

Fiscal 2014 Data Sheet

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Environmental Data

Scope of calculation:

Activities conducted by Group companies in Japan (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Corporation, Mitsubishi Plastics, Inc., Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., Life Science Institute, Inc., and their subsidiaries), which account for 64% of the Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation (MCHC) Group's net sales.

The fiscal 2014 performance indicators with this tick mark have been assured by KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd. For the Independent Assurance Report, please see page 5 in this data sheet.

		FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
GHG Emissions				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GHG emissions (thousand tonnes of CO ₂ e)* ¹	49,321	51,714	50,604
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scope 1+2	8,991	9,114	8,764
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scope 1	7,936	8,042	7,764
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scope 2	1,055	1,072	1,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scope 3* ²	40,330	42,600	41,840
Category 1	Purchased goods and services	9,280	10,160	10,100
Category 2	Capital goods	—	250	320
Category 3	Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	800	420	460
Category 4* ³	Upstream transportation and distribution (including distribution services whose cost was borne by the Group)	—	570	760 * ³
Category 5	Waste generated in operations	—	130	140
Category 6	Business travel	—	30	60
Category 7	Employee commuting	—	30	30
Category 8	Upstream leased assets	—	—	—
Category 9* ³	Downstream transportation and distribution	—	190	0 * ³
Category 10	Processing of sold products	—	—	—
Category 11	Use of sold products	19,070	20,530	20,630
Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	11,180	9,280	8,690
Category 13	Downstream leased assets	—	—	—
Category 14	Franchises	—	—	—
Category 15	Investments	—	1,010	650

*1 Calculation standards for greenhouse gas emissions: For greenhouse gases covered by the Act on the Rational Use of Energy and the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures, the Company's calculations are in accordance with the methods stipulated by these laws. For gases not covered by either law, the Company has developed calculation methods for each individual gas based on considerations such as the balance of chemical reactions.

*2 For the method of calculating Scope 3, please refer to page 2 of this data sheet.

*3 Downstream transportation and distribution was included in Category 9 until the last fiscal year, but as the Group bears the cost of these services, it has been included in Category 4 from fiscal 2014. This causes divergence.

Energy Consumption				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Energy consumption (TJ)	127,842	127,562	120,553
	Direct consumption (TJ)	108,707	108,689	102,968
	Coal (TJ)	18,548	19,761	19,385
	Oil (TJ)	9,725	10,444	11,155
	Gas (TJ)	13,317	11,807	11,119
	By-product gas and by-product oil (TJ)	67,117	66,677	61,309
	Indirect consumption (TJ)	19,135	18,873	17,585
	Electricity (TJ)* ⁴	17,257	18,660	18,350
	Steam (TJ)	1,878	213	-765

*4 Electricity consumption volumes are converted to joules using the coefficients stipulated by the Act on the Rational Use of Energy (9.97GJ/MWh for daytime use, 9.28GJ/MWh for nighttime use, and 9.76GJ/MWh for other uses).

Environmental Data

Calculation Method for Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Referenced Guidelines

Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and its technical guidance issued by the GHG Protocol, the Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain issued by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and the Green Value Chain Platform initiated by the Japanese government.

Especially, for the emission factors for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, we use data available in the Green Value Chain Platform and information provided by MiLCA, a life cycle assessment software developed by the Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry.

Scope of Calculation

Activities conducted by Group companies in Japan (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Corporation, Mitsubishi Plastics, Inc., Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., Life Science Institute, Inc., and their subsidiaries), which account for 64% of the Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation (MCHC) Group's net sales.

