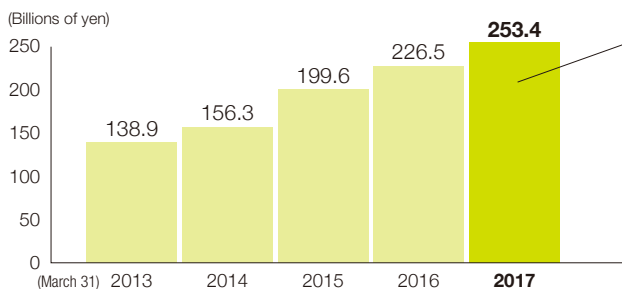


Sawai in Figures

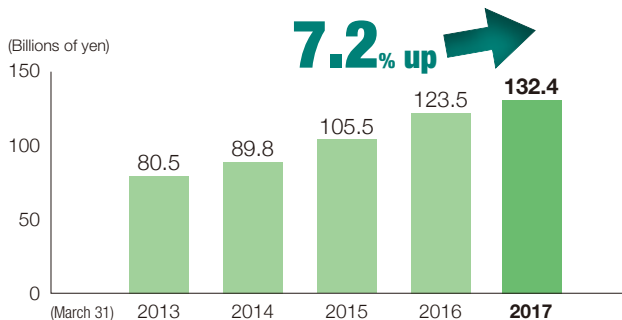
Reduction in Medical Expenses



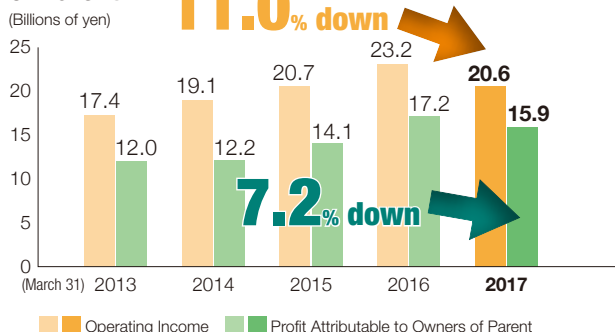
Approx. **¥253** Billion

The trends toward demographic aging and increasingly sophisticated medical therapy methods have been accompanied by rapid growth in medical care expenses, and this has presented Japanese society with a major challenge. Sawai is helping restrain expansion in medical care expenses by marketing high-value-added generic drugs at lower prices than those of branded products. In fiscal 2016, ended March 31, 2017, our business activities contributed to reducing medical care expenses by approximately ¥253 billion on an NHI drug price basis.

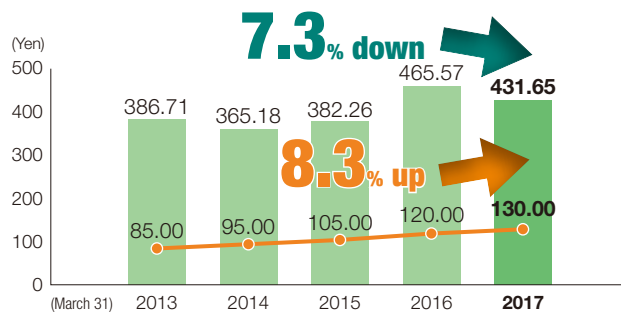
Net Sales



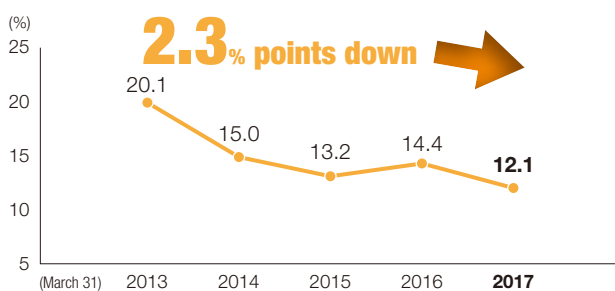
Operating Income/Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent



