Attached Documentation disclosed on the Internet regarding the Convocation Notice of the 93rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

Documents listed above, which should be attached to the convocation notice of the 93rd ordinary general meeting of shareholders, are disclosed on MGC's website (https://www.mgc.co.jp/ir/stockinfo/meeting.html) in accordance with laws and regulations and the provisions of Article 15 of the Articles of Incorporation of MGC.

MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

(Translation)

(Stock Acquisition Rights)

(1)Matters on stock acquisition rights, etc. granted at the end of this fiscal year in remuneration for the performance of corporate officers' duties among which corporate officers hold

No applicable item.

(2)Matters on stock acquisition rights, etc. granted to employees and others during FY2019 in remuneration for the performance of their duties

No applicable item.

(3)Other important matters on stock acquisition rights, etc.

No applicable item.

(Translation)

（Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets）

(From April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity					Accumulated other comprehensive income						Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total of accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of period	41,970	34,298	439,080	△19,930	495,418	13,023	1	222	△6,327	623	7,542	50,321	553,282
Changes during period													
Dividends of surplus			△14,861		△14,861								△14,861
Profit attributable to owners of parent			21,158		21,158								21,158
Purchase of treasury shares				△8,733	△8,733								△8,733
Disposal of treasury shares		11		40	51								51
Cancellation of treasury shares		△7,023		7,023	-								-
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		6,959	△6,959										-
Change in scope of consolidation			1,246		1,246								1,246
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests		△10			△10								△10
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land			37		37								37
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity						△5,233	3	△272	△374	△3,500	△9,327	5,298	△4,029
Total changes during period	-	△63	621	△1,669	△1,111	△5,233	3	△222	△374	△3,500	△9,327	5,298	△5,141
Balance at end of period	41,970	34,234	439,701	△21,600	494,306	7,789	4	-	△6,701	△2,877	△1,785	55,619	548,141

(Translation)

(Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements)

Notes Related to Important Basis for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Matters Related to the Scope of Consolidation

1. Number of consolidated subsidiaries and names of major consolidated subsidiaries, etc.
   Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 72
   Names of major consolidated subsidiaries:
      Japan Finechem Company, Inc., JSP Corporation, JSP International Group Ltd., Fudow Company Limited, Samyoung Pure Chemicals Co.,Ltd, MGC Pure Chemicals America,Inc., Taixing MGC Suhua Specialty Materials Co., Ltd., MGC Filsheet Co.,Ltd., Thai Polyacetal Co.,Ltd., Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Engineering-Plastics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., MGC Electrotechno Co.,Ltd., MGC Electrotechno (Thailand) Co.,Ltd., MGC Trading Inc., Tokyo Shokai, Ltd., Ryoko Chemical Co., Ltd., Ryoyo Trading Co., Ltd., Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Singapore Pte. Ltd., Mitsubishi Gas Chemical America, Inc. and MGC Montney Holdings Ltd.

      Toho Earthtech, Inc. and Japan U-Pica Co., Ltd. have been included in the scope of consolidation, following the acquisition of additional shares.
      Marine Transport and Terminal Co., Ltd. has been excluded from the scope of consolidation, as it was dissolved due to an absorption-type merger with Kinoe Terminal Co., Ltd. as the surviving company. In accordance with the merger, Kinoe Terminal Co., Ltd. has changed its trade name to MGC Terminal Company, Inc.
      Korea Special Products Co.,Ltd. has been excluded from the scope of consolidation, as it was dissolved due to merger with KOSPA Corporation as a surviving company.

2. Names, etc., of major non-consolidated subsidiaries
   Names of major non-consolidated subsidiaries:
      MGC Ageless Co., Ltd.
   Reasons for exclusion from scope of consolidation:
      Non-consolidated subsidiaries are excluded from the scope of consolidation due to the fact that the net assets, sales, net income or loss, retained earnings corresponding to MGC's interest in said companies are small and do not have a significant impact overall on the consolidated financial statements.

Matters Related to the Equity Method

1. Number and names, etc., of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates not accounted for under the equity method
   Number of equity method non-consolidated subsidiary: 1
   Names of major non-consolidated subsidiary:
      JSP Foam Products Hong Kong Ltd.

