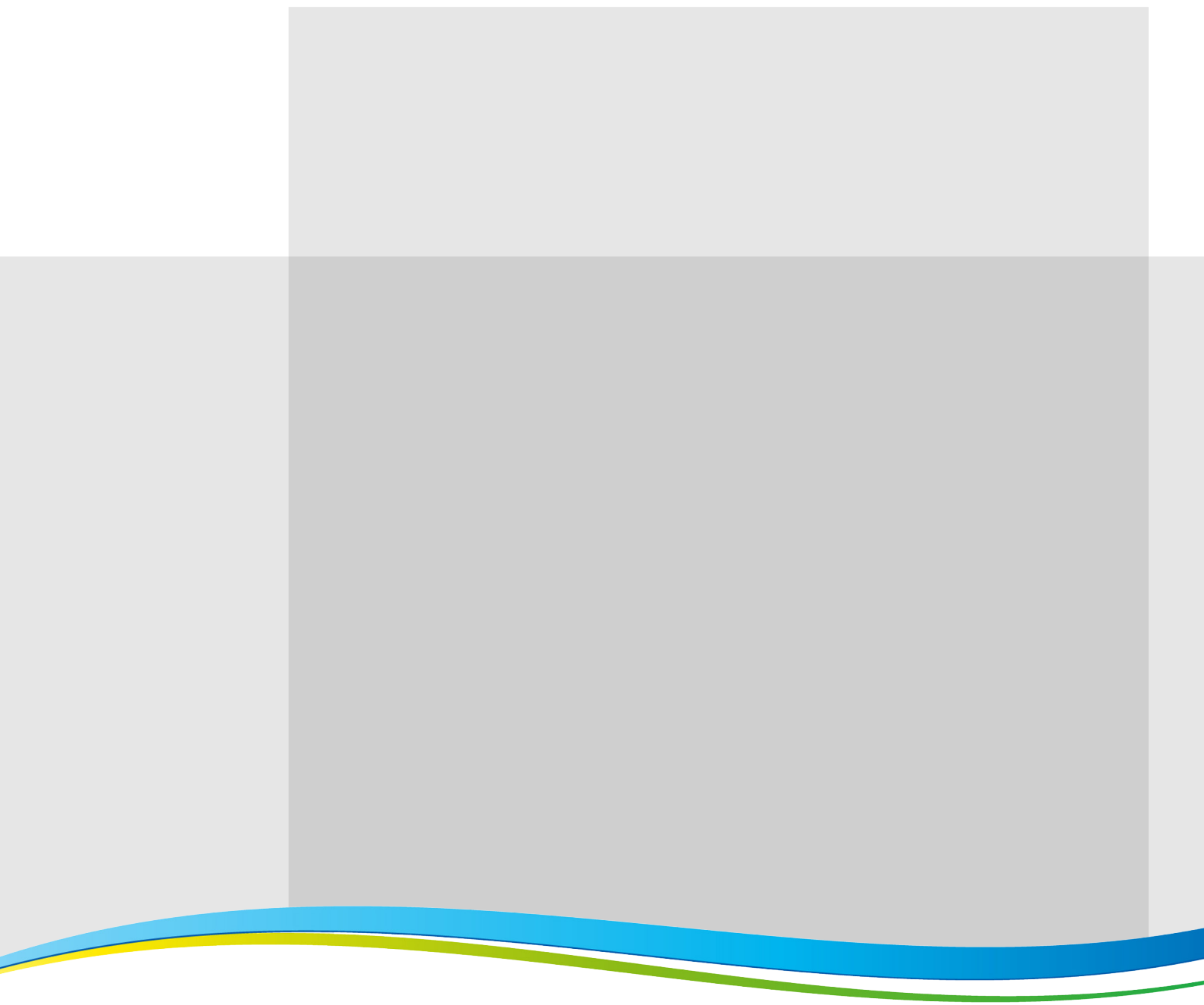




Daiichi Sankyo Group Environmental Data Book 2016



Position of This Book

The information of this book complements Daiichi Sankyo Group Value Report 2016 and the environmental data on our website. Please see them in addition.

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Basic Environmental Management Policy

Safeguarding the environment is the foundation of all Group operational management. We pursue environmental management that contributes to a sustainable society and enhances our good corporate citizenship.

We implement the respective items listed below.

1. Confirm the environmental impacts of each business process, from R&D to production, distribution, usage and consumption, and disposal, and reduce environmental loads.
2. Comply strictly with environmental laws and ordinances, regional covenants, and voluntary standards.
3. Construct, operate, evaluate, and enhance an environmental management system.
4. Use resources and energy efficiently, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and recycle and reduce waste.
5. Protect the environment and respect biodiversity by helping preserve the ecosystem.
6. Address environmental risks.
7. Educate and enlighten about the environment.
8. Communicate with internal and external stakeholders about environmental issues.

1 Environmental Management System

1-1 Our Stance on Environment Management

Environmental issues such as global warming and extreme weather could be seen as very closely related to our lifestyles and work. We are practicing environmental management on a global scale in accordance with the Daiichi Sankyo Group Corporate Conduct Charter and the Basic Environment Management Policy, which sets forth rules for these management practices. We thereby aim to address such environmental issues through responsible corporate activities.

1-2 Promoting Environmental Management

To appropriately address environmental issues, we regard response to climate change, chemical substances management, water consumption control, waste management, and consideration for biodiversity as our main CSR challenges, while taking into account the societal demand and expectation for environmental conservation as well as the relationship with medium- and long-term business activities. Taking these CSR challenges into consideration, we promote environmental management by establishing the Fourth Medium-term Environmental Management Policy.

Fourth Medium-Term Environmental Management Policy and Goals (Numerical Targets and Main Activities)

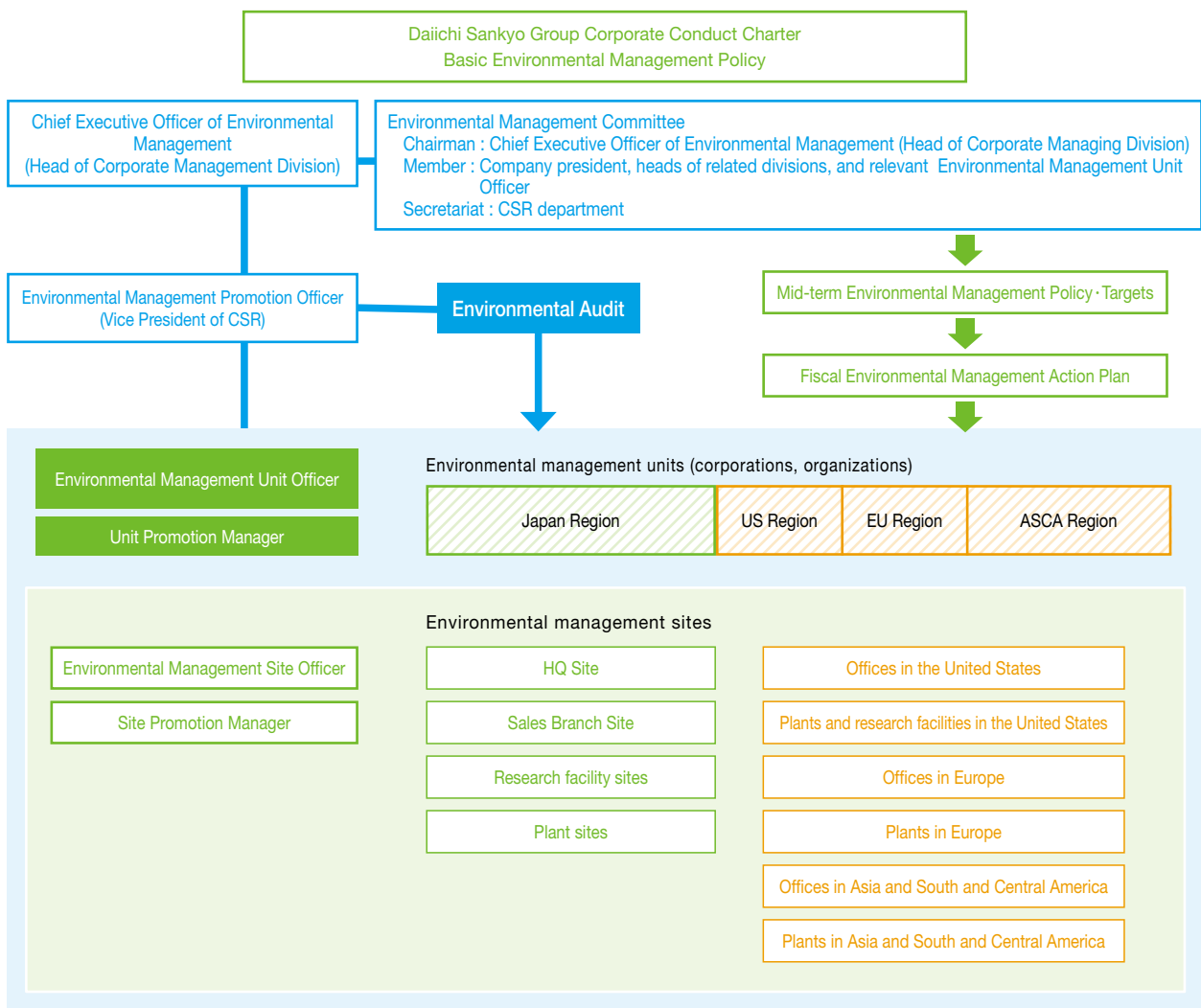
| Fourth Medium-Term Environmental Management Policy | Numerical Targets and Main Activities | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Lower the environmental impact of all operations by conserving energy and resources, or reducing greenhouse gas emissions and waste. | Entire group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ emissions: 5.6% reduction compared to fiscal 2015 • Total waste generated: 5% reduction compared to fiscal 2015 • Water consumption: 5% reduction compared to fiscal 2015 • Recycle waste • Utilize renewable energy |
| | Group companies in Japan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain 1% or less of the final disposal rate • Office paper consumption: 5% reduction compared to fiscal 2015 • Cooperate with suppliers to reduce environmental burdens |
| Lower environmental risks by continuously improving our environmental management systems in such areas as environmental compliance, pollution prevention, and chemical substances management. | Entire group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with environment-related laws and regulations through environmental audit and compliance evaluation • Prevent environmental accidents and minimize pollution risks • Identify and continuously reduce pollutant emissions to the atmosphere and waters |
| | Group companies in Japan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimize the environmental management system • Prevent improper waste treatment |
| Manage the external risks that have the potential to generate a change in business operations, such as climate change and water risks. | Entire group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and address climate change and water risks |
| Ensure that operations reflect the need to preserve biodiversity and use ecosystem services sustainably. | Entire group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate environmental conservation activities in cooperation with business partners and pursue procurement that takes environmental burdens and biodiversity into account • Take proper care of the environment around business facilities |
| | Group companies in Japan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate environmental impacts by water discharged from plants and research facilities • Identify and minimize environmental burdens by utilizing biodiversity indicators • Contribute to a biodiversity-friendly society |
| Enhance environmental disclosure, improve the reliability of information, and engage in environmental communications with stakeholders. | Entire group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the reliability of disclosure data through third-party verification • Enhance environmental awareness |
| | Group companies in Japan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide environmental education throughout the entire company and professional education • Communicate with communities, suppliers, NPOs, and other entities |

1-3 Environmental Management Promotion System

The head of the Corporate Management Division of Daiichi Sankyo serves as the chief executive officer of environmental management and oversees environmental management on a Group basis, while the vice president of the CSR Department promotes environmental management. As for the Group's environmental management promotion system, we have set up environmental management units based on the corporations and internal companies that manage businesses. Each environmental management unit defines environmental management sites as necessary out of consideration for their region and function.

