

# Fiscal 2024 Data Sheet

(Aggregation period: April 1–March 31 of each fiscal year, and March 31 of each fiscal year)

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## Environmental Data

### Boundary of data aggregation:

The data for fiscal 2023 and 2024 covers Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation (hereafter abbreviated as MCC), Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma Corporation (hereafter abbreviated as MTPC) and Nippon Sanso Holdings Corporation (hereafter abbreviated as NSHD) as well as their Group companies in Japan and overseas. The fiscal 2024 data coverage represents 87.8% of the Mitsubishi Chemical Group's revenue. The data for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, Life Science Institute, Inc. (hereafter abbreviated as LSII) and NSHD as well as their Group companies in Japan and overseas.

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	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024 (Year on year)	
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions</b>				
Greenhouse gas emissions (thousand metric tons-CO <sub>2</sub> e) <sup>*1</sup>	63,345	60,842	<b>53,781</b> (88%)	☑
Scope1	6,685	6,497	<b>6,277</b> (97%)	☑
Scope2	7,685	7,299	<b>6,542</b> (90%)	☑
Total <sup>*2, *3</sup>	14,369	13,796	<b>12,819</b> (93%)	☑
Scope 3 <sup>*4</sup>	48,976	47,046	<b>40,962</b> (87%)	☑
Category 1 Purchased goods and services	17,912	17,749	<b>16,904</b> (95%)	
Category 2 Capital goods	809	814	<b>972</b> (119%)	
Category 3 Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	2,462	2,342	<b>2,154</b> (92%)	
Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution (including distribution services whose cost was borne by the Group)	270	394	<b>348</b> (88%)	
Category 5 Waste generated in operations	68	74	<b>83</b> (112%)	
Category 6 Business travel	27	9	<b>8</b> (89%)	
Category 7 Employee commuting	117	25	<b>28</b> (112%)	
Category 8 Upstream leased assets	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b> (N/A)	
Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution	0	0	<b>0</b> (N/A)	
Category 10 Processing of sold products	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b> (N/A)	
Category 11 Use of sold products	17,161	16,146	<b>11,364</b> (70%)	
Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	8,639	7,681	<b>7,152</b> (93%)	
Category 13 Downstream leased assets	N/A	46	<b>46</b> (100%)	
Category 14 Franchises	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b> (N/A)	
Category 15 Investments	1,511	1,766	<b>1,903</b> (108%)	

<b>Energy consumption</b>				
Energy consumption (GWh) <sup>*2, *5</sup>	43,190	42,579	<b>40,488</b> (95%)	☑
Coal (GWh)	3,089	3,564	<b>3,497</b> (98%)	
Oil (GWh)	2,830	2,869	<b>2,809</b> (98%)	
Gas (GWh)	5,803	5,084	<b>5,273</b> (104%)	
By-product gas and by-product oil (GWh)	12,735	12,373	<b>10,845</b> (88%)	
Purchased electricity (GWh)	14,214	14,448	<b>14,163</b> (98%)	
Purchased steam (GWh)	4,518	4,241	<b>3,901</b> (92%)	

\*1 GHG emissions quantification is subject to uncertainty when measuring activity data, determining emission factors, and considering scientific uncertainty inherent in the Global Warming Potentials. The figures for Scope1 of FY2023 have been retroactively corrected following the identification of errors in certain reported values.

\*2 Based on the GHG protocol, this figure includes energy consumption and GHG emissions for producing electricity and steam sold externally. The data includes half of energy consumption and GHG emissions by the joint operation in Japan.

\*3 Scope 1 emissions are calculated using the emission factors specified in the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. GHG emissions not subject to reporting under the Act are calculated using individually established calculation rules based on chemical reaction balances, etc. Scope 2 emissions are calculated with power company-specific emission factors or country level emission factors published by the IEA. For emissions in Japan, the basic emission factors specified in the Act are used as the basis, and alternative values are used if the supplier is unknown.

\*4 For the calculation method for Scope 3 GHG emissions, see page 3 of this data sheet.

\*5 The unit higher heating values for fuels specified in the Act on the Rational Use of Energy are used.