   Number of equity method affiliates: 13
   Names of major affiliates:
      Japan Saudi Arabia Methanol Co., Inc., Metanol De Oriente, Metor,S.A., Brunei Methanol Company Sdn. Bhd., Mitsubishi Engineering-Plastics Corporation, Korea Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd., Thai Polycarbonate Co., Ltd., Tai Hong Circuit Industrial Co., Ltd., Granopt Co., Ltd.

2. Names, etc., of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates not accounted for under equity method
   Names of major companies, etc.:
   (Non-consolidated subsidiaries)
   MGC Ageless Co., Ltd.
   (Affiliates)
   Polyxylenol Singapore Pte. Ltd.

   Reasons for not applying the equity method:
   The equity method was not applied to these non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates since the net income and loss, retained earnings, and the like corresponding to MGC's interest in said companies are small and do not have a significant impact overall on the consolidated financial statements.

Matters Related to Business Year, etc., of Consolidated Subsidiaries

The business years of the consolidated subsidiaries are the same as the consolidated fiscal year with the exception of MGC Pure Chemicals Singapore Pte. Ltd., MGC Pure Chemicals Taiwan, Inc., and 31 other companies. In the case of the foregoing companies, December 31 marks the end of the business year, and non-consolidated financial statements as of said date are used. However, adjustment required in terms of consolidated statements is made with respect to major transactions taking place from January 1 to the end of the consolidated fiscal year.

Matters Related to Accounting Policy

1. Valuation Standard and Method for Securities
   Held-to-Maturity securities: Amortized cost method (straight-line method)
   Available-for-sale securities
   Securities with fair value: Market value method based mainly on the average market price and the like for the month prior to the closing of the fiscal year (revaluation variances are all included directly in net assets and costs of sales are calculated by the moving average method)
   Securities without fair value: Moving average cost method

2. Valuation Standard and Method for Inventories
   Mainly periodic average cost method (The amounts on the balance sheet have been calculated using the cost accounting method of reducing book value based on declining profitability.)

3. Valuation Standard for Derivatives
   Mainly market value method

4. Depreciation of Fixed Assets
   Property, plant and equipment (except for lease assets): Mainly straight-line method

   Intangible fixed assets (except for lease assets):
   Straight-line method
   The expenses for internal use computer software are amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (5 years).

   Lease assets:
   Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership to the lessee
   Straight-line method for the duration of the lease period with a remaining balance of zero.

5. Accounting Standards for Reserves

Allowance for doubtful accounts:

Estimated uncollectible amounts are accounted for based on historical loan loss ratios in the case of general receivables and based on case-by-case examination of collectability in the case of specific receivables, including doubtful receivables, in preparation against loss from the inability to collect on accounts receivable, loans, and the like.

Provision for bonuses:

Estimated bonus payments for the current consolidated fiscal year are accounted for in preparation for payment of bonuses to employees.

Provision for business restructuring:

A reasonably estimated future loss amount is accounted for in preparation for loss expected to be incurred in line with the business structure reform of unprofitable businesses.

Provision for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and associates

A reasonably estimated amount is accounted for in preparation for loss expected to be incurred in line with the liquidation of subsidiaries and associates.

Provision for retirement benefits for directors (and other officers):

MGC and some of its consolidated subsidiaries account for an amount to be paid to Corporate Officers at the end of the fiscal year pursuant to internal rules in preparation for payment of retirement and severance benefits to Directors and Executive Officers.

Provision for environment measures:

An estimated amount of disposal and transport costs of polychlorinated biphenyl wastes, based on the handling cost publicized by Japan Environmental Storage & Safety Corporation, is accounted for to cover the cost of properly disposing of said chemical waste as required by the Law for Promotion of Correct Waste Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls.

Provision for loss on business withdrawal

A reasonably estimated amount is accounted for in preparation for loss expected to be incurred from business withdrawal.

Provision for loss on business of subsidiaries and associates:

An estimated loss amount to be borne by MGC is accounted for in preparation for loss concerning the business of subsidiaries and associates, in consideration of the financial condition, etc. of those subsidiaries and associates.