In addition, we have established an Environmental Management Committee chaired by the chief executive officer of environmental management as part of our corporate governance structure. This committee discusses the formulation of environmental management policies and other important matters.

Diagram of the Daiichi Sankyo Group Environmental Management Promotion System



1-4 ISO 14001 Certification

Business facilities with production functions that have high environmental burdens have acquired ISO 14001 certification.

List of ISO 14001 Certified Plants (As of the End of August 2016)

| Company | Site | ISO 14001 Acquisition Period |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Daiichi Sankyo Propharma Co., Ltd. | Hiratsuka Plant* ¹ | November, 2000 |
| | Takatsuki Plant | June, 2001 |
| Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma Co., Ltd. | Onahama Plant | January, 1998 |
| | Tatebayashi Plant* ² | April, 2012 |
| | Hiratsuka Plant | November, 1999 |
| | Odawara Plant | January, 2001 |
| Daiichi Sankyo Brasil Farmacêutica | Alphaville Plant | February, 2012 |

*1 Includes Daiichi Sankyo, Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma, and Daiichi Sankyo Happiness

*2 Includes Daiichi Sankyo

Furthermore, we conduct environmental management in other research centers using a system in accordance with ISO14001.

1-5 Environmental Supply Chain Management

| Main Efforts | Details |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Setting of CSR procurement standards | We request our business partners to make efforts based on the CSR procurement standards of our group. The environment-related items in the CSR procurement standards are shown below: (1) Reinforcement of the environmental management system (2) Consideration for product safety (3) Enhancement of green procurement (4) Response to biodiversity conservation |
| Supplier questionnaires | We carry out a CSR self-check survey every three years to further promote CSR procurement. In fiscal 2015, we implemented a self-check based on the following six perspectives: (1) complying with laws and regulations and social norms, (2) promoting sound business operations, (3) taking proper environmental care, (4) securing optimal quality and cost, (5) ensuring stable supply, and (6) handling confidential information properly. Based on the survey results, we are planning to have discussions with our main business partners to improve CSR procurement. |
| Cooperation with logistics partners | We request our logistics partners to strive to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as by sharing the transportation weight and distance data of product transportation, stopping excessive idling on the premises of logistics centers, and practicing eco-driving. |
| Cooperation for environment audit | Partner companies storing and delivering our products and promotional goods cooperate for the environment audit on environment-related laws and regulations including waste management. |

1-6 Environmental Auditing

Business Facilities Subject to Environment Audit in Fiscal 2015

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma | Onahama Plant |
| | Tatebayashi Plant |
| | Hiratsuka Plant |
| Kitasato Daiichi Sankyo Vaccine | Kitamoto Office |
| Luitpold (U.S.) | Shirley Office |

*There were no findings that might cause serious environmental risks.

1-7 Response to Accidents and Other Emergencies

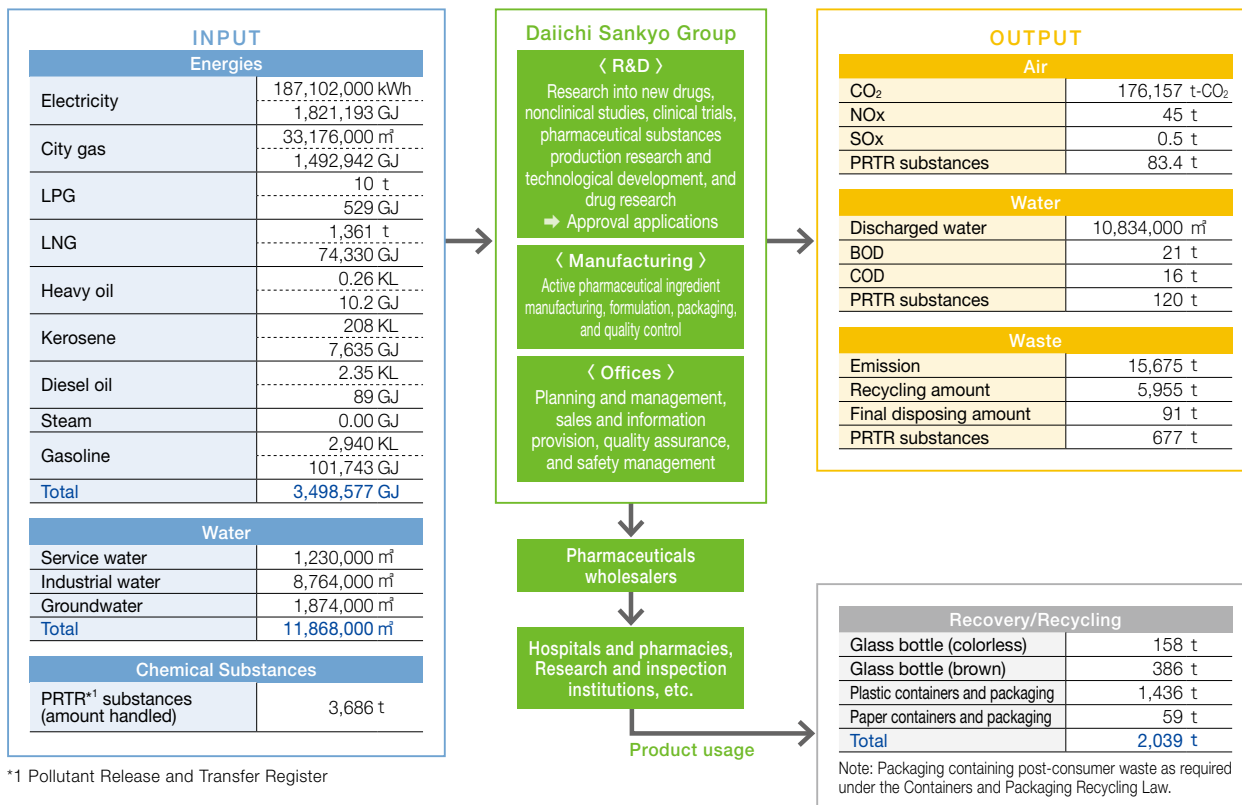
Plants and research facilities with particularly high environmental risks have protocols to prepare for and respond to emergencies, including prevention and mitigation of environmental pollution due to disasters and accidents. They also conduct periodic education and emergency drills while maintaining necessary equipment.

Emergency Drills Conducted (Plants and Research Facilities)

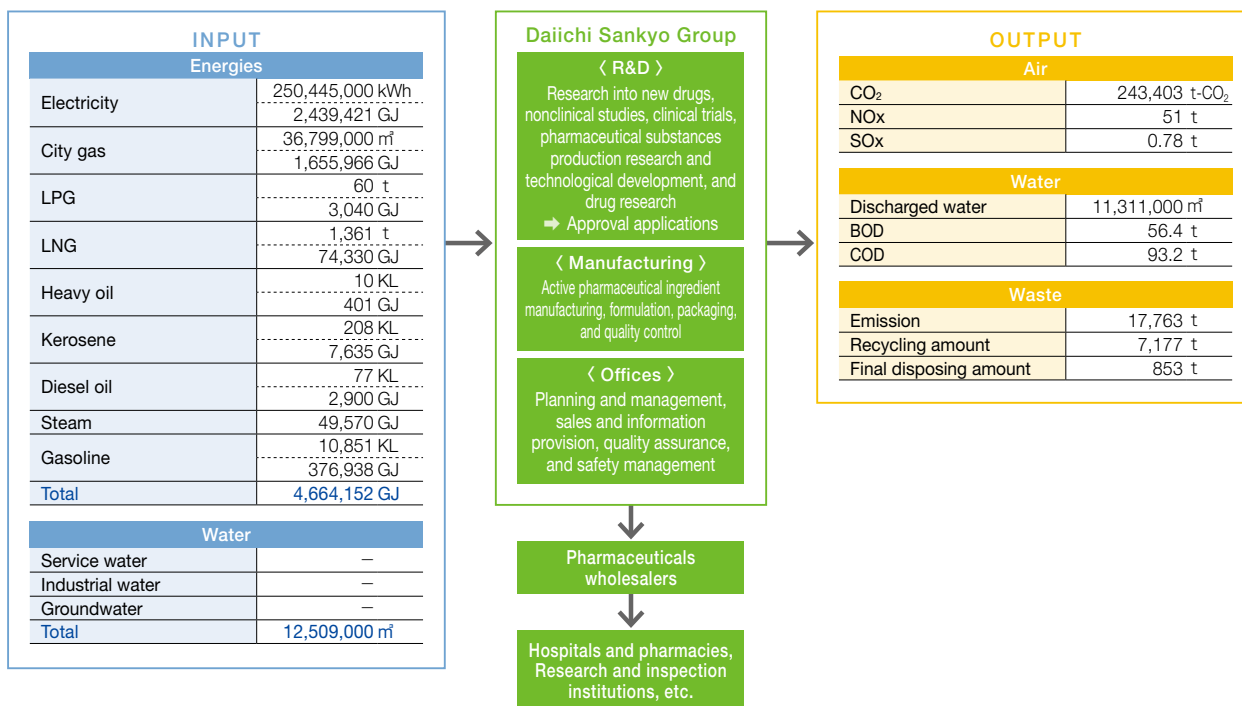
| Company | Business Facility | Details of Main Emergency Drills (Possible accidents/incidents) | Number of Emergency Drills | Total Number of Participants |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Daiichi Sankyo | Shinagawa R&D Center | Large-scale earthquake and fire | 6 drills | 1,335 |
| | Kasai R&D Center | Large-scale earthquake and fire | 11 drills | 1,623 |
| Daiichi Sankyo Propharma | Hiratsuka Plant | Large-scale earthquake, fire, and leakage | 36 drills | 1,765 |
| | Takatsuki Plant | Large-scale earthquake, fire, leakage, power outage, oxygen deprivation, and tank pressure rise | 12 drills | 231 |
| Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma | Onahama Plant | Large-scale earthquake, fire, and leakage | 19 drills | 787 |
| | Tatebayashi Plant | Large-scale earthquake, fire (including genetically modified organisms), leakage (including genetically modified organisms), and loss of poisonous substances | 12 drills | 1,021 |
| | Hiratsuka Plant | Large-scale earthquake, fire, leakage, and power outage | 15 drills | 487 |
| | Odawara Plant | Large-scale earthquake and fire | 33 drills | 963 |
| Kitasato Daiichi Sankyo Vaccine | Kitamoto Office | Large-scale earthquake and fire | 3 drills | 1,041 |
| Asubio Pharma | (Kobe) | Large-scale earthquake, fire, and flood | 4 drills | 280 |

1-8 Business Activity and Environmental Performance

Business Activity and Input/Output (Group in Japan)