## Fiscal 2024 Data Sheet

### Environmental Data

#### Boundary of data aggregation:

The data for fiscal 2023 and 2024 covers MCC, MTPC and NSHD as well as their Group companies in Japan and overseas. The fiscal 2024 data coverage represents 87.8% of the Mitsubishi Chemical Group's revenue. The data for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII and NSHD as well as their Group companies in Japan and overseas.

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	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	
<b>Environmental Impact</b>				
NOx emissions (thousand metric tons)	6.81	6.10	<b>5.53</b>	✓
SOx emissions (thousand metric tons)	2.31	2.36	<b>1.66</b>	✓
Particulate emissions (thousand metric tons)	0.2	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	✓
VOC emissions (thousand metric tons)*1	4.53	4.05	<b>4.28</b>	✓
COD (thousand metric tons)*2	1.48	1.32	<b>1.11</b>	✓
Total nitrogen load (thousand metric tons)*2	4.40	3.94	<b>3.36</b>	✓
Total phosphorous load (thousand metric tons)*2	0.04	0.04	<b>0.04</b>	✓
PRTR chemical substance emissions (thousand metric tons)*3	0.92	1.08	<b>1.08</b>	✓

\*1 VOC: Chemicals subject to data collection in Japan are VOCs included in the Japanese pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) Law and in the PRTR chemical survey of the Japan Chemical Industry Association, as well as ethylene, propylene and ethanol. Overseas, in addition to those substances, VOCs specified by the laws and regulations of each country are included.

\*2 COD, total nitrogen load and total phosphorous load each show total quantity of pollutants discharged into rivers, lakes and oceans. Pollutants discharged into sewage systems and off-site wastewater treatment plants are excluded.

\*3 PRTR chemical substance emissions: The boundary of data aggregation covers MCC, MTPC, LSII (fiscal 2022 only), NSHD and their Group companies' operating sites in Japan. The figures for FY2023 have been retroactively adjusted due to the addition of substances subject to the PRTR Law that were not included in the calculations in previous years.

<b>Water Withdrawal/Discharge</b>				
Water withdrawal (million m <sup>3</sup> ) (excluding seawater)	212	203	<b>195</b>	✓
Water withdrawal in Water risk regions (million m <sup>3</sup> ) (excluding seawater)*4	24	23	-	✓
Water discharge (million m <sup>3</sup> ) (excluding seawater)	168	163	<b>160</b>	✓
Water discharge into oceans (million m <sup>3</sup> ) (excluding seawater)	70	69	<b>71</b>	
Water discharge into lakes and rivers (million m <sup>3</sup> )	74	73	<b>70</b>	
Water discharge into sewers and off-site wastewater treatment plants (million m <sup>3</sup> )	22	21	<b>19</b>	
Water discharge in Water risk regions (million m <sup>3</sup> ) (excluding seawater)*4	17	16	-	✓

\*4 According to our review on water risk assessment method in FY2024 and survey our major bases that account for the top 90% of our water withdrawal volume (excluding seawater), we determined none of our bases fell into the category of water risk areas because all the target bases were below 3 points at the Baseline Water Stress Score of Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Regarding FY2022 and FY2023, Water risk regions are the Okayama, Kagawa and Kakogawa plants in Japan and two factories in Merak, Indonesia.

<b>Waste</b>				
Waste generated (thousand metric tons)*5	372(12)	367(10)	<b>349(10)</b>	✓
Landfill disposal (thousand metric tons)*6	24(3.9)	20(3.7)	<b>14(4.0)</b>	✓
Hazardous waste discharged (thousand metric tons)*7	47	43	<b>39</b>	✓

\*5 Figures in parentheses denote quantity of waste generated from the waste treatment business (not included).

\*6 Figures in parentheses denote quantity of landfill disposal from the waste treatment business (not included).

\*7 Hazardous waste discharged: The data covers MCC, MTPC, LSII (fiscal 2022 only), NSHD as well as their Group companies in Japan and overseas. Definitions of Hazardous waste are based on regulations in the countries where they are generated.

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

## Environmental Data

# Calculation Method for Scope 3 GHG Emissions

### Referenced Guidelines

Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated with reference to 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 IDEA ver.3.5.1 (IPCC2021 with LULUCF AR6) a life cycle assessment database developed by the Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry and the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology.