Loss compensation:

An estimated amount is accounted for in preparation for loss compensation likely to be incurred in the future.

6. Hedge Accounting Methods

Hedge accounting methods:

Deferred hedge accounting methods are applied. Also, allocation treatment is applied to exchange fluctuation risk hedging in cases where requirements are met and “Exceptional accounting” is applied to interest rate swaps in cases where requirements are met.

Hedging instruments and hedged items:

Forward exchange contracts hedge against accounts receivable and payable denominated in foreign currencies and forecasted transactions denominated in foreign currency; interest rate swaps hedge against interest rate transactions involved in borrowings.

Hedging policy:

MGC follows the policy of utilizing hedging instruments in the amount of the actual demand based on the maximum limit of the derivative transactions and does not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

Method of evaluation of effectiveness of hedging:

Comparision is made between market fluctuations of the hedges and or cumulative cash flow fluctuations, and market fluctuations of the hedging instruments and cumulative cash flow fluctuations, and effectiveness is evaluated based on the proportion of the amount of fluctuation. However, effectiveness evaluation is omitted for interest rate swaps applying exceptional accounting.

7. Depreciation Method and Period for Goodwill
Periods for which the effects of investments are generated are estimated for each investment target, and are depreciated within 20 years using the straight-line method.

8. Other significant matters for preparing the consolidated financial statements
Recognition of retirement benefit liability
To prepare for the payment of retirement and severance benefits to employees, the amount of accrued pension liabilities minus pension assets is recorded as retirement benefit liability, based on the estimated amount at the end of the current fiscal year.
MGC has a retirement and severance trust.
In the calculation of estimated retirement and severance benefits, the method for attributing estimated retirement and severance benefits to the period up to the end of the current fiscal year is based on the benefit formula standard.
Unrecognized prior service cost is amortized by the straight-line method over a portion (10 years) of the estimated average remaining service years of employees at the time the cost was incurred.
Unrecognized actuarial gain or loss is amortized mainly by the declining balance method over a portion (10 years) of the estimated average of remaining service years of employees from the following fiscal year.
Unrecognized actuarial gain or loss and unrecognized prior service cost are recorded as remeasurements of defined benefit plans in accumulated other comprehensive income under net assets, after adjustment for tax effects.

Accounting Method for Consumption Tax, etc.
Tax segregation method is applied.

Notes on changes in presentation

Effective from the current consolidated fiscal year, MGC adopted IFRS 16 “Leases” for some overseas consolidated subsidiaries, etc. This adoption has minor impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Notes on Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Collateralized Assets and Secured Debts
Collateralized assets are as follows:

	(millions of yen)
Land	3,338
Buildings and structures	1,355
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	644
Investments in securities (Note)	17,556
Total	22,896

Note: ¥14,395 million in shares of Brunei Methanol Company Sdn, Bhd., ¥1,693 million in shares of Yuzawa Geothermal Power Corporation, ¥1,360 million in shares of Appi Geothermal Energy Corporation and ¥108 million in shares of Fukushima Gas Power Co.,Ltd. are collateralized for their respective loans.

Secured debts are as follows:

	(millions of yen)
Current portion of long-term borrowings	183
Long-term debt	720
Total	903

2. Cumulative depreciation of property, plant and equipment: ¥583,313 million
Cumulative depreciation includes cumulative impairment loss on fixed assets.

3. Guarantees: ¥31,446 million

Notes on Consolidated Statement on Changes in Net Assets

1. Matters Related to Issued and Outstanding Shares
Common Stock: 225,739,199 Shares

2. Matters Related to Dividends
(1) Dividends Paid

Resolution	Class of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends	Dividend per Share	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors' Meeting; May 24, 2019	Common	¥7,477 million	¥35.00	March 31, 2019	June 6, 2019
Board of Directors' Meeting; November 5, 2019	Common	¥7,384 million	¥35.00	September 30, 2019	December 5, 2019

(2) Dividends for Which Record Date Falls in the Current Consolidated Fiscal Year but Effective Date Falls in the Following Consolidated Fiscal Year