Business Activity and Input/Output (Entire Group)



1-9 Environmental Accounting

Environment Conservation Cost (Group in Japan) Unit: million yen

| Environmental Item | FY2014 | | FY2015 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Investment | Cost | Investment | Cost |
| Pollution Prevention Cost | 63 | 144 | 884 | 183 |
| Global Environmental Conservation Cost | 2,366 | 468 | 3,183 | 649 |
| Resource Circulation Cost | 0 | 598 | 0 | 415 |
| Upstream / Downstream Costs | 0 | 65 | 0 | 56 |
| Administration Cost | 5 | 939 | 74 | 880 |
| R&D Cost | 0 | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| Social Activity Cost | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Environmental Remediation Cost | 0 | 63 | 0 | 885 |
| Total | 2,434 | 2,313 | 4,140 | 3,102 |

*Does not include depreciation

Economic Benefit (Group in Japan) Unit: million yen

| | FY2014 | FY2015 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Value of sales of valuables | 26 | 32 |

Environmental Conservation Benefit (Group in Japan)

| | Unit | FY2014 | FY2015 | Increase/Decrease Compared to the Previous Year | Increase/Decrease Rate Compared to the Previous Year |
|---|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---|--|
| Total volume of energy consumed | GJ | 3,609,892 | 3,498,577 | △ 111,315 | △ 3.1 |
| Water used | 1,000m ³ | 13,454 | 11,868 | △ 1,586 | △ 11.8 |
| PRTR substances used | t | 2,725 | 3,686 | 961 | 35.3 |
| CO ₂ emission | t-CO ₂ | 178,510 | 176,157 | △ 2,353 | △ 1.3 |
| Total volume of waste | t | 24,120 | 19,676 | △ 4,444 | △ 18.4 |
| Waste emissions (= Outsourced treating volume) | t | 16,250 | 15,675 | △ 575 | △ 3.5 |
| Volume of recycled waste | t | 8,625 | 5,955 | △ 2,670 | △ 31.0 |
| Final disposing amount of waste | t | 143 | 91 | △ 52 | △ 36.4 |
| Recycling rate | % | 53.1 | 38.0 | — | 9.4 |
| Recovered or recycled volume of containers and packages | t | 2,263 | 2,270 | 7 | 0.3 |
| SO _x emissions | t | 0.9 | 0.5 | △ 0.4 | △ 44.4 |
| NO _x emissions | t | 59.1 | 45 | △ 14 | △ 23.1 |

1-10 Environmental Efficiency (Group in Japan)

| Environmental Efficiency Index | Index Definition | FY2011 | FY2012 | FY2013 | FY2014 | FY2015 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| CO ₂ | Sales/CO ₂ emissions | 100 | 96 | 100 | 97 | 106 |
| Waste | Sales/Total waste emissions | 100 | 108 | 124 | 183 | 235 |
| Water | Sales/Water consumption | 100 | 110 | 125 | 124 | 147 |

* The figures as of fiscal 2011 have been set to 100. Higher index shows higher level of efficiency.

2 Efforts for Saving Energy and Combatting Global Warming

2-1 Our Basic Stance

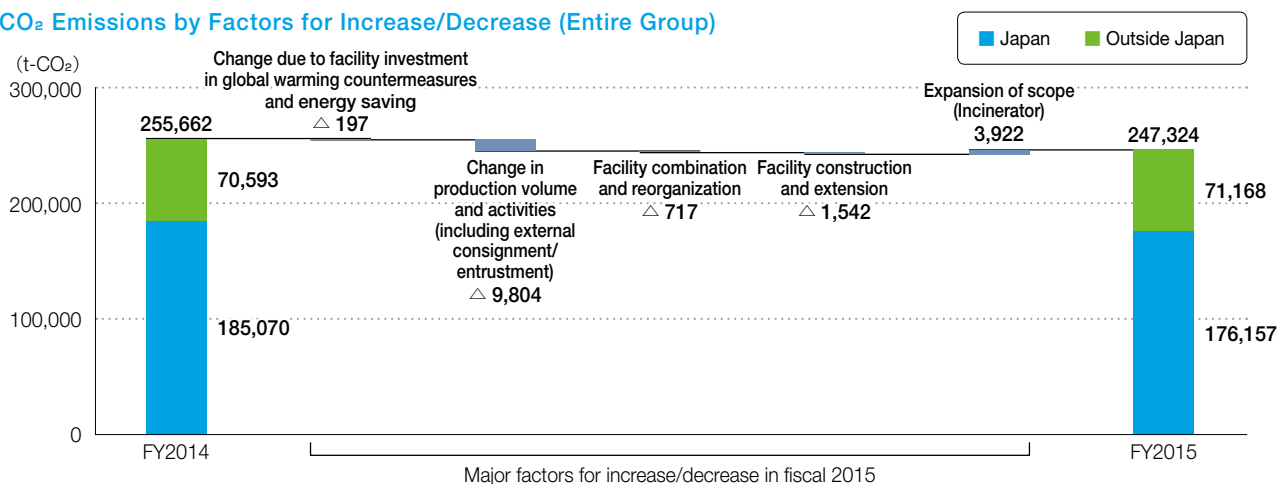
As a corporate activity responsible for climate change, based on the approach of Science Based Targets,* we looked ahead to the long-term CO₂ emissions target until 2030 and set -5.6% compared to fiscal 2015 as a CO₂ emissions target in fiscal 2020, which is the final fiscal year of the Fourth Medium-Term Management Plan.

Possible climate change impacts include tightened controls on CO₂ emissions in accordance with the international framework for greenhouse gas emissions reduction, physical effects such as a rise in average temperature, drought, flood, change in disease structure, and health impacts. The Medium-Term Environmental Management Policy of our group includes "Manage the external risks that have the potential to generate a change in business operations, such as climate change and water risks". By doing so, we facilitate the efforts not only to mitigate the emissions of CO₂ and other substances, but also to adapt to climate change-driven impacts as well as influences that are inevitable in the medium- and long-term.

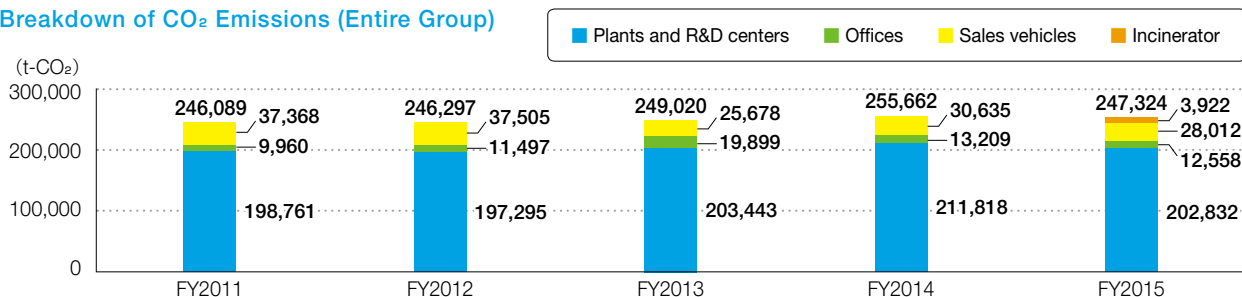
*An international initiative that encourages companies to set CO₂ reduction targets based on scientific evidence in order to help accomplish the goal of the Paris Agreement of keeping the average increase in global temperature below 2°C

2-2 Target and Result of CO₂ Emissions Reduction

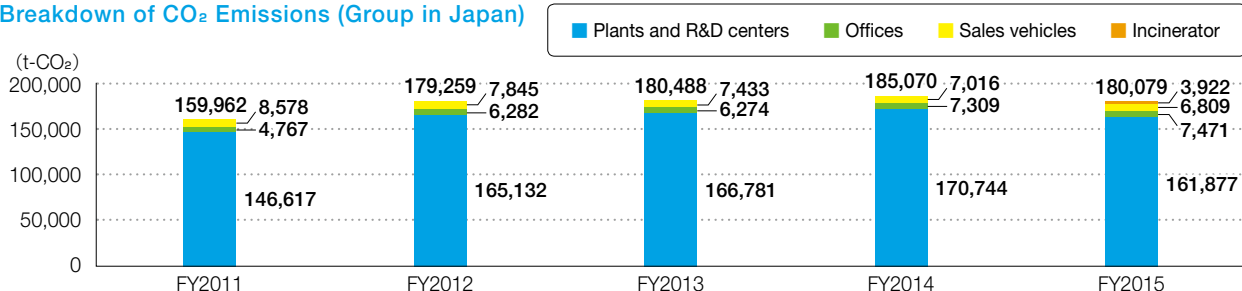
CO₂ Emissions by Factors for Increase/Decrease (Entire Group)



Breakdown of CO₂ Emissions (Entire Group)



Breakdown of CO₂ Emissions (Group in Japan)



2-3 CO₂ Emissions by Scope

Total CO₂ Emissions by Region (Scope 1 and Scope 2)

(t-CO₂)

| | SCOPE1 | SCOPE2 | Total |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| In Japan | 88,967 | 91,112 | 180,079 |
| Outside Japan | 30,199 | 37,047 | 67,246 |
| Total | 119,165 | 128,159 | 247,324 |

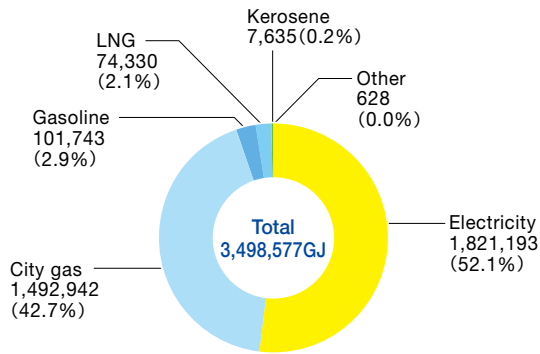
2-4 Supply Chain GHG Emission (Scope 3) (Group in Japan)