Calculation Method by Category

Category 1 Purchased goods and services	Calculated by multiplying the amounts of raw materials and services in physical or monetary units purchased by the MCHC Group in Japan from outside the Group by the respective emission factor for each type of raw material or service.
Category 2 Capital goods	Calculated by multiplying the amounts invested in capital goods during the year by an emission factor per unit of investment amount. The capital investment in Japan is estimated by multiplying the consolidated capital investment of the MCHC Group by the ratio of net sales of the MCHC Group in Japan.
Category 3 Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	This category includes emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of purchased fuels and those consumed in the generation of electricity that is purchased by the MCHC Group in Japan. Fuel: calculated by multiplying the amount purchased during the year by an emission factor for each fuel type. Electricity and steam: calculated by multiplying the amount purchased from outside the Group by the emission factor of purchased energy.
Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution (including distribution services whose cost was borne by the Group)	This category includes GHG emissions generated during the international transportation of purchased coal, coal derived products, and methanol (raw materials whose GHG emissions from transportation are included in Category 1, such as naphtha, are not included in the scope of calculation for this category). The emissions are calculated by multiplying transportation volume (ton-kilometer) by the emission factor for each mode of transportation, where the transportation volume is calculated by multiplying the freight volume by the transportation distance. Downstream transportation and distribution was included in Category 9 until the last fiscal year, but as the Group bears the cost of these services, it has been included in Category 4 from fiscal 2014. Of GHG emissions generated in transporting products within Japan that have been sold (downstream side), the emissions are calculated by subtracting the Scope 1 emissions of the Group's logistics subsidiaries in Japan from total emissions resulting from the shipping of cargoes that were reported under the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. The emissions related to international transportation of exported goods are calculated by focusing on large transportation volume for petrochemical products and coal products. The emissions are calculated by multiplying transportation volume (ton-kilometer) by the emission factor for each mode of transportation, where the transportation volume is calculated by multiplying the freight volume by the transportation distance.
Category 5 Waste generated in operations	This category includes GHG emissions generated during the incineration, landfill disposal, and recycling of waste products emitted from production sites in Japan. Waste that is incinerated or disposed of in landfill includes items such as sludge and plastic, and the GHGs that are released during incineration are calculated by multiplying the amount of waste by a corresponding emission factor.
Category 6 Business travel	The amount of business travel expenses for two Group companies for the year is calculated, and the ratio to net sales for these amounts is used as the representative figure for the MCHC Group in Japan (business travel expense ratio). The business travel expenses for the entire MCHC Group in Japan (Domestic MCHC group) are estimated by multiplying the net sales for the MCHC Group by the Domestic MCHC group net sales ratio and the business travel expense ratio. GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying this amount by an emission factor calculated based on each business trip's details in a certain Group company and the emission factors for each transportation mode.
Category 7 Employee commuting	The number of employees at each worksite in Japan is multiplied by the ratios of transportation modes used for commuting in each prefecture (according to a national survey in 2010) to estimate the number of employees using each mode of transportation for the entire MCHC Group in Japan. Commute distances are calculated using the national statistics for Japan, and these are multiplied by the emission factor for each mode of transportation.
Category 8 Upstream leased assets	Since the amount of applicable lease assets is negligible, this category is not estimated.
Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution	The emissions associated with the transportation of sold products fall within Category 4 as the Group basically bears the cost of transporting products. Based on this interpretation, they have been included in Category 4 from fiscal 2014 and, as a result, Category 9 was 0.
Category 10 Processing of sold products	The MCHC Group's main product group is raw materials products, and since these products can be processed into many types of products it is difficult to rationally calculate the GHG emissions associated with the products' processing. Therefore, in accordance with the WBCSD calculation guidance for the chemical industry, we exclude this category from the scope of calculation.
Category 11 Use of sold products	The amount of GHG emissions generated from combustion of fuel products sold outside of the MCHC Group (cokes, coke oven gas, etc.). The emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of each type of fuel sold by an emission factor.
Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	The final disposal location (Japan or overseas) is estimated for each type of the product sold that is used as raw materials, and the emissions are calculated by multiplying the disposal amount for each location by the emission factor for each final product and the disposal method for each location. The disposal method for final products overseas in fiscal 2014 is estimated to be 20% incineration and 80% landfill disposal. For fiscal 2014, the degradation scenario for plastics landfill disposal was reviewed and as a result, the emissions factor for some plastics, such as PET, has become smaller.
Category 13 Downstream leased assets	Since the amount of applicable lease assets is negligible, this category is not estimated.
Category 14 Franchises	As the Group does not have any businesses in this format, there are no emissions in this category.
Category 15 Investments	The amount of GHG emissions related to investments are calculated for the 10 main investee companies in which MCHC held special investment shares (shareholding ratios of 20-50%) by multiplying the emissions of these companies by MCHC's shareholding ratio (number of shares held by MCHC/total number of issued shares). The investee companies' GHG emissions are based on figures published in accordance with the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures, however, since the actual figures for fiscal 2014 have yet to be announced, the figures for fiscal 2012 were used as a substitute as they were the most recently published figures. As an exception, we collected the actual fiscal 2014 emissions data by a hearing directly from Kashima Kita Electric Power Corporation, which accounted for about 90% of the total Category 15 emissions.