### Boundary of data aggregation:

The data for fiscal 2023 and 2024 covers MCC, MTPC and NSHD as well as their Group companies in Japan and overseas. The data for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII and NSHD as well as their Group companies in Japan and overseas.

### Calculation Method by Category

<b>Category 1</b> Purchased goods and services	Calculated by multiplying the amounts of raw materials and services in physical or monetary units purchased by Group companies from outside the Mitsubishi Chemical Group by the respective emission factor for each type of raw material or service.
<b>Category 2</b> Capital goods	Calculated by multiplying the amounts invested in capital goods during the year by an emission factor per unit of investment amount.
<b>Category 3</b> 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 production of electricity and steam that are purchased by the Mitsubishi Chemical Group. 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 upstream emission factor for each purchased energy reflecting T&D loss.
<b>Category 4</b> 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 coal derived products, olefins, and methanol, which have significant transport weight. (Raw materials whose GHG emissions from transportation are included in Category 1 are not included in the scope of calculation for this category). Transportation and distribution of products for which the Group bears the cost are included in this category. 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.
<b>Category 5</b> Waste generated in operations	This category includes GHG emissions generated during the incineration, landfill disposal, and recycling of waste discharged from production sites. Waste that is incinerated or landfilled 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.
<b>Category 6</b> Business travel	For fiscal 2023 and 2024, the figure is calculated by multiplying the number of employees by the emissions intensity per employee. Until fiscal 2022, the amount of business travel expenses for two Group companies for a year is calculated, and the ratio to revenue for these amounts is used as the representative figure for the Mitsubishi Chemical Group (business travel expense ratio). The business travel expenses for the entire Mitsubishi Chemical Group are estimated by multiplying the revenue for the Mitsubishi Chemical Group by 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.
<b>Category 7</b> Employee commuting	For fiscal 2023 and 2024, we set the number of business days, working patterns, and city classifications for both Japan and overseas, and calculated emissions by multiplying the number of employees by the emissions intensity per business day, number of employees, and number of working days. Until fiscal 2022, in Japan, the number of employees at each worksite 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 Mitsubishi Chemical 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. Overseas, the emissions are estimated based on the assumptions of the WBCSD guidelines.
<b>Category 8</b> Upstream leased assets	Since the amount of applicable lease assets is negligible, this category is not estimated.
<b>Category 9</b> 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.
<b>Category 10</b> Processing of sold products	The Mitsubishi Chemical 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.
<b>Category 11</b> Use of sold products	The amount of GHG emissions generated from combustion of fuel products sold outside of the Mitsubishi Chemical Group (coke, coke oven gas, etc.) is calculated by multiplying the amount of each type of fuel sold by an emission factor. CO2 emissions generated from the products NSHD sold, such as propane gas and dry ice, and from operation of the air separation units (ASU) it sold (calculated for the number of years of depreciation in accounting treatment), have been added to the calculations.
<b>Category 12</b> 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 is estimated to be 20% incineration and 80% landfill disposal.
<b>Category 13</b> Downstream leased assets	From fiscal 2023, NSHD will calculate CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from the use of electricity during the operation of air separation units leased to customers.
<b>Category 14</b> Franchises	As the Group does not have any businesses in this format, there are no emissions in this category.
<b>Category 15</b> Investment	Emissions from major investee companies in Japan (specified business emitters) in which Mitsubishi Chemical Group has a 20%-50% shareholding among its subsidiaries and affiliates, and 10 affiliates of NSHD in Japan that produce gas, are calculated by multiplying these emissions by Mitsubishi Chemical Group Corporation's shareholding percentage in the investee companies (number of shares held / number of shares issued), and for NSHD's affiliates, by the shareholding percentage of NSHD. 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 2024 have yet to be announced, the most recently published figures are substituted. Actual fiscal 2024 emissions data is used for Kashima Kita Electric Power Corporation and the main affiliates of NSHD, which have a significant amount of emissions.