| Sources | CO ₂ emissions (t-CO ₂) FY2015 | CO ₂ emissions (t-CO ₂) FY2014 | Increase/Decrease Rate Compared to the Previous Year (%) | Emissions Calculation Methodology | Explanation |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Purchased goods and services | 497,843 | 474,824 | 4.8 | The figures are calculated by multiplying the emission basic unit based on guidelines* by the weight or purchase amount of raw materials, ingredients, and stock goods. | Geographic scope is Japan. |
| Capital goods | 53,541 | 85,705 | △ 37.5 | It computed based on the amount of money for acquisition of the fixed assets and CO ₂ emission coefficients of the guidelines* issued by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. | Geographic scope is Japan. |
| Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) | 6,623 | 6,332 | 4.6 | It computed based on the usage of electricity and steam and CO ₂ emission coefficients of the guidelines* issued by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. | Geographic scope is Japan. |
| Upstream transportation and distribution | 10,569 | 11,039 | △ 4.3 | In accordance with guidelines*, etc., the figures are calculated with the transportation distance between the logistics centers of our group and the destinations (pharmaceutical wholesalers, etc.) based on the fuel consumption method. | Geographic scope is Japan. |
| Waste generated in operations | 8,974 | 10,764 | △ 16.6 | It computed based on the weight of each waste discharged from the plants and R&D center and CO ₂ emission coefficients of the guidelines* issued by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. | Geographic scope is Japan. |
| Business travel | 15,348 | 17,410 | △ 11.8 | It computed based on the travel and accommodation expenses and CO ₂ emission coefficients of the guidelines* issued by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. For travel expenses, CO ₂ emission coefficients for aircraft were adopted. | Geographic scope is Japan. The amount of emissions on business trips using company vehicles is included in Scope 1. |
| Employee commuting | 3,225 | 2,867 | 12.5 | The figures are calculated by multiplying the emission basic unit based on guidelines* by the commutation expenses of public transportation systems used by employees. The amount of emissions from the commuter cars of employees is calculated based on the amount of gasoline used. | Geographic scope is Japan. |
| Upstream leased assets | — | — | — | — | It is irrelevant because all emissions from the leased assets are counted in Scopes 1 and 2. |
| Downstream transportation and distribution | 15,231 | 15,574 | △ 2.2 | The emission basic unit of sales at wholesalers is estimated based on the sales of major pharmaceutical wholesalers and the CO ₂ emissions. The figures are calculated based on the total sales of the pharmaceutical wholesalers and our ratio of the sales volume. | Geographic scope is Japan. |
| Processing of sold products | — | — | — | — | — |
| Use of sold products | — | — | — | — | There is no energy use for product use, because of the characteristic of medical supplies. Therefore, it is estimated irrelevant. |
| End of life treatment of sold products | 2,896 | 3,207 | △ 9.7 | It computed based on the weight of each materials for the containers of the sold product and CO ₂ emission coefficients of the guidelines* issued by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. | Geographic scope is Japan. Recycling is included. |
| Downstream leased assets | 7,451 | 7,712 | △ 3.4 | It computed based on the floor area according to the purpose of using the rented assets and CO ₂ emission coefficients of the guidelines* issued by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. | Geographic scope is Japan. |
| Franchises | — | — | — | — | Since we have no franchise, it is irrelevant. |
| Investments | — | — | — | — | — |

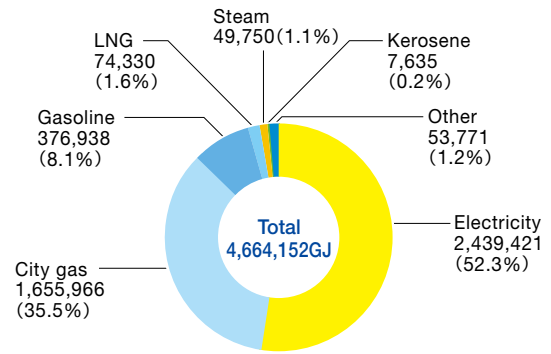
*Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.2), Policy on Emissions Unit Values for Accounting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, etc., by Organizations Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.2), and the Emissions Unit Value Database (Ver. 2.2)

2-5 Breakdown of Energy Use

Breakdown of Energy Use (Group in Japan)



Breakdown of Energy Use (Entire Group)



2-6 Using Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy Usage and Breakdown

| Types of Renewable Energy | Power Supply (MWh) | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Solar energy generation | 36 | Electricity generated by solar energy equipment installed in plants and research facilities. Not included in energy consumption. |
| Hydroelectric power generation | 8,788 | Purchased by our group companies in Germany. Not subtracted from the amount of emissions in Scope 2. |
| Biomass power generation | 500 | Purchased by group companies in Japan. Not subtracted from the amount of emissions in Scope 2. |
| Biomass heat | 5,369 | Purchased by our group companies in Germany. Not subtracted from the amount of emissions in Scope 2. |

2-7 Emissions Trading

Carbon Offset

| Offset Amount | Project Type | Project ID | Certification Standards |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 30t-CO ₂ | Fuel shift from coal | Clean and Efficient Cooking and Heating Project, China [GS949] | Gold Standard |

2-8 Supplementary Notes

1 Conversion factors and their sources

The conversion factors used in this data book are as follows:

Conversion factors of the Accounting and Reporting System under the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (the Global Warming Countermeasures Act) are used for the CO₂ conversion factor and the energy conversion factor.

Regarding the countries outside Japan, the factors commonly used in such countries or the factors based on GHG protocol are used in this data book.

List of conversion factors in Japan

| Energy Source | | Conversion Factor | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | Unit Calorific Value | | CO ₂ Emission | |
| Electricity | General electricity utility (Day time) | 9.97 | GJ/1,000 kWh | Emission factor for each electric power company for fiscal 2014 | t-CO ₂ /1,000 kWh |
| | General electricity utility (Night time) | 9.28 | GJ/1,000 kWh | Emission factor for each electric power company for fiscal 2014 | t-CO ₂ /1,000 kWh |
| | Other | 9.76 | GJ/1,000 kWh | Emission factor for each electric power company for fiscal 2014 | t-CO ₂ /1,000 kWh |
| A-type heavy oil | | 39.1 | GJ/kL | 2.71 | t-CO ₂ /kL |
| Diesel oil | | 37.7 | GJ/kL | 2.58 | t-CO ₂ /kL |
| Kerosene | | 36.7 | GJ/kL | 2.49 | t-CO ₂ /kL |
| LPG | | 50.8 | GJ/t | 3.00 | t-CO ₂ /t |
| City gas (13A) | | 44.8 | GJ/1,000 m ³ | 2.23 | t-CO ₂ /1,000 m ³ |
| LNG | | 54.6 | GJ/t | 2.70 | t-CO ₂ /t |
| Gasoline | | 34.6 | GJ/kL | 2.32 | t-CO ₂ /kL |
| Steam for industry | | 1.02 | GJ/GJ | 0.060 | t-CO ₂ /GJ |

2 Emissions not subject to accounting

The emission data does not include emissions in Scope 1 or Scope 2 from small offices outside Japan, and it also does not include emissions of GHGs other than CO₂, as they are small in quantity.

3 GHG emissions from sold products

Any use of sold products will not help reduce GHS emissions.

4 Third-party verification

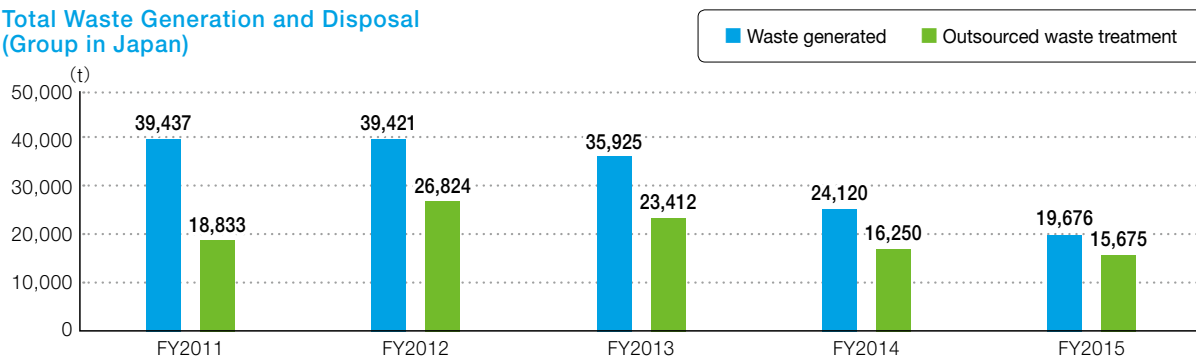
An external examining organization verified Scopes 1 and 2 (fuel, gas, electricity, etc.) for all domestic sites of Daiichi Sankyo Group (14 production and nonproduction sites in Japan) and the calculated amount of CO₂ in Scope 3, Category 1 (products and services purchased). (Verification period: April 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016)



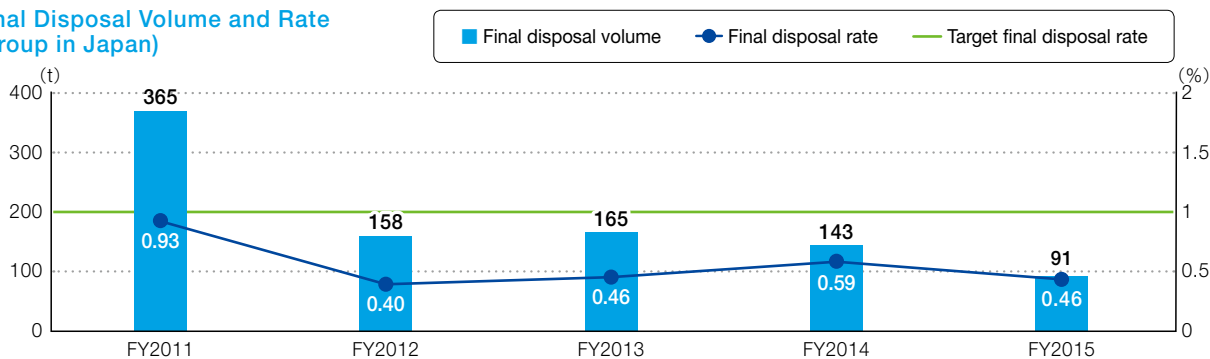
3 Effective Use of Resources and Reduction of Environmental Burdens

3-1 Waste Reduction Targets and Achievements

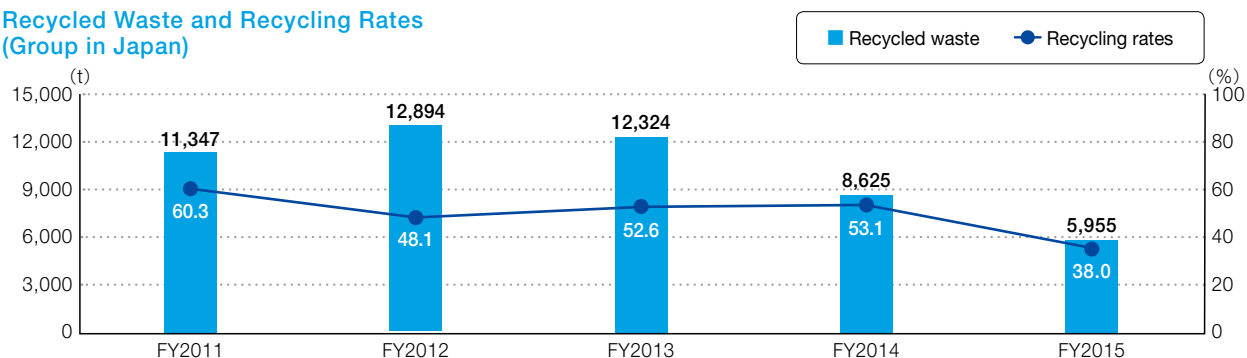
Total Waste Generation and Disposal (Group in Japan)