Resolution	Class of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends	Resource	Dividend per Share	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors' Meeting; May 26, 2020	Common	¥7,279million	Retained Earnings	¥35.00	March 31, 2020	June 8, 2020

Notes on Financial Instruments

1. Matters Relating to the Conditions of Financial Instruments
(1) Policy on Financial Instruments
The MGC Group primarily takes the plans for future cash flow into account when procuring necessary funds (mainly through bank loans and bond issues). Temporary surplus of funds is managed through secure financial assets and short-term working capital is financed through bank loans. The MGC Group uses derivatives for the purpose of mitigating the risks described below and does not engage in transactions for speculative purposes.
(2) Contents and Risk of Financial Instruments
Trade notes and accounts receivable are trade receivables, which are subject to the credit risks of the customers. Trade notes and accounts payable are trade liabilities due within one year. Although a portion of the Group's trade receivables and trade liabilities, being denominated in foreign currencies, are subject to risks associated with changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, the net position is basically hedged through the use of forward exchange contracts.
Short-term investments and investments in securities mainly comprise held-to-maturity bonds and stocks of companies with which the Group has business relations, and are subject to risks associated with fluctuations of their market prices.

Borrowings, bonds and lease liabilities associated with finance leases are used primarily for procuring the necessary funds for capital expenditures and working capital. Although a portion of these funds, having floating interest rates, is subject to risks associated with fluctuating interest rates, such risks are hedged through the use of derivative transactions (interest rate swap agreements).

Derivative transactions include forward exchange contracts used for the purpose of hedging against risks of exchange rate fluctuations of foreign-currency denominated receivables and liabilities, and interest rate and currency swap contracts used for the purpose of hedging against risks associated with the payment of interest and changes in the currency exchange rates of loans.

For methods of hedge accounting, hedging targets and hedging policies, please refer to “Methods of Hedge Accounting” under “Matters Related to Accounting Policy,” stated above.

(3) System of Risk Management for Financial Instruments

1) Management of Credit Risks (risks associated with breach of contract by the customer)

MGC and its consolidated subsidiaries, in accordance with the Rules on the Management of Trade Receivables, manage their operating receivables by having the Sales Administration Department at each Division regularly monitor the status of their major customers and keep track of the payment dates and outstanding balances of each customer, while also enabling early recognition and mitigation of cases where there is concern for collection due to deteriorating financial conditions and other factors. Held-to-maturity bonds, pursuant to the Rules on Investment of Surplus Funds, are managed as bonds that may be converted into cash at any time.

The maximum risk amount as of the end of current fiscal year has been represented as the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount of financial assets subject to credit risk.

2) Management of Market Risks (risks associated with changes in exchange and interest rates)

MGC and its consolidated subsidiaries, in accordance with the Financial Rules and the Rules for the Management of Derivatives, engage in transactions entailing market risks only after the division in charge of finances has obtained the approval of the officer in charge or other authorized decision-making parties.

Risks associated with trade receivables/trade obligations denominated in foreign currencies and surplus funds that have been monitored on a monthly basis and according to each currency are basically hedged through the use of forward exchange contracts. Additionally, interest rate and currency swap contracts are used to hedge against the risks associated with the payment of interest and changes in the currency exchange rates of loans.

In terms of securities and investment securities, their fair values and the financial status of the issuers (customers) are monitored on a regular basis; while the holding status of securities classified in categories other than held-to-maturity bonds are continuously reviewed.

3) Management of Liquidity Risk (risk of not being able to execute payment on payment date)

MGC and its consolidated subsidiaries manage liquidity risks by having the divisions in charge of finances prepare and update cash flow plans, as necessary, and maintain a certain level of liquidity at hand.

(4) Supplementary Explanation of Matters Relating to the Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others

Fair values of financial instruments include the values based on market prices, and the values obtained by reasonable estimates when the financial instruments do not have market prices. Since certain variable factors are incorporated into such calculations, they may differ when adopting different assumptions.

2. Matters Relating to the Fair value of Financial Instruments and Others

The following are the consolidated balance sheet amounts, fair values and differences between them as of March 31, 2020.

Financial instruments whose fair values are extremely difficult to determine have been excluded from the table (see (Note 2)).