## Social Data

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		FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	
<b>Basic Information</b>					
Number of employees		22,325	22,169	<b>21,263</b>	✓
Number of employees by gender	Male	18,545	18,372	<b>17,560</b>	✓
	Female	3,780	3,797	<b>3,703</b>	✓
Number of employees by age group	20s or younger	2,689	2,512	<b>2,341</b>	✓
	30s	4,705	4,454	<b>4,231</b>	✓
	40s	6,303	6,145	<b>5,773</b>	✓
	50s or older	8,628	9,058	<b>8,918</b>	✓
Average age		43.5	45.1	<b>45.5</b>	✓
Number of new employees		515	468	<b>487</b>	✓
Percentage of female in total number of new employees(%)		20.6	22.2	<b>20.3</b>	
Percentage of female in total number of career-track hires(%)		28.0	25.8	<b>21.5</b>	
Number of employee turnover*1		734	700	<b>1,302</b>	✓
Voluntary turnover rate(%)*2		1.68	2.47	<b>2.19</b>	
Number of unionized employees		15,339	15,155	<b>14,346</b>	✓
Percentage of unionized employees		69.0	68.4	<b>67.5</b>	✓

Boundary of data aggregation: The figures for 2023 and 2024 show those employed by MCC, MTPC and Taiyo Nippon Sanso Corporation (hereafter abbreviated as TNSC), including those seconded to other companies but excluding those seconded from other companies and workers in fixed-term employment. The figures for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII and TNSC.

\*1 The number of turnover includes due to business restructuring (transfers out side the group). Regarding FY2024, the number of turnover at MTPC has increased.

\*2 Ratio of the number of voluntary turnover in the current fiscal year divided by the number of employees at the end of previous fiscal year

### Diversity

Percentage of female employees	16.9	17.1	<b>17.4</b>	✓
Percentage of female managers - Assistant manager level or above	10.6	10.9	<b>11.4</b>	✓
Percentage of female managers - Manager level or above	5.6	5.8	<b>6.0</b>	✓
Percentage of employees with disabilities	2.5	2.5	<b>2.7</b>	✓
Number of employees rehired post-retirement	932	823	<b>621</b>	✓

Boundary of data aggregation: The figures for 2023 and 2024 show those employed by MCC, MTPC and TNSC including those seconded to other companies but excluding those seconded from other companies. Indicators other than the number of employees rehired post-retirement do not include workers in fixed-term employment. Employees of a special subsidiary and affiliates of MTPC that are certified under the Act on Promotion of Employment of Persons with Disabilities are included in the calculation of percentage of employees with disabilities. The figures for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII and TNSC.

#### Gender Pay Gap/ %<sup>3</sup>

Boundary of data aggregation:

Executives:

The figures show the pay ratios of female to male of directors of the board (excluding outside directors of the board), corporate executive officers, executive officers employed by or belong to Mitsubishi Chemical Group Corporation (hereafter abbreviated as MCG), MCC, MTPC, NSHD and TNSC.

Management level, Non-management level:

The figures show the pay ratios of female to male of Management level and Non-Management level employees (including those joining on secondment and excluding those seconded to other companies, those seconded from other companies and workers in fixed-term employment) employed by MCG, MCC, MTPC, NSHD and TNSC.

		FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Executives	Basic remuneration <sup>*4</sup>	96.0	75.2	<b>77.0</b>
	Basic remuneration <sup>*4</sup> +Performance-linked remuneration <sup>*5</sup>	93.2	84.9	<b>76.1</b>
Management level (Manager level or above)	Basic remuneration <sup>*6</sup>	92.8	93.1	<b>95.9</b>
	Basic remuneration <sup>*6</sup> +bonus	91.2	94.6	<b>98.7</b>
Non-management level	Basic remuneration <sup>*7</sup>	80.0	78.3	<b>79.8</b>

\*3 Pay ratio of women to men

Executives

Remuneration paid by the boundary companies of the data aggregation.

\*4 Basic remuneration includes fringe benefits.

\*5 Performance-linked remuneration includes bonuses and stock remuneration for executives.

Stock remuneration is calculated based on the total amount of shares with restriction of transfer and performance share unit (PSU) recorded as expenses in the reporting year. Management level (Manager level or above)

In accordance with the personnel system of each operating company, employees who are deemed to be manager level or above are classified as "management level."

\*6 Basic remuneration includes various allowances (excluding retirement allowance and actual expense items such as commuting allowance). Regarding FY2024, employees working outside of Japan are not included.