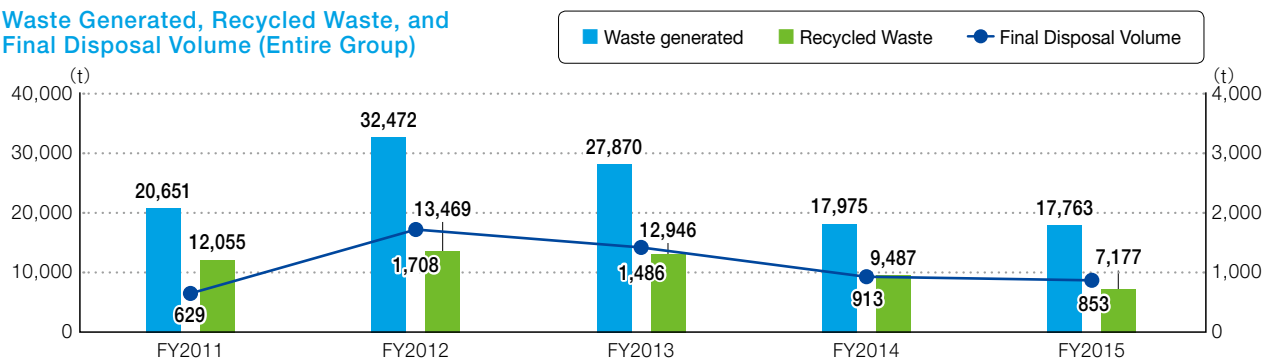
Final Disposal Volume and Rate (Group in Japan)



Recycled Waste and Recycling Rates (Group in Japan)



Waste Generated, Recycled Waste, and Final Disposal Volume (Entire Group)

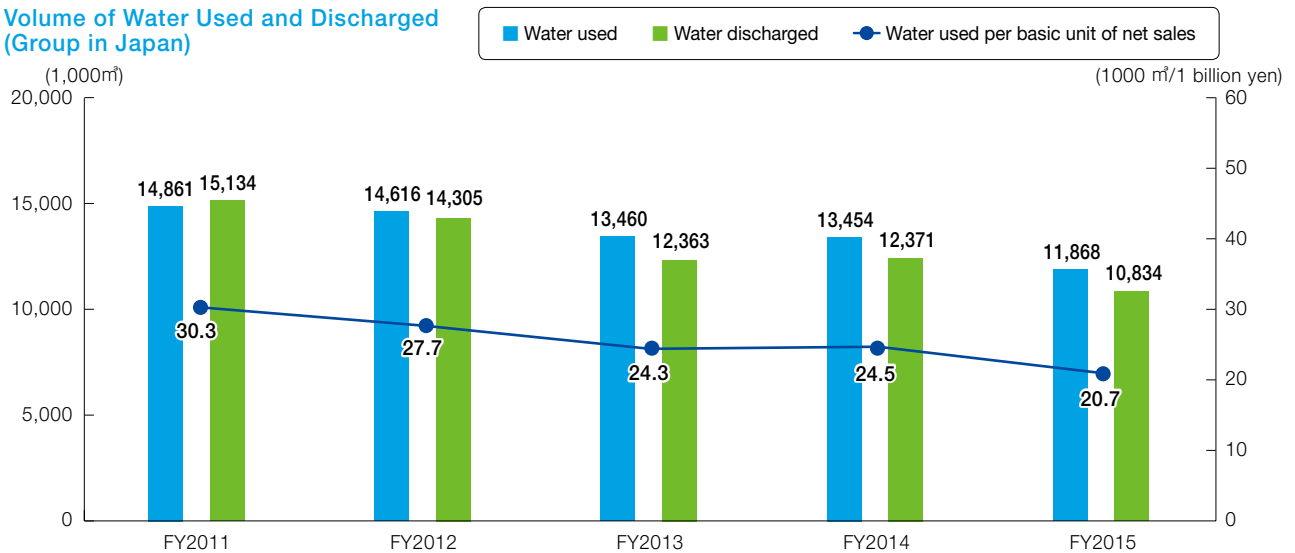


3-2 Efforts to Reduce Waste

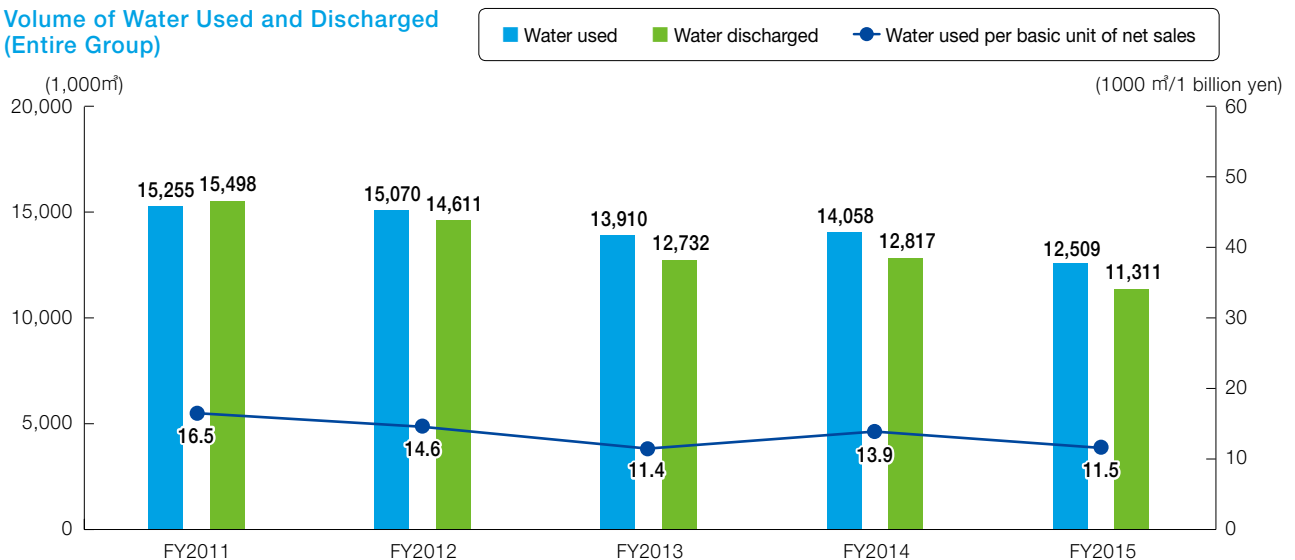
| Name of Business Facility, etc. | Main Efforts |
|---|--|
| Hiratsuka Plant, Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma | Reduce liquid waste containing highly concentrated nitrogen compound by utilizing biological denitrification treatment (reduced 1,345 tons of emissions) |
| Business facilities, branches, etc. | Reduce office paper consumption in business facilities |
| Headquarters, R&D centers, etc. | Promote reuse efforts in business facilities |
| Plants, etc. | Reuse collected organic solvents |
| Cooperation between plants/research facilities and waste disposal contractors | Promote recycling |

3-3 Appropriate Use of Water Resources

Volume of Water Used and Discharged (Group in Japan)



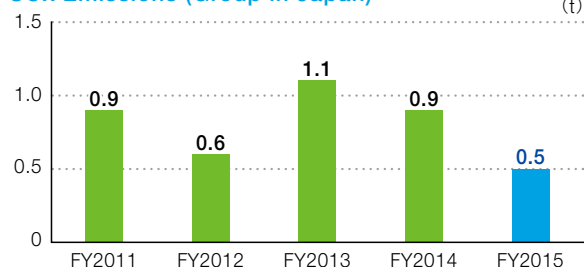
Volume of Water Used and Discharged (Entire Group)



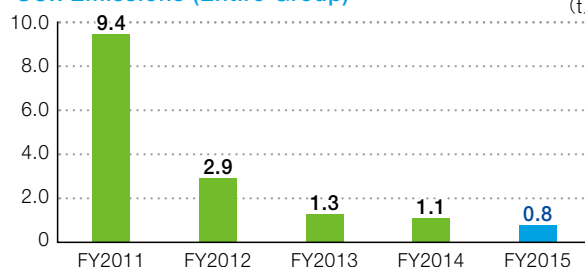
4 Reduction of Environmental Risks

4-1 Preventing Air and Water Pollution

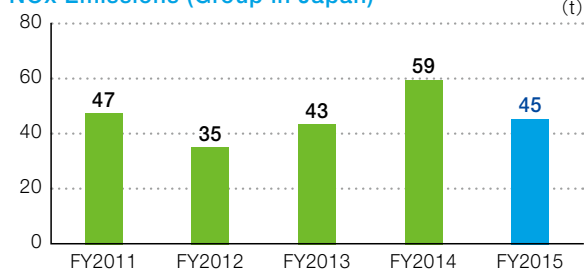
SOx Emissions (Group in Japan) (t)



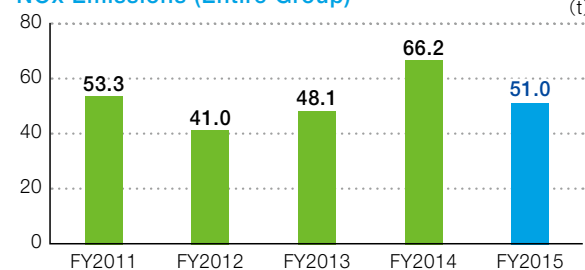
SOx Emissions (Entire Group) (t)



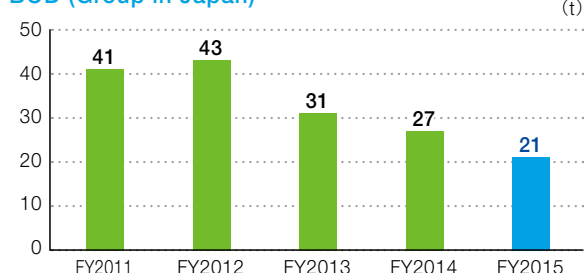
NOx Emissions (Group in Japan) (t)



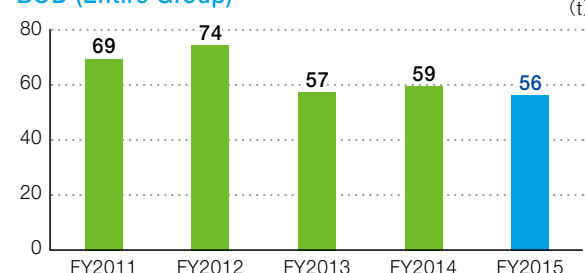
NOx Emissions (Entire Group) (t)



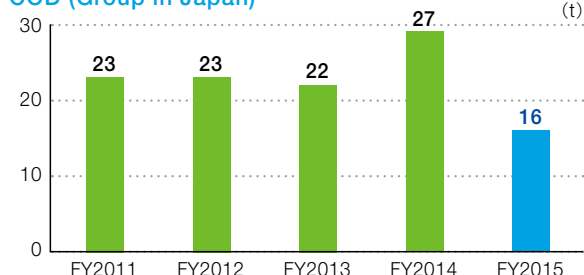
BOD (Group in Japan) (t)



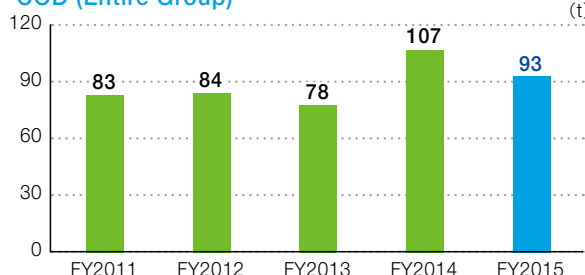
BOD (Entire Group) (t)



COD (Group in Japan) (t)



COD (Entire Group) (t)



4-2 Preventing Soil and Groundwater Contamination and its Countermeasures

Progress of Measures for Soil Purification

| Office | Overview |
|---|--|
| Shinagawa R&D Center (Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo) | We performed a soil investigation associated with the construction of new research facilities according to Tokyo municipal ordinance. As a result, contamination was found in a part of soil. Thus we performed purification work appropriately on discussion with the governmental offices. |
| Takatsuki Plant Daiichi Sankyo Propharma Co., Ltd. (Takatsuki, Osaka) | We continue to perform groundwater monitoring and to take countermeasures after purification work of soil contaminated with VOC* and arsenic in 2004. |

*Volatile Organic Compounds

4-3 Prevention of Noise, Vibration, and Offensive Odor

We conduct appropriate measures and continuous monitoring to comply with the laws and regulations related to noise, vibration, and offensive odor.