Net Income per Share/Cash Dividends per Share



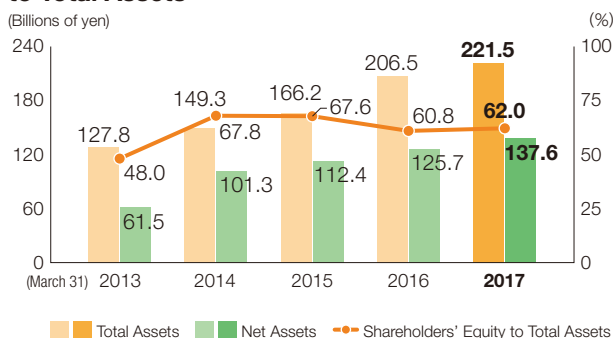
ROE



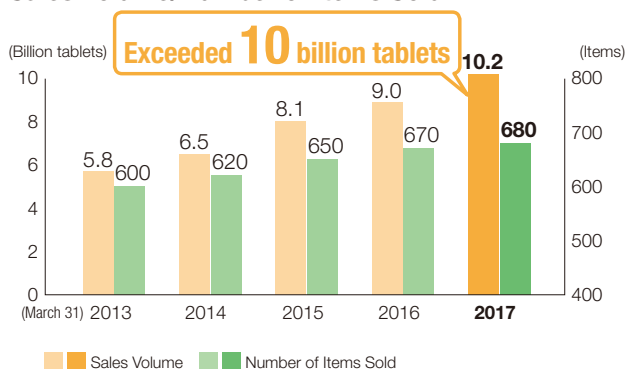
■ Net Income per Share ● Cash Dividends per Share

* The Company split its common stock two for one on October 1, 2013. Net income per share and cash dividends per share for years prior to 2014 were recalculated to reflect the share split.

Total Assets/Net Assets/Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets



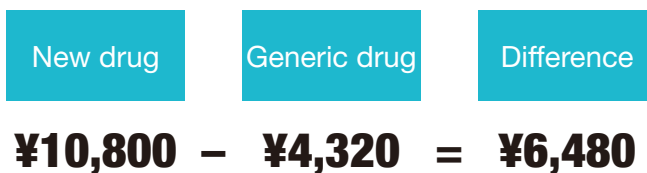
Sales Volume/Number of Items Sold



Mechanism for Reducing Medical Expenses

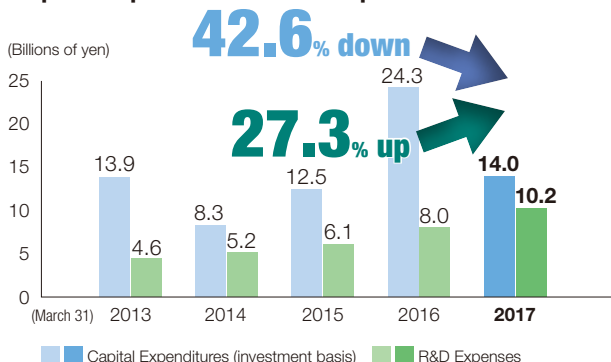
To launch generic pharmaceuticals after the patent on the original drug has expired restrains the development cost. Since the NHI prices of generic drugs are set lower than those of patented medicines, the difference between the generic and the patented drug contributes to saving on national drug expenditures. In fiscal 2016, ended March 31, 2017, if we compare the cost of using Sawai's generic pharmaceuticals with using patented original drugs, the savings due to Sawai's products were about ¥253 billion.