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	78,227	78,227	—
(2) Notes and accounts receivable-trade	141,279	141,279	—
(3) Securities and investment securities	35,972	35,972	—
Total assets	255,480	255,480	—
(1) Notes and accounts payable-trade	70,776	70,776	—
(2) Short-term borrowings	33,980	33,980	—
(3) Accrued expenses	18,008	18,008	—
(4) Current portion of bonds payable	10,000	10,041	41
(5) Long-term borrowings	29,043	29,847	803
Total liabilities	161,809	162,654	845
Derivative transactions			
1) Derivative transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting	(364)	(364)	—
2) Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting	6	4	(1)
Total derivative transactions	(358)	(359)	(1)

(*) Net receivables and liabilities generated through derivative transactions are presented as net amounts and in cases where the total amount represents a net liability, such amounts have been put in parentheses.

Notes: 1. Calculation Method of Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Assets

(1) Cash and deposits and (2) Notes and accounts receivable - trade

As these assets are settled in a short period of time, their fair values are deemed nearly equivalent to their book values. Consequently, their fair values are calculated from their book values.

(3) Securities and investments in securities

The fair values of stocks are calculated on the basis of stock prices quoted on the stock exchanges, while the fair values of bonds are calculated on the basis of prices quoted on the stock exchanges or prices indicated by the financial institutions that are the counterparties to the transactions.

Liabilities

(1) Notes and accounts payable - trade, (2) Short-term borrowings, (3) Accrued expenses

As these liabilities are settled in a short period of time, their fair values are deemed nearly equivalent to their book values. Consequently, their fair values are calculated from their book values.

(4) Current portion of bonds payable

The fair values of bonds issued by MGC are calculated on the basis of their market prices.

(5) Long-term borrowings

The fair values of Long-term loans is measured based on the present value of future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at an interest rate that would be charged for a newly financed similar loan transaction.

Derivative transactions

The fair values of derivative transactions are calculated on the basis of prices indicated by the financial institutions that are the counterparties to the transactions.

2. Financial Instruments whose Fair Values are Deemed to be Extremely Difficult to Determine

	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Unlisted stocks (*1)	¥116,699 million

(*1) As unlisted stocks have no market value, and in light of the extreme difficulty of determining their fair value, they have been excluded from "Assets (3) Securities and investment securities."

Notes on Rental Property

Matters Concerning the Status and Fair Value of Rental Property

1. Outline of Rental Property
   MGC and a portion of its subsidiaries own land and buildings for rent in Tokyo and in other areas.

2. The Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount of Rental Property, Major Changes Thereof during the Fiscal Year, the Fair Value Thereof as of the Fiscal Year-end and the Method for Calculation of Fair Value

Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount			Fair value as of March 31, 2020
Balance as of April 1, 2019	Changes during fiscal year	Balance as of March 31, 2020	
¥15,150 million	¥△4,357 million	¥10,793million	¥14,117 million

Notes: 1. The consolidated balance sheet amount is the amount of acquisition cost less cumulative depreciation and cumulative impairment loss.
2. Major changes
Loss on tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets by QOL Innovation Center Shirakawa
: ¥△4,381 million
3. Method for calculation of fair value
The amount is based primarily on indices including roadside land prices.

3. Profit or Loss Relating to Rental Property
   Profit or loss from rent on rental property: ¥438 million

Notes on Per Share Information

Net Assets per Share ¥2,368.11
Net Income per Share ¥100.50

Note on significant subsequent events

(Not applicable at present)

Other Notes

Amounts less than ¥1 million are rounded off.