4-4 Usage Reduction and Emission/Transfer Control of Chemical Substances

Emission/Transfer of PRTR Substances (Group in Japan)

(Unit: metric ton; mg-TEQ for dioxins)

| Substance (Annual handling amount of 1 or more metric tons) | Handling Amount | Emission (except for emission into soil) | | Transfer Amount | | |
|---|-----------------|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Air | Public Water | Sewage | Out of Offices (Recycling) | Out of Offices (Other) |
| Sodium azide | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Acetonitrile | 1,262.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 119.1 | 392.6 | 374.7 |
| Ferric chloride | 19.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Xylene | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Chloroform | 14.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.6 |
| Chloromethane | 57.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dichloromethane (Also known as methylene chloride) | 21.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.6 |
| N,N-Dimethylacetamide | 115.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 24.1 |
| Dimethylamine | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| N,N-Dimethylformamide | 299.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 1.9 |
| Triethylamine | 12.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 |
| Toluene | 1,822.5 | 69.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1,522.0 | 209.8 |
| N-hexane | 23.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.9 |
| Formaldehyde | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 3,686 | 83.4 | 0.0 | 119.7 | 1,955.4 | 677.3 |
| Dioxins | — | 0.072 | 0.072 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

PCB Usage

| Types of PCBs | Quantity |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Capacitors | 3 units |
| Fluorescent lamp ballasts, etc. | 67 units |

PCB Storage

| Types of PCBs | Quantity | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Heavy PCB | Light PCB | Total |
| Capacitors | 342 units | — | 342 units |
| Fluorescent lamp ballasts, etc. | 4,622 units | — | 4,622 units |
| PCB-containing oil | — | 400 liters | 400 liters |
| PCB-adhering materials | — | 2 kg | 2 kg |
| Other polluted products | 3 units | 2 units | 5 units |

5 Response to Climate Change and Water Risks

5-1 Climate Change Risks

Climate Change Risks That Have the Potential to Affect Our Business

| Risk Driver | | Description | Potential Impact |
|--|---|--|--|
| Risks driven by changes in regulation | Cap and trade schemes | If it is subject to the greenhouse gas cap and trade scheme, an emissions credit must be purchased when the required reduction volume is not satisfied. | Increased operational cost |
| | International agreements | If regulations in each country are strengthened in accordance with the ratification of the Paris Agreement, necessary measures must be taken to ensure compliance with the regulations. | Increased operational cost |
| Risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters | Change in highest and lowest temperatures | Temperature control costs will rise at research facilities and plants of our group. | Increased operational cost |
| | Increase in the number of typhoons, etc. | An increase in the number of localized torrential rainfall and large-scale typhoons will hamper the supply chain of our group's business operations. | Increased operational cost |
| | Change in disease structure, etc. | A change in disease structure, etc. due to climate change will cause quantitative and qualitative impact to the humanitarian assistance activities of our group, including providing access to medical care and pharmaceutical products. | Increased operational cost |
| Reputation-driven risks | Evaluation by external stakeholders | Evaluation by external stakeholders on our group's efforts to mitigate and adapt climate change will adversely affect our stock price. | Drop in our stock price (market valuation) |

Climate Change Opportunities that Have the Potential to Affect Our Business

| Opportunity Driver | | Description | Potential Impact |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation | Emission reporting obligations | Energy costs will be reduced by taking various measures to mitigate greenhouse gases and energy. | Reduced operational costs |
| | Cap and trade schemes | Appropriate response to the emissions trading scheme will provide scheme-based incentives. | Reduced operational costs |
| Opportunity that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters | Change in disease structure | Development and sales of pharmaceutical products in response to an increased number of tropical infectious diseases or regional changes in disease patterns will augment revenue. | New products/business services |
| | Increase in the number of floods | Taking appropriate measures against flood damage in plants will ensure stable supply of products. | Increase in demand for existing products |
| Reputation-driven opportunities | Evaluation by external stakeholders | Evaluation by external stakeholders of our group's efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change will positively affect our stock price. | Increased stock price (market valuation) |

5-2 Water Risk

We carry out comprehensive risk evaluations based on the results of analysis of local water risks using the WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter and the survey results on water risks due to plants and research facilities. The evaluations indicate that the business facilities with the highest water risks among our group are two plants in China, one in Brazil, and one research facility in India. Water withdraw restrictions and other strengthened regulations are considered to be major risk factors.

Volume of Water Used at the Offices at the Highest Water Risk in Group

| | Volume of Water Used (Withdrawn) | Volume of Water Discharged | Volume of Water Actual Used |
|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| FY2015 | 287,000m ³ | 208,000m ³ | 79,000m ³ |

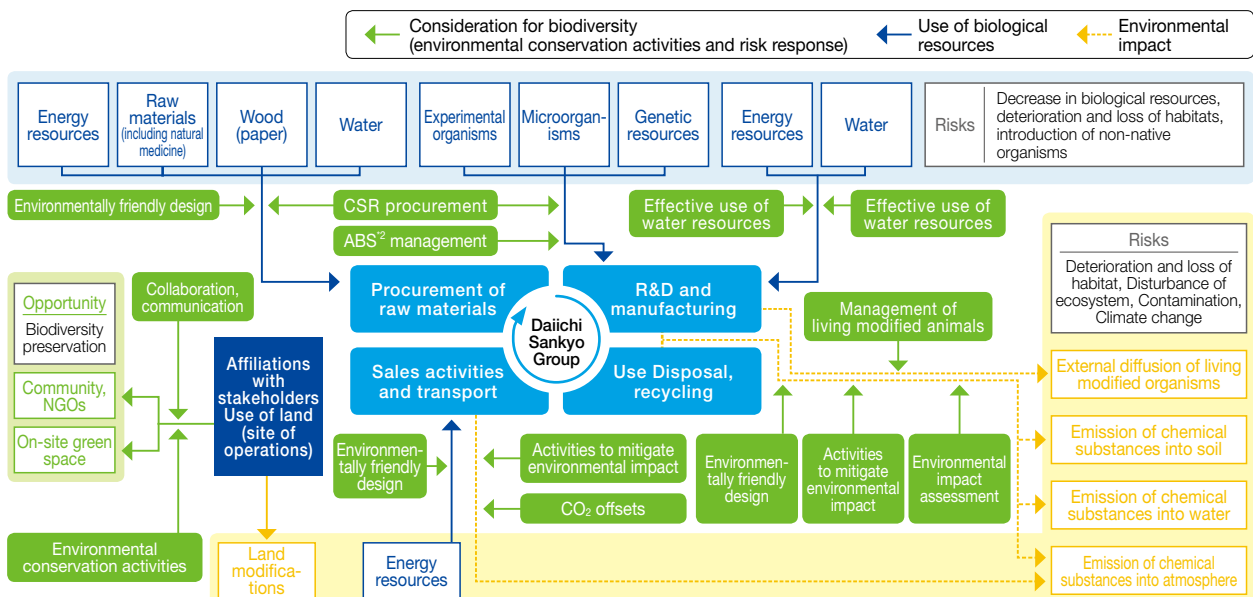
6 Initiatives for Biodiversity Conservation

6-1 Our Basic Stance

Basic Biodiversity Principles and Action Guidelines

| Basic Policy | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Basic Environmental Management Policy states that, "Safeguarding the environment is the bedrock of all Group operational management." We have therefore acted to prevent pollution and global warming and contribute to recycling. Through our initiatives, we have used biological resources properly to minimize the impacts of our operations on biodiversity and have sustainably reduced chemical and other discharges. We will continue striving to preserve biodiversity and respect the principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity by adhering to the following Biodiversity Action Guidelines, thereby enhancing social sustainability. | |
| Action Guidance | |
| 1. Actively promote to address biodiversity conservation in all business activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under take ongoing endeavors to avoid or reduce operational impacts on biodiversity, devoting particular attention to lowering the environmental burdens of air and water emissions and wastes. |
| 2. Identify the biodiversity impacts of ecosystem services, using those services sustainably | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the operational importance of ecosystem services while understanding and minimizing their impacts on biodiversity, using those services sustainably. |
| 3. Use genetically modified organisms responsibly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain biosafety by continuing to responsibly use genetically modified organisms in drug discovery and production in keeping with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and national laws and ordinances. |
| 4. Equitably obtain and use profits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and share their benefits fairly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Bonn Guidelines and other related national laws and ordinances, equitably obtain, use and share profits from the utilization of genetic resources. Additionally, take into account the Nagoya Protocol. |
| 5. Communicate with stakeholders and improve in-house awareness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster biodiversity preservation by communicating and liaising better with public and private entities. Educate employees to better understand how operations affect biodiversity and encourage internal and external efforts to safeguard biodiversity. |

Map of Corporate Activities and Biodiversity*



*1 Prepared with reference to the "Map of Corporate Activities and Biodiversity" developed by the Japan Business Initiative for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (JBIB)

*2 Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing

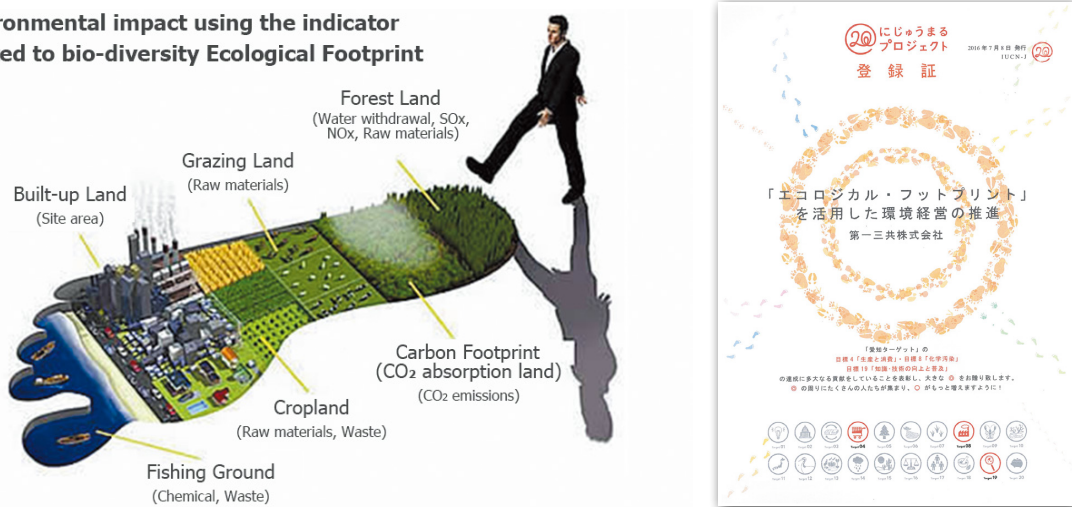
6-2 Initiatives for Biodiversity Conservation