Fiscal 2014 Data Sheet

Environmental Data

Scope of calculation:

Activities conducted by Group companies in Japan (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Corporation, Mitsubishi Plastics, Inc., Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., Life Science Institute, Inc., and their subsidiaries), which account for 64% of the Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation (MCHC) Group's net sales.

- The fiscal 2014 performance indicators with this tick mark have been assured by KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd. For the Independent Assurance Report, please see page 5 in this data sheet.

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Environmental Impact			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOx emissions (thousand tonnes)	10.96	9.94	8.88
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOx emissions (thousand tonnes)	3.14	3.22	3.06
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Particulate emissions (thousand tonnes)	0.24	0.21	0.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VOC emissions (thousand tonnes)* ¹	4.53	4.57	5.67
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COD (thousand tonnes)* ²	2.10	1.93	1.75
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total nitrogen (thousand tonnes)* ²	6.07	5.76	5.68
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total phosphorus (thousand tonnes)* ²	0.08	0.07	0.06

*1 VOC: Chemicals subject to data collection are specified as VOC by the Japanese pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) system and in the PRTR chemical survey of the Japan Chemical Industry Association, as well as ethylene and propylene.

*2 COD, total phosphorus, and total nitrogen: The sum of discharge into rivers, lakes, and oceans. Does not include discharge into sewers.

Water Usage/Discharge			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water usage (million m ³) (excluding seawater)	183	181	174
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water discharge (million m ³) (excluding seawater)	104	102	90
Water discharge into oceans (million m ³) (excluding seawater)	67	62	52
Water discharge into lakes and rivers (million m ³)	33	36	34
Water discharge into sewers (million m ³)	4	4	4

Waste			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste generated (thousand tonnes)	409	368	380 ^{*3}
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landfill disposal (thousand tonnes)	7	6	8 ^{*4}
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRTR chemical substance emissions (thousand tonnes)	1.12	1.20	1.63

*3 For the entire MCHC Group, apart from the above, waste generated from the waste treatment business in fiscal 2013 was 33 thousand tonnes and fiscal 2014, 27 thousand tonnes.

*4 For the entire MCHC Group, apart from the above, landfill disposal from the waste treatment business in fiscal 2013 was 7.4 thousand tonnes and fiscal 2014, 2.9 thousand tonnes.

Environmental Accounting			
Environmental protection cost			
Investment amount (million yen)	3,672	5,908	6,785
Expense amount (million yen)	35,434	33,899	36,205
Economic benefit of environmental protection measures (million yen) ^{*5}	2,782	3,441	3,243

*5 Scope of calculation: Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Corporation, Mitsubishi Plastics, Inc., Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., and each company's Group companies in Japan.

There were no significant environmental accidents or leaks and no hazardous wastes as defined by the Basel Convention were transported.

Social Data

Data is for the period from April 1 to March 31 of each fiscal year or as of March 31

Scope of calculation:

The FY2012 and FY 2013 figures are those employed by the four core operating companies (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Corporation, Mitsubishi Plastics, Inc. and Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd.) excluding those seconded from the Group but including those seconded to the Group. The FY2014 figures are those employed by the four core operating companies including those seconded from the Group but excluding those seconded to the Group.