Non-management level

\*7 Basic remuneration includes various allowances (excluding retirement allowance and actual expense items such as commuting allowance). Regarding FY2024, employees working outside of Japan are not included.

## Fiscal 2024 Data Sheet

### Social Data

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		FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
<b>Work-Life Balance</b>				
Childcare leave utilization rate(%)	Male* <sup>8</sup>	65.0	73.3	<b>80.1</b>
	Female* <sup>8</sup>	100.0	116.5	<b>88.5</b>
Number of employees taking childcare leave	Total	623	667	<b>689</b> ☑
	Male	387	421	<b>455</b> ☑
	Female	236	246	<b>234</b> ☑
Number of employees taking family care leave		54	76	<b>83</b> ☑
Paid leave utilization rate(%) <sup>9</sup>		77.3	80.6	<b>78.4</b> ☑

Boundary of data aggregation: The figures for 2023 and 2024 show those employed by MCC, MTPC and TNSC, including those seconded to other companies but excluding those seconded from other companies and workers in fixed-term employment. The figures for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII and TNSC.

\*<sup>8</sup> The childcare leave utilization rate is calculated using the formula: Number of employees who started childcare leave ÷ People who gave birth (spouse gave birth) × 100. The number of employees who started childcare leave is counted based on the start date of the leave, and those who gave birth (spouse giving birth) are counted based on the date of birth, so the childcare leave take rate may exceed 100%.

\*<sup>9</sup> The denominator is the number of days newly granted and the numerator is the number of days acquired in the reporting fiscal year. The denominator does not include the number of days carried over from the previous fiscal year.

### Occupational Safety

Lost-time injuries frequency rate (LTIFR) <sup>*10</sup>	0.89	1.16	<b>0.99</b> ☑
Lost-time occupational illness frequency rate <sup>*11</sup>	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b> ☑
Stress check examination rate(%) <sup>*12</sup>	92.1	90.8	<b>95.6</b>
High stress rate(%) <sup>*13</sup>	9.5	9.8	<b>7.4</b>
Tier 1 Process Safety Event Rate (PSE1R) <sup>*14</sup>	0.07	0.08	<b>0.15</b> ☑
Number of fatalities <sup>*15</sup>	0	0	<b>0</b> ☑

\*<sup>10</sup> The LTIFR is the number of lost-time injuries and fatalities per million hours worked. Lower back pain and heat stroke are classified as injuries.

Boundary of data aggregation: The data covers MCC, MTPC, NSHD and their Group companies in Japan and overseas with worksite operation units. The figures for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII, NSHD and their Group companies in Japan and overseas with worksite operation units. The scope of the data excludes closed plants. In fiscal 2023, one accident resulting in lost-time injury occurred at a closed plant.

\*<sup>11</sup> Lost-time occupational illness frequency rate is the number of occupational illness with lost workdays occurred in the reporting year per one million working hours. Not including lower back pain and heat stroke.

Boundary of data aggregation: The figures show those employed by MCC, LSII (2022 only), TNSC and employees (includes temporary employees, and excludes those seconded from MCC, LSII (2022 only), TNSC who work for MTPC and its Group companies in Japan. For the same period, figures does not include employees of LSII who work outside the head office.

\*<sup>12</sup> Stress check examination rate: Percentage of people who took the stress check among the number of people eligible for the stress check

Boundary of data aggregation:

MCC, MTPC, LSII (fiscal 2022 only): Employees belonging to each company (including rehired, contracted, part-time and temporary employees) (including those accept to be seconded, excluding those seconded outside the company)

TNSC: Those employed by TNSC (including those seconded from other companies but excluding those seconded to other companies and workers in fixed-term employment) + temporary employees of logistics site.

\*<sup>13</sup> High stress rate: Percentage of people judged to be under high stress through stress checks (judgment criteria vary by company)

\*<sup>14</sup> The PSE1R is the number of PSE Tier 1 per million hours worked.

The definition of PSE Tier1 by the Center for Chemical Process Safety (CCPS) is applied (however, third-party lost-time injuries are included).

When determining a Tier 1 PSE by comparing released material amount with Tier 1 Threshold Quantity, the duration of this release is assumed to be 1 hour. The total working hours used to calculate Tier 1 Process Safety Event Rate include only the working hours of employees and do not include the working hours of contractors.