● Assessment of the biodiversity indicator called ecological footprint

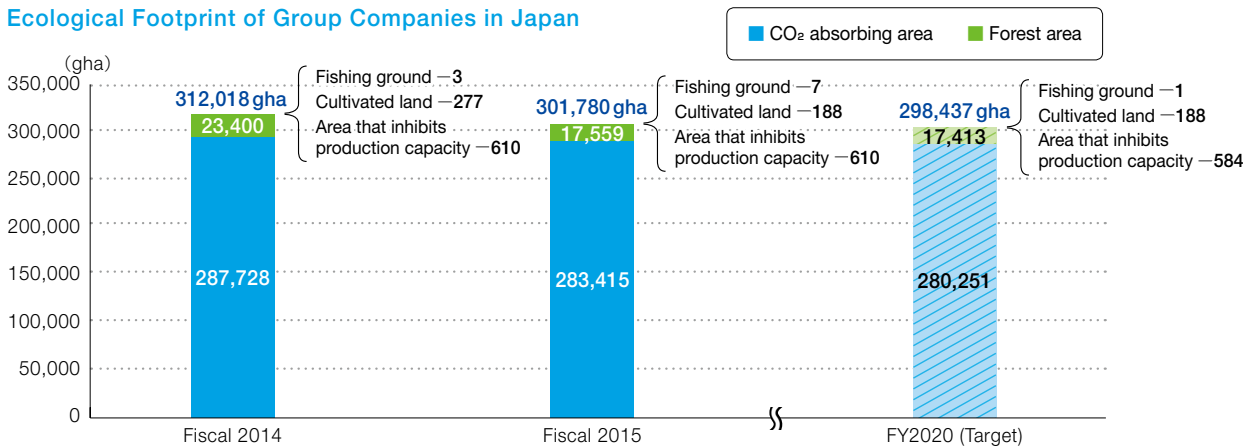
Jointly with experts from the NGO, Global Footprint Network, we assessed ecological footprint (EF), an indicator of biodiversity, in fiscal 2015 to examine all environmental burdens in business activities of group companies in Japan. The assessed EF will be utilized as a comprehensive indicator of environmental burdens, including biodiversity, by checking and monitoring the long-term change in the relationship between the reduction of environmental burdens and biodiversity conservation (trade-off) of our group.

In addition, assessing EF has been recognized as an action for achieving the Aichi Target (20 targets) that was adopted at COP10 (the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in Nagoya) and registered on the Nijyu-Maru Project as well.

Environmental impact using the indicator related to bio-diversity Ecological Footprint



Ecological Footprint of Group Companies in Japan



● Implementation of WET testing

In fiscal 2015, WET test*s were conducted as environmental impact assessments to examine water discharged from all plants and research facilities in Japan, confirming that the discharged water has no serious impact on river ecosystems.

*A testing method that utilizes the biological responses of fish, Daphnia, and seaweed to determine the whole toxicity of discharged water.

7 Environmental Communication

7-1 Main Efforts

| Efforts | Details |
|---|---|
| Environmental managers workshop | Theme: Explanation of ISO 14001:2015 Date: February 5, 2016 Number of participants: 31 people |
| Breakout session for global warming countermeasures | Theme: New trend in energy-saving strategies Date: November 20, 2015 Number of participants: 24 people |
| Environmental e-learning | Theme: Basic knowledge of environmental problems and water risks Period: June 8 to July 10, 2015 Target: 9,303 people, Participants: 9,051 people (Participation rate: 97.3%) |
| Environmental Art Contest | Image category: 317 works from group companies in Japan/207 works from group companies outside Japan Senryu category: 771 works from group companies in Japan |
| Daiichi Sankyo Group Eco Action Program | Period: June 15 to August 31, 2015 Enrollment: 1,054 people |
| Posters for raising environmental awareness | 430 posters displayed in business facilities in and outside Japan |
| Beach cleanup activity in the United States | Number of participants: 28 people |
| Planting activity in China | Number of participants: 15 people |
| Beach cleanup activity in Hong Kong | Number of participants: 9 people |

7-2 Environment-related Awards

| | |
|--|---|
| Kasai R&D Center, Daiichi Sankyo Co. Ltd. | Fiscal 2015: Semi-top level place of business (place of business recognized for outstanding countermeasures taken against global warming) (Tokyo) |
| CMC Planning Department, Pharmaceutical Technology Division, Daiichi Sankyo Co. Ltd. | Fiscal 2015: The top prize of the Hiratsuka City Green Curtain Contest |
| Kitamoto Office, Kitasato Daiichi Sankyo Vaccine | The 7th Sainokuni Green Plan Award (Saitama Prefecture) |
| Daiichi Sankyo Europe | Business Travel Award 2015 |

8 Site Data

Business Activity and Input/Output in fiscal 2015 (Group in Japan: Plants and R&D Centers)

| INPUT | | Unit | Shinagawa | Kasai | PP Hiratsuka ⁽¹⁾ | PP Takatsuki ⁽¹⁾ | CP Onahama ⁽²⁾ |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Energies | Electricity | 1,000 kWh | 27,756 | 17,557 | 37,532 | 15,189 | 7,548 |
| | | GJ | 268,872 | 171,358 | 366,099 | 147,359 | 73,668 |
| | City gas | 1,000m ³ | 2,078 | 4,068 | 9,644 | 4,967 | - |
| | | GJ | 93,532 | 183,074 | 433,987 | 223,514 | 0 |
| | LPG | t | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| | | GJ | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 149 |
| | LNG | t | - | - | - | - | 1,361 |
| | | GJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74,330 |
| | Heavy oil | KL | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | GJ | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kerosene | KL | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | GJ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Diesel oil | KL | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | GJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steam | GJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | KL | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | |
| Gasoline | GJ | 44 | 0 | 79 | 47 | 11 | |
| | KL | - | - | 3 | - | - | |
| Diesel | GJ | 0 | 0 | 94 | 8 | 4 | |
| | Total | GJ | 93,588 | 183,074 | 434,170 | 223,572 | 74,494 |
| Water | Service water | 1,000m ³ | 122 | 144 | 391 | 34 | 83 |
| | Industrial water | 1,000m ³ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,030 | 7,686 |
| | Groundwater | 1,000m ³ | 46 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000m³ | 169 | 144 | 392 | 1,064 | 7,769 |
| Chemical substances | PRTR substances (amounts handled) | t | 32 | 21 | 31 | 0 | 92 |

| OUTPUT | | Unit | Shinagawa | Kasai | PP Hiratsuka ⁽¹⁾ | PP Takatsuki ⁽¹⁾ | CP Onahama ⁽²⁾ |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Air pollution | CO ₂ | t-CO ₂ | 18,406 | 17,184 | 38,036 | 19,024 | 7,641 |
| | NO _x | t | 4 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 2 |
| | SO _x | t | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | PRTR substances | t | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water pollution | BOD | t | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| | COD | t | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| | PRTR substances | t | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waste | Emission | t | 827 | 298 | 2,266 | 350 | 309 |
| | Recycling amount | t | 684 | 261 | 552 | 341 | 23 |
| | Final disposing amount | t | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | PRTR substances | t | 29 | 20 | 31 | 0 | 91 |

(1) PP: Daiichi Sankyo Propharma

(2) CP: Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma

Business Activity and Input/Output in fiscal 2015 (Group in Japan: Plants and R&D Centers)

| INPUT | | Unit | CP Ttebayashi ⁽²⁾ | CP Hiratsuka ⁽²⁾ | CP Odawara ⁽²⁾ | ASB ⁽³⁾ | KDSV ⁽⁴⁾ |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Energies | Electricity | 1,000 kWh | 3,185 | 4,201 | 10,007 | 6,369 | 44,163 |
| | | GJ | 31,081 | 41,015 | 97,570 | 61,663 | 428,293 |
| | City gas | 1,000m ³ | 2,231 | 474 | 1,620 | 1,151 | 6,800 |
| | | GJ | 100,391 | 21,316 | 72,897 | 51,793 | 306,010 |
| | LPG | t | - | 2 | 6 | - | - |
| | | GJ | 0 | 81 | 287 | 0 | 0 |
| | LNG | t | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | GJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Heavy oil | KL | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | GJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kerosene | KL | - | - | - | - | 208 |
| | | GJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,633 |
| | Diesel oil | KL | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| | | GJ | 0 | 4 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Steam | GJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Gasoline | KL | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | GJ | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| Diesel | KL | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | GJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | GJ | 100,391 | 21,409 | 73,271 | 51,793 | 313,644 | |
| Water | Service water | 1,000m ³ | 28 | 38 | 31 | 31 | 327 |
| | Industrial water | 1,000m ³ | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Groundwater | 1,000m ³ | 0 | 121 | 1,705 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1,000m³ | 77 | 159 | 1,736 | 31 | 327 |
| Chemical substances | PRTR substances (amounts handled) | t | 5 | 2,615 | 858 | 5 | 20 |

| OUTPUT | | Unit | CP Ttebayashi ⁽²⁾ | CP Hiratsuka ⁽²⁾ | CP Odawara ⁽²⁾ | ASB ⁽³⁾ | KDSV ⁽⁴⁾ |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Air pollution | CO ₂ | t-CO ₂ | 6,446 | 3,464 | 8,191 | 5,897 | 37,587 |
| | NO _x | t | 8 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| | SO _x | t | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | PRTR substances | t | 0 | 73 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Water pollution | BOD | t | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| | COD | t | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | PRTR substances | t | 0 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waste | Emission | t | 117 | 7,076 | 3,326 | 77 | 1,029 |
| | Recycling amount | t | 99 | 3,566 | 20 | 75 | 333 |
| | Final disposing amount | t | 0 | 23 | 59 | 0 | 1 |
| | PRTR substances | t | 5 | 1,878 | 492 | 5 | 0 |