The fiscal 2014 performance indicators with this tick mark have been assured by KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.
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		FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Basic Information				
Number of employees		16,801	16,580	20,886
Number of employees by gender	Male	14,411	14,186	17,742
	Female	2,390	2,394	3,144
Number of employees by age group	20s or younger	2,202	2,004	2,164
	30s	4,463	4,316	5,042
	40s	6,158	6,098	8,235
	50s or older	3,978	4,162	5,445
Average age		41.9	42.0	42.9
Number of new employees* ¹		265	266	360
Number of employee turnover* ²		129	189	421
Number of unionized employees		12,152	11,941	14,451
Percentage of unionized employees		72.3	72.0	69.2
Number of layoffs		0	0	0

*¹ Calculation methods changed and from fiscal 2014 include the total number of new employees. (Until fiscal 2013 this number included regular university graduate recruits only.)

*² Calculation methods changed and from fiscal 2014 refer to the number of people who left the four core operating companies, including retirees, as the total employee turnover. In fiscal 2013, employee turnover was 453, including retirees.

Diversity				
Percentage of female employees		14.2	14.4	15.1
Percentage of female managers* ³		5.6	6.1	7.4
Percentage of employees with disabilities		1.9	2.1	2.1
Number of employees rehired post-retirement		982	1,121	1,023

*³ Percentage of female employees to employees at assistant manager level and above.

Work-Life Balance				
Number of employees taking childcare leave	Total	202	235	288
	Male	12	14	16
	Female	190	221	272
Number of employees taking family care leave		6	19	12
Acquisition rate of annual paid leave		65.3	66.7	66.9

Occupational Health				
Lost-time injuries frequency rate* ^{4,5}		0.25	0.32	0.32

*⁴ Scope of calculation: the five operating companies (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Corporation, Mitsubishi Plastics, Inc., Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd. and Life Science Institute, Inc.) and their Group companies in Japan which have divisions engaging in manufacturing.

*⁵ Lost-time injuries frequency rate: Number of lost-time injuries and fatalities per million hours worked.

Other				
Number of employees taking volunteer leave		61	61	48
Charitable contributions (million yen) * ⁶		2394	2561	1,888
Political contributions (million yen) * ⁶		0	18	27

*⁶ Scope of calculation: the five operating companies (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Corporation, Mitsubishi Plastics, Inc., Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd. and Life Science Institute, Inc.)

Independent Assurance Report



Independent Assurance Report

To the President and CEO of Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation

We were engaged by Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation (the “Company”) to undertake a limited assurance engagement of the environmental and social performance indicators marked with for the period from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 (the “Indicators”) included in its Fiscal 2014 Data Sheet (the “Data sheet”) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

The Company’s Responsibility

The Company is responsible for the preparation of the Indicators in accordance with its own reporting criteria (the “Company’s reporting criteria”), as described in the Data sheet, which are derived, among others, from the Act on the Rational Use of Energy, Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures, GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and WBCSD Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain, the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines Version 3.0 of the Global Reporting Initiative and Environmental Reporting Guidelines of Japan’s Ministry of the Environment.

Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the Indicators based on the procedures we have performed. We conducted our engagement in accordance with ‘International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information’, ‘ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements’, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and the ‘Practical Guidelines for the Assurance of Sustainability Information’ of the Japanese Association of Assurance Organizations for Sustainability Information. The limited assurance engagement consisted of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of information presented in the Data sheet, and applying analytical and other procedures, and the procedures performed vary in nature from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. The level of assurance provided is thus not as high as that provided by a reasonable assurance engagement.

Our assurance procedures included:

- Interviewing with the Company’s responsible personnel to obtain an understanding of its policy for the preparation of the Data sheet and reviewing the Company’s reporting criteria.
- Inquiring about the design of the systems and methods used to collect and process the Indicators.
- Performing analytical reviews of the Indicators.
- Examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the generation, aggregation and reporting of the Indicators in conformity with the Company’s reporting criteria, and also recalculating the Indicators.
- Visiting to the Otake Production Center of Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd. selected on the basis of a risk analysis.
- Evaluating the overall statement in which the Indicators are expressed.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed, as described above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Indicators in the Data sheet are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Company’s reporting criteria as described in the Data sheet.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which includes independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. In accordance with International Standard on Quality Control 1, we maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.

KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.

Tokyo, Japan

December 24, 2015