Boundary of data aggregation: The data covers MCC, MTPC and NSHD and that have Group companies with worksite operation units in Japan and overseas. The figures for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII, NSHD and that have Group companies with worksite operation units in Japan and overseas. The scope of the data excludes closed plants. In fiscal 2023, one accident resulting in Tier 1 PSE occurred at a closed plant.

\*<sup>15</sup> Number of fatalities is the total number of occupational accident fatalities for employees.

Boundary of data aggregation: The data covers MCC, MTPC and NSHD and their Group companies in Japan and overseas with worksite operation units. The figures for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII, NSHD and that have Group companies with worksite operation units in Japan and overseas. The scope of the data excludes closed plants.

### Other

Number of employees taking volunteer leave <sup>*1</sup>	4	6	<b>7</b> ☑
Charitable contributions (million yen) <sup>*2</sup>	1,091	759	<b>1,186</b>
Political contributions (million yen) <sup>*2</sup>	17	12	<b>3</b>

\*<sup>1</sup> Boundary of data aggregation: The figures for 2023 and 2024 show those employed by MCC, MTPC and TNSC including those seconded to other companies but excluding those seconded from other companies and workers in fixed-term employment. The figures for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII, TNSC including those seconded to other companies but excluding those seconded from other companies and workers in fixed-term employment.

\*<sup>2</sup> Boundary of data aggregation: The figures for 2023 and 2024 show MCC, MTPC and NSHD. The figures for fiscal 2022 cover MCC, MTPC, LSII and NSHD.

# Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report

## **Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report**

To the Representative Corporate Executive Officer,  
President and Chief Executive Officer of Mitsubishi Chemical Group Corporation

### **Conclusion**

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether selected environmental and social performance indicators (the "subject matter information" or the "SMI") presented in Mitsubishi Chemical Group Corporation's (the "Company") Fiscal 2024 Data Sheet (the "Data Sheet") as of June 1, 2024 and March 31, 2025 and for the year ended March 31, 2025, have been prepared in accordance with the criteria (the "Criteria"), which are established by the Company and are explained in the Data Sheet. The SMI subject to the assurance engagement is indicated in the Data Sheet with the symbol "☑".

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the Company's SMI as of June 1, 2024 and March 31, 2025 and for the year ended March 31, 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA).

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

### **Other information**

Our conclusion on the SMI does not extend to any other information that accompanies or contains the SMI (hereafter referred to as "other information"). We have read the other information but have not performed any procedures with respect to the other information.

### **Responsibilities for the SMI**

Management of the Company are responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the SMI that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting or developing suitable criteria for preparing the SMI and appropriately referring to or describing the criteria used; and
- preparing the SMI in accordance with the Criteria.

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## **Inherent limitations in preparing the SMI**

As described in Environmental Data of the Data Sheet, GHG emissions quantification is subject to uncertainty when measuring activity data, determining emission factors, and considering scientific uncertainty inherent in the Global Warming Potentials. Hence, the selection by management of a different but acceptable measurement method, activity data, emission factors, and relevant assumptions or parameters could have resulted in materially different amounts being reported.

## **Our responsibilities**

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the SMI is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our conclusion to the management of the Company.

## Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the SMI that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our procedures selected depended on our understanding of the SMI and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise. In carrying out our engagement, the procedures we performed primarily consisted of:

- assessing the suitability of the criteria applied to prepare the SMI;
- conducting interviews with the relevant personnel of the Company to obtain an understanding of the key processes, relevant systems and controls in place over the preparation of the SMI;
- performing analytical procedures including trend analysis;
- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatements;
- performing site visits at two of the Company's sites which were determined through our risk assessment procedures;
- performing, on a sample basis, recalculation of amounts presented as part of the SMI;
- performing other evidence gathering procedures for selected samples; and
- evaluating whether the SMI was presented in accordance with the Criteria.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

*/s/ Junichi Shiraishi*

***Junichi Shiraishi, Engagement Partner***

***KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.***

***Tokyo Office, Japan***

***September 26, 2025***

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Notes to the Reader of Independent Assurance Report:

This is a copy of the Independent Assurance Report and the original copies are kept separately by the Company and KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.