(2) CP: Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma

(3) ASB: Asubio Pharma

(4) KDSV: Kitasato Daiichi Sankyo Vaccine

Environmental Performance Data

| Goal Reference | Classification | Breakdown | Scope | Unit | FY2011 | FY2012 | FY2013 | FY2014 | FY2015 | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| CO ₂ | Energy-originated CO ₂ emissions | Sales vehicles * ¹ | Outside Japan | t-CO ₂ | 28,790 | 29,660 | 18,245 | 23,619 | 21,204 | |
| | | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 8,578 | 7,845 | 7,433 | 7,016 | 6,809 | |
| | | | Entire group | t-CO ₂ | 37,368 | 37,505 | 25,678 | 30,635 | 28,012 | |
| | | Offices | Outside Japan | t-CO ₂ | 5,193 | 5,215 | 13,625 | 5,900 | 5,087 | |
| | | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 4,767 | 6,282 | 6,274 | 7,309 | 7,471 | |
| | | | Entire group | t-CO ₂ | 9,960 | 11,497 | 19,899 | 13,209 | 12,558 | |
| | | Plants and R&D centers | Outside Japan | t-CO ₂ | 52,143 | 32,163 | 36,662 | 41,074 | 40,955 | |
| | | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 146,617 | 165,132 | 166,781 | 170,744 | 161,877 | |
| | | | Entire group | t-CO ₂ | 198,761 | 197,295 | 203,443 | 211,818 | 202,832 | |
| | | Total | Outside Japan | t-CO ₂ | 86,127 | 67,038 | 68,532 | 70,593 | 67,246 | |
| | | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 159,962 | 179,259 | 180,488 | 185,070 | 176,157 | |
| | | | Entire group | t-CO ₂ | 246,089 | 246,297 | 249,020 | 255,662 | 243,402 | |
| | Non-energy oriented CO ₂ emissions | Incinerator | Entire group | t-CO ₂ | | | | | 3,922 | |
| | Total of CO ₂ emissions | Total | Entire group | t-CO ₂ | 246,089 | 246,297 | 249,020 | 255,662 | 247,324 | |
| | CO ₂ emissions by Greenhouse Gas Protocol | Scope 1 | Outside Japan | t-CO ₂ | 36,256 | 37,602 | 37,520 | 33,165 | 30,199 | |
| | | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 88,540 | 92,678 | 98,444 | 90,795 | 88,967 | |
| | | | Total | t-CO ₂ | 124,796 | 130,279 | 135,964 | 123,960 | 119,165 | |
| | | Scope 2 | Outside Japan | t-CO ₂ | 49,870 | 29,436 | 31,012 | 37,428 | 37,047 | |
| | | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 71,422 | 86,582 | 82,044 | 94,274 | 91,112 | |
| | | | Total | t-CO ₂ | 121,293 | 116,018 | 113,056 | 131,702 | 128,159 | |
| | | Scope 3 | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | | 643,017 | 695,335 | 635,434 | 621,701 | |
| | | Scopes 1 + 2 + 3 | Total in Japan | t-CO ₂ | | 822,276 | 875,823 | 820,504 | 801,780 | |
| | | Emissions by group site in Japan | Shinagawa | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 13,455 | 17,535 | 15,290 | 19,655 | 18,406 |
| | | | Kasai | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 15,007 | 17,708 | 17,920 | 17,761 | 17,184 |
| | Fukuroi * ² | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 4,338 | 4,956 | 1,326 | | | |
| | Daiichi Sankyo Propharma (Hiratsuka) ^{*3} | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 38,944 | 43,229 | 38,907 | 41,337 | 38,036 | |
| | Daiichi Sankyo Propharma (Takatsuki) ^{*4} | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 11,580 | 17,100 | 19,006 | 20,072 | 19,024 | |
| | Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Onahama) | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 13,046 | 14,636 | 11,610 | 11,774 | 7,641 | |
| | Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Tatebayashi) ^{*5} | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 5,697 | 6,245 | 6,373 | 7,068 | 6,446 | |
| | Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Hiratsuka) | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 4,068 | 5,047 | 4,055 | 2,353 | 3,464 | |
| | Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Odawara) | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 3,398 | 3,462 | 9,652 | 8,969 | 8,191 | |
| | Daiichi Sankyo Propharma (Odawara) ^{*6} | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 8,548 | 5,375 | | | | |
| | Asubio Pharma (Kobe) | | In Japan | t-CO ₂ | 4,693 | 5,450 | 5,733 | 5,987 | 5,897 | |
| Kitasato Daiichi Sankyo Vaccine In Japan | In Japan | | t-CO ₂ | 16,742 | 17,896 | 30,845 | 29,209 | 37,587 | | |
| Energy | Energy consumption by group companies in Japan | Electricity | In Japan | 1,000 kWh | 185,424 | 187,561 | 188,971 | 184,002 | 187,102 | |
| | | Electricity | In Japan | GJ | 1,814,249 | 1,836,188 | 1,850,214 | 1,803,212 | 1,821,193 | |
| | | City gas | In Japan | 1,000 m ³ | 30,790 | 32,217 | 36,660 | 33,932 | 33,176 | |
| | | City gas | In Japan | GJ | 1,385,548 | 1,449,759 | 1,649,705 | 1,526,948 | 1,492,942 | |
| | | LPG | In Japan | t | 21 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 10 | |
| | | LPG | In Japan | GJ | 1,072 | 1,052 | 889 | 717 | 529 | |
| | | LNG | In Japan | t | 2,366 | 2,944 | 2,357 | 2,307 | 1,361 | |
| | | LNG | In Japan | GJ | 129,210 | 160,748 | 128,709 | 125,986 | 74,330 | |
| | | Heavy oil | In Japan | KL | 19 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | Heavy oil | In Japan | GJ | 756 | 23 | 92 | 15 | 10 | |
| | | Kerosene | In Japan | KL | 926 | 1,040 | 886 | 726 | 208 | |
| | | Kerosene | In Japan | GJ | 33,998 | 38,161 | 32,520 | 26,652 | 7,635 | |
| | | Diesel oil | In Japan | KL | 41 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | |
| | | Diesel oil | In Japan | GJ | 1,542 | 120 | 116 | 95 | 89 | |
| | | Steam | In Japan | GJ | 31,675,557 | 28,892,539 | 31,387,370 | 25,516,186 | 0 | |
| | | Gasoline (Plants and R&D centers) | In Japan | KL | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | |
| | | Gasoline (Plants and R&D centers) | In Japan | GJ | 257 | 267 | 220 | 214 | 186 | |
| | | Gasoline (Sales vehicles) | In Japan | KL | 3,697 | 3,382 | 3,204 | 2,920 | 2,935 | |
| | | Gasoline (Sales vehicles) | In Japan | GJ | 127,934 | 117,002 | 110,855 | 101,039 | 101,557 | |
| | | Total | In Japan | GJ | 3,498,905 | 3,659,268 | 3,805,502 | 3,609,892 | 3,498,577 | |

| Goal Reference | Classification | Breakdown | Scope | Unit | FY2011 | FY2012 | FY2013 | FY2014 | FY2015 |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Energy | Energy consumption by the entire group | Electricity | Entire group | GJ | 2,247,961 | 2,334,599 | 2,365,396 | 2,370,592 | 2,439,421 |
| | | City gas | Entire group | GJ | 1,514,213 | 1,597,064 | 1,862,323 | 1,709,822 | 1,655,966 |
| | | LPG | Entire group | GJ | 6,469 | 3,898 | 5,379 | 3,325 | 3,040 |
| | | LNG | Entire group | GJ | 129,265 | 161,151 | 128,709 | 125,986 | 74,330 |
| | | Heavy oil | Entire group | GJ | 19,937 | 4,690 | 92 | 15 | 401 |
| | | Kerosene | Entire group | GJ | 33,998 | 38,161 | 32,520 | 26,652 | 7,635 |
| | | Diesel oil | Entire group | GJ | 3,526 | 2,034 | 2,355 | 2,708 | 2,900 |
| | | Steam | Entire group | GJ | 31,676 | 28,893 | 31,387 | 87,023 | 49,750 |
| | | Gasoline | Entire group | GJ | 555,101 | 563,312 | 405,366 | 451,214 | 376,938 |
| | | Total | Entire group | GJ | 4,486,829 | 4,683,680 | 4,905,186 | 4,748,243 | 4,664,152 |
| Water resources | Water used | | Outside Japan | 1,000m ³ | 394 | 454 | 450 | 603 | 641 |
| | | | In Japan | 1,000m ³ | 14,861 | 14,616 | 13,460 | 13,454 | 11,868 |
| | | Total | 1,000m ³ | 15,255 | 15,070 | 13,910 | 14,058 | 12,509 | |
| | Water discharged | | Outside Japan | 1,000m ³ | 364 | 306 | 369 | 447 | 477 |
| | | | In Japan | 1,000m ³ | 15,134 | 14,305 | 12,363 | 12,371 | 10,834 |
| | | Total | 1,000m ³ | 15,498 | 14,611 | 12,732 | 12,817 | 11,311 | |
| Water pollution | BOD | | In Japan | t | 41 | 43 | 31 | 27 | 21 |
| | COD | | In Japan | t | 23 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 16 |
| Waste | Waste generated | | In Japan | t | 39,437 | 39,421 | 35,925 | 24,120 | 19,676 |
| | Outsourced waste treatment | | In Japan | t | 18,833 | 26,824 | 23,412 | 16,250 | 15,675 |
| | Recycled waste | | In Japan | t | 11,347 | 12,894 | 12,324 | 8,625 | 5,955 |
| | Recycling rates | | In Japan | % | 60.3 | 48.1 | 52.6 | 53.1 | 38.0 |
| | Final disposal volume | | In Japan | t | 365 | 158 | 165 | 143 | 91 |
| | Final disposal rate | | In Japan | % | 0.93 | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.59 | 0.46 |
| | Amount of office paper consumed | | In Japan | 10,000 pieces | 7,364 | 7,581 | 7,305 | 5,950 | 5,469 |
| Air pollution | SOx | | Outside Japan | t | 8.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | | | In Japan | t | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| | | Total | t | 9.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | |
| | NOx | | Outside Japan | t | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| | | | In Japan | t | 47 | 35 | 43 | 59 | 45 |
| | | Total | t | 53 | 41 | 48 | 66 | 51 | |
| PRTR substances | Amounts handled | | In Japan | t | 5,704 | 6,087 | 6,249 | 2,726 | 3,686 |
| | Amounts discharged and transferred (Air) | | In Japan | t | 122 | 113 | 109 | 37 | 83 |
| | Amounts discharged and transferred (Water) | | In Japan | t | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | Amounts discharged and transferred (Sewer) | | In Japan | t | 44 | 48 | 48 | 23 | 120 |
| | Amounts discharged and transferred (Water + sewer) | | In Japan | t | 48 | 51 | 0 | 27 | 87 |
| | Amounts discharged and transferred (Waste) | | In Japan | t | 3,238 | 2,495 | 1,958 | 594 | 667 |
| Containers | Containers, packing materials, and recycle quantity (required amount of recycled products) DS (self-assessment) + DSHC (simplified assessment) | Glass bottle (colorless) | In Japan | t | 171 | 188 | 207 | 202 | 158 |
| | | Glass bottle (brown) | In Japan | t | 484 | 454 | 567 | 474 | 386 |
| | | Plastic containers and packaging | In Japan | t | 1,601 | 1,678 | 1,419 | 1,557 | 1,436 |
| | | Paper containers and packaging | In Japan | t | 65 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 59 |
| | | Total | In Japan | t | 2,321 | 2,380 | 2,222 | 2,263 | 2,039 |
| Management | Acquisition of ISO 14001 certification | | Outside Japan | Sites | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | In Japan | Sites | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| | | Total | Sites | 13 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 7 | |

*1: Carbon of offset-type sales vehicles were leased so that CO₂ emissions from sales vehicles were entirely offset from FY 2008 to FY2012.

*2: Includes the data by the end of September, 2013

*3: Includes Daiichi Sankyo Research Center and Daiichi Sankyo Happiness Co., Ltd.

*4: Includes Daiichi Sankyo Logistics Co., Ltd.

*5: Includes Daiichi Sankyo Research Center

*6: The data of Daiichi Sankyo Propharma (Odawara) is integrated into the data of Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Odawara).

*There were no fines, etc. with respect to the environment.



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