the child Accumulated annual leave for childcare When caring for a child younger than 1 year of age, you can take childcare leave using the accumulated annual leave system.(*) (You can take the leave even if you have fewer than 10 days of holiday leave in the current year.) Allowance: Paid leave	d's fourth-grade ye	ar in elem	entary scho	The accumulate following five e Allowance: Pai ① Admission co ③ Athletic mee	ed annual leave system (*) i vents held at elementary a d leave eremony ② Graduation ce titing ④ Cultural festival ⑤ our child is enrolled in ele	nd junior high schools. remony Class visit
		Childcare leave Childcare leave based on the accumulated annual leave system (*) is available. Allowance: Paid leave Period: 8 weeks, beginning from the day after your spouse gives birth	■ Childcare hours Employees who care for a child younger than 1 year of age can take childcare breaks twice a day for up to 30 minutes each time, in addition to the normally scheduled breaks. Allowance: Paid leave						

^{*}Accumulated annual leave: Up to 20 days of annual leave expired in previous years can be used for specific reasons.

Personnel data

Work-life balance

Number of days used as annual leave / Usage ratio



- Number of days provided as annual leaveNumber of days used as annual leave
- ──Usage ratio (%)

We continue to support flexible ways of working and have prepared various leave systems. We are also working to develop an environment where our employees feel free to take their annual leaves without constraints.

System to support flexible working styles

Teleworking system	Allows employees to work at home.			
Satellite work system	llows employees to work in business offices nationwide.			
Time-difference work system	$Allows\ employees\ to\ set\ their\ starting\ and\ ending\ times\ themselves\ without\ changing\ their\ working\ hours\ per\ day.$			
Flextime system	We individually manage the of fice hours of each employee according to predetermined monthly working hours.			
Short-time work system	Allows employees to shorten their working hours by half-hour periods for up to 2 hours a day.			

Leave system

Annual leave	We grant our employees up to 20 days of paid leave, setting number based on their careers.
Accumulated annual leave	Up to 20 days of annual leave can be carried over from previous years, for use for certain reasons.
Leave due to a personal sickness or injury	A paid leave of absence is granted for long-term medical treatment, treatment after a hospital discharge, or other forms of care for a personal sickness or injury (counted as accumulated annual leave).
Volunteer leave	A paid leave of absence is granted for participation in a volunteer activity (counted as accumulated annual leave).
Childcare leave	A paid leave of absence is granted for the caretaking of a baby younger than 1 year of age (counted as accumulated annual leave).
Leave for self-development	A paid leave of absence is granted to employees over 45 years of age for self-development and preparation for retirement (counted as accumulated annual leave).
Leave for infertility treatment	A paid leave of absence is granted for infertility treatment (counted as accumulated annual leave).
Leave for school event	A paid leave of absence is granted for school events (counted as accumulated annual leave).
Leave for civil service	A paid leave of absence is granted for participation in an election, the exercise of a citizen's rights, or work as a citizen judge.
Special leave for weddings and funerals	A paid leave of absence is granted for a marriage ceremony, another happy event, or religious ceremony for a relative.
Leave for job transfer	A paid leave of absence is granted for preparation for a job transfer.
Leave due to a disaster	A paid leave of absence is granted to employees suffering from natural disasters or other disasters.
Leave due to a shutdown of traffic	A paid leave of absence is granted when traffic is blocked due to an epidemic disease or work is prohibited to prevent the spread of an infectious disease.
Leave due to a work-related sickness or injury	A paid leave of absence is granted for medical injuries or sicknesses related to work.
Maternity leave	A paid leave of absence is granted to pregnant female employees for childbirth.
Maternity leave for spouses	A paid leave of absence is granted for the support of a spouse being admitted to or discharged from a maternity hospital or for the attendance of a childbirth by a spouse.
Menstrual leave	A paid leave is granted to female employees who can hardly work due to menstrual cramps.
Leave due to nausea in pregnancy	A paid leave of absence is granted to female employees who can hardly work due to nausea in pregnancy.
Leave for medical care for child	A paid leave of absence is granted for the nursing, medical checkups, and immunization of a child.
Leave for refreshment	A paid leave of absence is granted to employees when they reach their 20th and 30th year of service for the company.
Leave for family-care	A paid leave of absence is granted for the care of sick, injured, or handicapped family members.

Environmental management data

Environmental management system

Scope of EMS

Head Office and Research/Information Center
 Head Office (Morinaga Plaza Building)
 Head Office (Meguro Building)
 Head Office (Shibaura DF Building)
 Research/Information Center

Saroma Plant

Betsukai Plant

Morioka Plant

Fukushima Plant

Tone Plant

Tokyo Plant

Tama Site

Tokyo Tama Plant

Yamato Plant

Chilled Products Coordination Center -- East Japan Engineering Research Center

Matsumoto Plant

Fuji Plant

Chukyo Plant

Kinki Plant

Kobe Site

Kobe Plant

Chilled Products Coordination Center -- West Japan

• Yokohama Milk Industry Co., Ltd.