- End of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements -

(Translation)

（Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets）

(April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders’ equity												Valuation and translation adjustments	Total net assets
	Share capital	Capital surplus			Retained earnings						Treasury shares	Total Shareholders’ equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	
		Capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings				Total retained earnings				
						Reserve for mine prospecting	Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward					
Balance at beginning of period	41,970	35,668	53	35,721	6,999	1,917	2,690	76,500	132,855	220,962	△19,930	278,724	12,474	291,198
Changes during period														
Dividends of surplus									△14,861	△14,861		△14,861		△14,861
Net income									29,332	29,332		29,332		29,332
Provision of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets							363		△363	-		-		-
Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets							△115		115	-		-		-
Provision of reserve for mine prospecting						414			△414	-		-		-
Reversal of reserve for mine prospecting						△597			597	-		-		-
Purchase of treasury shares											△8,733	△8,733		△8,733
Disposal of treasury shares			11	11							40	51		51
Cancellation of treasury shares			△7,023	△7,023							7,023			
Net transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus			6,599	6,599					△6,599	△6,599		-		-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity													△6,032	△6,032
Total changes during the period	-	-	△53	△53	-	△182	247	-	7,447	7,512	△1,669	5,789	△6,032	△242
Balance at end of period	41,970	35,668	-	35,668	6,999	1,734	2,937	76,500	140,303	228,474	△21,600	284,513	6,442	290,955

(Translation)

(Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements)

Notes Related to Important Accounting Principles

1. Valuation Standard and Method for Securities
   Interest in Subsidiaries and Affiliates:
      Moving average cost method
   Other Securities
      Securities with fair value: Market value method based mainly on the average market price and the like for the month prior to the closing of the fiscal year (revaluation variances are all included directly in net assets, and costs of sales are calculated by the moving average method)
      Securities without fair value: Moving average cost method

2. Valuation Standard and Method for Inventories:
   Total average cost method (The amounts on the balance sheet have been calculated using the cost accounting method of reducing book value based on declining profitability.)

3. Valuation Standard for Derivatives: Market value method

4. Depreciation of Fixed Assets
   Tangible Fixed Assets (except for lease assets):
      Straight-line method
   Intangible Fixed Assets (except for lease assets):
      Straight-line method
      The expenses for internal use computer software are amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (5 years).
   Lease assets:
   Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership to the lessee
      Straight-line method for the duration of the lease period with a remaining balance of zero.

5. Accounting Standards for Reserves
   Allowance for doubtful accounts:
      Estimated uncollectible amounts are accounted for based on historical loan loss ratios in the case of general receivables and based on case-by-case examination of collectability in the case of specific receivables, including doubtful receivables, in preparation against loss from the inability to collect on accounts receivable, loans, and the like.
   Provision for bonuses:
      Estimated bonus payments for the current fiscal year are accounted for in preparation for payment of bonuses to employees.
   Provision for business restructuring:
      A reasonably estimated future loss amount is accounted for in preparation for loss expected to be incurred in line with the business structure reform of unprofitable businesses.
   Provision for loss on business withdrawal:
      A reasonably estimated amount is accounted for in preparation for loss expected to be incurred from business withdrawal.
   Provision for retirement benefits:

An amount based on estimated accrued pension liabilities and pension assets as of the end of the current fiscal year is accounted for in preparation for payment of retirement and severance benefits to employees.

MGC has a retirement and severance trust.

In the calculation of accrued pension liabilities, the method for attributing estimated retirement and severance benefits to the period up to the end of the current fiscal year is based on the benefit formula standard.

Prior service cost is amortized by the straight-line method over a portion (10 years) of the estimated average remaining service years of employees at the time the cost was incurred.

Unrecognized actuarial gain or loss is amortized by the declining balance method over a portion (10 years) of the estimated average of remaining service years of employees from the following fiscal year.

Provision for retirement benefits for directors (and other officers):

MGC accounts for an amount payable at the end of the fiscal year pursuant to internal rules in preparation for payment of retirement benefits to corporate officers and Executive Officers under the reserved retirement benefit system for benefits to be paid upon retirement for the same.

Provision for environmental measures:

An estimated amount of disposal and transport costs of polychlorinated biphenyl wastes, based on the handling cost publicized by Japan Environmental Storage & Safety Corporation, is accounted for to cover the cost of properly disposing of said chemical waste as required by the Law for Promotion of Correct Waste Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls.

Provision for loss on business of subsidiaries and associates:

An estimated loss amount to be borne by MGC is accounted for in preparation for loss concerning the business of subsidiaries and associates, in consideration of the financial condition, etc. of those subsidiaries and associates.