Cost to hypertension patient*

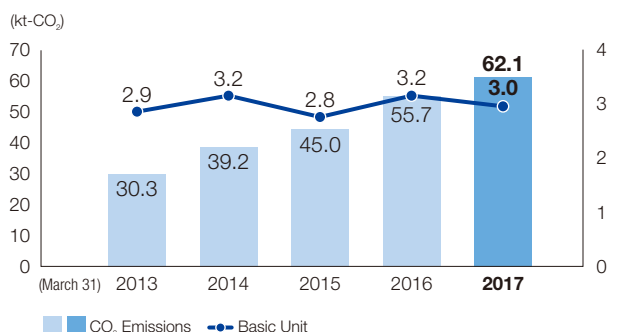


* Assuming a typical hypertension drug is taken once a day for a full year
 * When the calculation is made only for the price of drugs (NHI drug prices are as of April 2016, with 30% paid by the patient)

Capital Expenditures/R&D Expenses

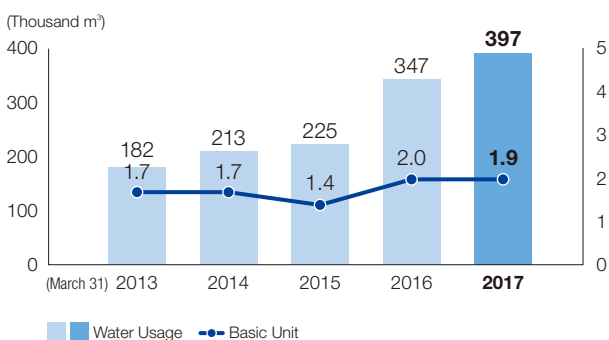


CO₂ Emissions



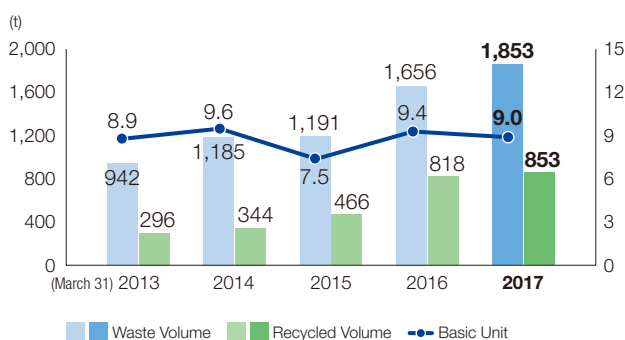
* Volume of CO₂ emissions per unit of production is the volume of emissions divided by production volume (bil. tablets).
 * Excluding Kaken Shoyaku Co., Ltd.

Water Usage



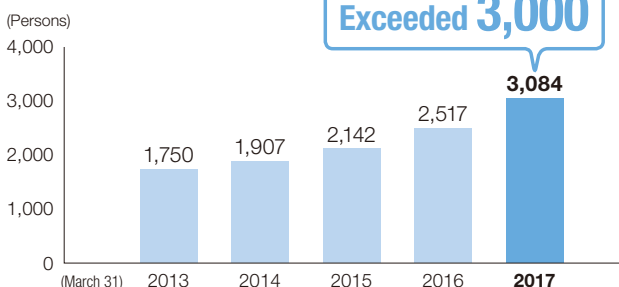
* Volume of water usage per unit of production is the volume of usage divided by production volume (100 mil. tablets).
 * Excluding Kaken Shoyaku Co., Ltd.

Waste Volume/Recycled Volume

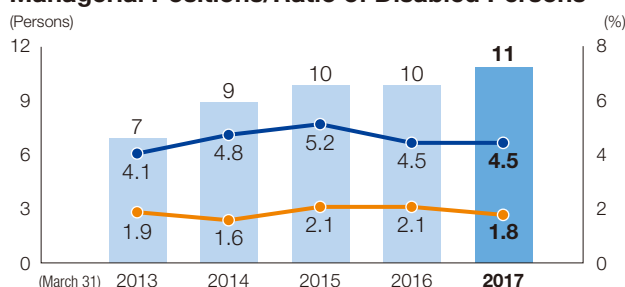


* Volume of waste per unit of production is the volume of waste divided by production volume (100 mil. tablets).
 * Excluding Kaken Shoyaku Co., Ltd.

Employees (Including contingent employees)



Number and Ratio of Female Employees in Managerial Positions/Ratio of Disabled Persons



■ Number of Female Employees in Managerial Positions
 ● Ratio of Female Employees in Managerial Positions
 ● Ratio of Disabled Persons