MK CHEESE CO., LTD.

Fuji Nyugyo

Kumamoto Milk Corporation

NIHON SEINYU

TOYONYUGYO

OKINAWA MORINAGA MILK. Co., Ltd.

URAHORO MILK INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

HOKKAIDO HOSHO MILK PLANT Co., Ltd.

● TOYO FERMENTEDMILK CO., LTD.

● TOHOKU MORINAGA MILK CO., LTD., Sendai Plant

● TOHOKU MORINAGA MILK CO., LTD., Akita Plant

Morinaga-Hokuriku Milk Industry Co., Ltd., Toyama Plant

Morinaga-Hokuriku Milk Industry Co., Ltd., Fukui Plant

● FURIJIPORT CO., LTD., Kumamoto Plant

Chez Foret Co., Ltd.

Shiba 5-33-1, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8384

Meguro 4-4-22, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-8657

Shibaura 3-13-8, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0023

Higashihara 5-1-83, Zama City, Kanagawa 252-8583

Nishitomi 123, Saroma-cho-aza, Tokoro-gun, Hokkaido 093-0504

Nishishunbetsukiyokawa-cho 18, Betsukai-cho, Notsuke-gun, Hokkaido 088-2572

Aoyama 2-3-14, Morioka City, Iwate 020-0133

Shimizuuchi 5, Fushiogami-aza, Fukushima City, Fukushima 960-8154

Uchimoriya-machi 4013-1, Joso City, Ibaraki 303-0043

Okudo 1-29-1, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo 124-8577

Tateno 4-515, Higashiyamato City, Tokyo 207-0021

Tateno 4-601, Higashiyamato City, Tokyo 207-0021

Tateno 4-540, Higashiyamato City, Tokyo 207-0021

Tateno 4-515, Higashiyamato City, Tokyo 207-0021

Kamada 2-1-4, Matsumoto City, Nagano 390-0837

Nakazatohigashi-cho 639, Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka 418-0046

Nakanara-cho Hitotsume 1, Konan City, Aichi 483-8256

Tsutoiden-cho 2-95, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo 663-8242

Mayafuto No.3, Nada-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo 657-0854

Mayafuto No.3, Nada-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo 657-0854

Yoshiokahigashi 3-6-1, Ayase City, Kanagawa 252-1125

Ochiaikita 1-1-1, Ayase City, Kanagawa 252-1116

Nameri 18, Nagaizumi-cho, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka 411-0933

Kakizemachi 431-1, Higashi-ku, Kumamoto City, Kumamoto 861-8011

Takanoichi 694-1, Nukanome-aza, Takahata-machi-oaza, Higashiokitama-gun, Yamagata 999-2176

Miiri 1-19-7, Asakita-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima 731-0211

Agarizaki 4-15, Nishihara-cho-aza, Nakagami-gun, Okinawa 903-0105

Zaimoku-cho 1, Urahoro-cho-aza, Tokachi-gun, Hokkaido 089-5607

Katsuraoka-cho 3-8, Otaru City, Hokkaido 047-0264

Okehazama-shinmei 1518, Midori-ku, Nagoya City, Aichi 458-0919

Minato 1-1-9, Miyagino-ku, Sendai City, Miyagi 983-0001

Kamikaruishino 38-1, Iwase-aza, Odate City, Akita 018-3596

Mukaishinjo-machi 8-3-45, Toyama City, Toyama 930-0916

Takagi 2-601, Fukui City, Fukui 910-0805

Morikita-nitahata 1812-24, Kikuchi City, Kumamoto 861-1312

Kamikoya 1355-31, Yachiyo City, Chiba 276-0022

Environmental accounting

(Period: April 1, 2016 - March 31, 2017)
Target area: Direct 13 plants, consolidated 16 plants, head office,
Research/Information Center, branch offices, regional offices, centers

Environmental protection cost

	Item	Unit	FY 2016		
Classification	Breakdown		Investment amount	Cost amount	
	Within business area				
1 Pollution prevention cost	Typical 7 pollution prevention cost	000-yen	178,961	1,171,812	
2 Cost of global environment conservation	Costs for the prevention of CO2 emission, HCFC, HFC, leakage, etc.	000-yen	758,986	430,017	
3 Resource circulation cost	Costs for recycling waste and other resources	000-yen	230,011	300,018	
Area total		000-yen	1,167,958	1,901,847	
	Outside business area				
4 Upstream/downstream cost	Costs for raw materials, distribution, and post-disposal	000-yen	0	581,613	
5 Environmental management cost	Costs for environmental management, preparing lectures, etc.	000-yen	0	263,097	
6 Social activity cost	Costs for greening, clean-up activity promotion, and river cleaning	000-yen	0	24,447	
7 Cost for handling environmental damage	Costs for handling contamination loads	000-yen	0	16,106	
Area total		000-yen	0	885,262	