Provision for loss compensation:

An estimated amount is accounted for in preparation for loss compensation likely to be incurred in the future.

6. Other significant matters that form the basis for preparing the non-consolidated financial statements

Hedge accounting methods

"Exceptional accounting" is applied to interest rate swaps in cases where requirements are met.

Accounting method for consumption tax, etc.

Tax segregation method is applied.

Accounting method for retirement benefits

The accounting method for unrecognized actuarial gain or loss and unrecognized prior service cost for retirement and severance benefits is different from that of consolidated financial statement.

Notes on Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Collateralized Assets

Collateralized assets are as follows:

	(millions of yen)
Investments in securities (Note 1)	108
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates (Note 2)	13,520

Notes: 1. Collateralized for the loans of Fukushima Gas Power Co.,Ltd.
2. Collateralized for the loans of Brunei Methanol Company Sdn. Bhd. ,Yuzawa Geothermal Power Corporation And Appi Geothermal Energy Corporation .

2. Cumulative depreciation of property, plant and equipment: ¥309,608 million
   Cumulative depreciation includes cumulative impairment loss on fixed assets.
3. Reduction entry directly deducted from the acquisition price of property, plant and equipment:
   ¥9,352 million
4. Guarantees
   Loans of affiliates and other companies guaranteed: ¥35,677 million
5. Receivables from and Payables to Affiliates
   Short-term receivables ¥76,295 million
   Long-term receivables ¥3,928 million
   Short-term payables ¥52,494 million

Notes on Non-consolidated Statement of Income

Volume of Transaction with Affiliates
Volume of Business Transactions
Sales ¥225,110 million
Purchase ¥98,225 million
Volume of Non-Business Transactions ¥18,092 million

Note on Non-consolidated Statement on Changes in Net Assets

Number of issued and Outstanding Shares
Common Stock 225,739,199Shares
Class and number of treasury shares as of the end the current fiscal year:
Common Stock 17,758,765Shares

Note on Deferred Tax Accounting

Major Components of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities
Major components of deferred tax assets
Matters related to retirement and severance benefits ¥5,447 million
Provision for bonuses ¥924 million

Deferred tax assets are presented net of valuation allowance of ¥20,975 million.

Major components of deferred tax liabilities
Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets ¥△1,296 million
Gain on contribution of securities to retirement benefit trust ¥△1,255 million

Notes on Transactions with Affiliated Companies

Subsidiaries and Affiliates, etc.

(millions of yen)

Attribute	Name of Company	% Voting	Relationship	Description of	Transaction	Class	Year-End

		Rights Owned	with Affiliated Company	Transaction	Volume		Balance
Subsidiary	Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Engineering-Plastics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	91.05% direct ownership	Guarantee of debts, etc.	Guarantee of debts	3,933	--	--
Subsidiary	Tokyo Shokai, Ltd.	100% indirect ownership	Sale of MGC product	Sales of various products (Note 1)	51,396	Accounts receivable	13,787
Affiliate	Brunei Methanol Company Sdn. Bhd.	50% direct ownership	Provision of collateral, etc.	Provision of collateral (Note 2)	4,016	--	--
Subsidiary of Affiliate	Caribbean Gas Chemical Ltd.	26.25% indirect ownership	Guarantee of debts, etc.	Guarantee of debts (Note 3)	29,075	--	--

Notes: 1. Sales of various products are determined in the same way as general trading conditions, referring to market prices

2. MGC has provided shares of Brunei Methanol Company Sdn. Bhd. that it holds as collateral on Brunei Methanol Company Sdn. Bhd.'s borrowings from financial institutions. MGC has not received any cash in return for this provision of collateral. Transaction volume shows the balance of liabilities covered by collateral at the end of the fiscal year.

3. MGC is guaranteeing the loans of Caribbean Gas Chemical Ltd. without compensation.

4. The transaction amount does not include consumption tax, and the balance at the end of the term includes consumption tax, etc.

Notes Related to Per Share Information

Net Asset per Share ¥1,398.96

Net Income per Share ¥139.33

Other Notes

Amounts less than ¥1 million are rounded off.

- END of Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements -

- END of this document-