Environmental conservation effect

	Classification		Effect	Unit	FY 2015	FY 2016		
	1 Effect on pollution-	Air pollution	Reduction of SOx emissions	Ton-SOx	122	-50		
	Prevention costs	prevention	Reduction of NOx emissions	Ton-NOx	66	12		
	2 Effect on cost of		Reduction of CO2 emissions from production	Tons	6,252	11,750		
	global environmen conservation	Prevention of global warming	Reduction of CO2 emissions from office work	Tons	900	472		
			Reduction of CO2 emissions from transport	Tons	900 3,254 239	1,238		
	3 Effect on resource	Effective resource	Reduction of water consumption	000-tons	239	713		
	circulation cost	utilization	Reduction of waste discharge	Tons	968	1,748		
	4 Effect on cost of upstream/		Reduction of the amount of paper containers and packages	Tons	122	778		
	downstream cost-reduction	burden related to containers and packages	Reduction of the amount of plastic containers and packages	Tons	-75	906		

^{*}The effect is indicated by the difference between the relevant year and the previous year (a positive number indicates a decrease; a negative number, an increase).

Environmental economic effect

Classification	Effect	Unit	FY 2015	FY 2016
2 Effect on cost of global environment conservation	Cost reduction through energy saving	000-yen	8,380	256,860
3 Effect on resource circulation cost	Revenue of resource recycling	000-yen	88,039	68,640
3 Effect on resource circulation cost	Reduction of waste disposal cost	000-yen	n —62,274	24,806
4 Effect on upstream/downstream cost	Cost reduction through logistics reduction	000-yen	21,750	26,300

^{*}Each serial number identifying an environmental economic effect corresponds to an environmental conservation cost (table above).

Environmental performance data

Energy and CO2

Electricity purchase amount and private power generation rate



Rate of amount of energy from gas in amount of total fuel energy

—Private power generation rate (%)

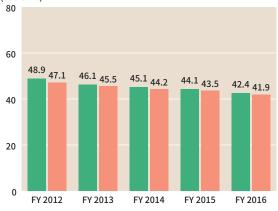


Replacement from oil to gas:

The plants of the Morinaga Milk Group are actively switching from oil to city gas as fuel, as the former generates more CO2 when combusted than the latter.

Resource circulation

Amount of discharged industrial waste / Amount of recycled industrial waste (000-tons)



■ Discharged amount (000-tons) ■ Recycled amount (000-tons)

Amount of discharged industrial waste:

The amount of discharged waste processed by contractors out of the amount of industrial waste generated during business activities, including waste processed for value

Basic unit of discharged industrial waste

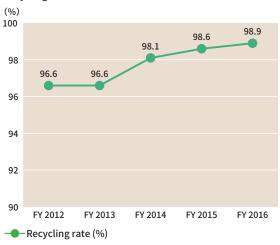


■Generated amount / Production amount (kg/ton)

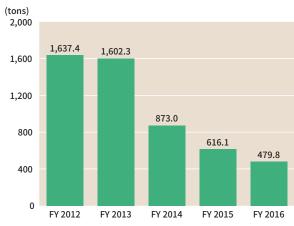
Basic unit of discharged industrial waste:

Numerical value calculated by dividing the weight (tons) of industrial waste generated annually by the annual production amount (tons)

Recycling rate



Amount of waste to be landfilled



Amount of waste to be landfilled (tons)

Amount of waste to be landfilled: Weight of waste to be landfilled

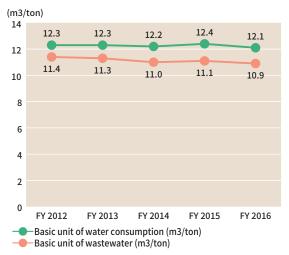
Environmental performance data

Conservation of water resources

Energy-saving strategy

Morinaga Milk has installed co-generation systems and ice banks at the plants to improve energy- efficiency. At the Tokyo Tama plant, we have also installed photovoltaic panels and use the generated electricity for production activities.

Basic unit of water consumption / Basic unit of wastewater



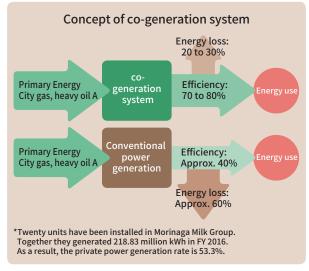
Basic unit of water consumption:

Numeric value calculated by dividing the amount of water (m3) such as tap water, well water, etc. used at the plants by the annual production volume (tons)

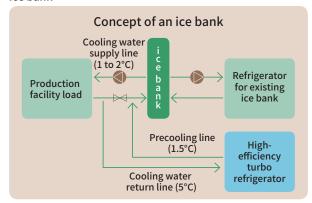
Basic unit of wastewater:

Numeric value calculated by dividing the amount of wastewater (m3) flowing into the plants' wastewater treatment facilities and drain, or discharged from the wastewater treatment facilities, by the annual production volume (tons)

Co-generation system



Ice bank



Actual amount of photovoltaic power generated

by the Tokyo Tama Plant									
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016				
38,034		32,043	31,131	32,619	29,507				