



Daiichi Sankyo Group Environmental Data Book 2022



Position of This Book

The information of this book complements Daiichi Sankyo Group Value Report 2022 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 impacts.
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 Environmental Management

Environmental issues such as global warming and extreme weather are very closely related to our lifestyles and work. We are practicing environmental management on a global scale in accordance with the Daiichi Sankyo Group EHS Policy and Basic Environmental Management Policy. We thereby aim to address such environmental issues through responsible corporate activities.

1-2 Promoting Environmental Management

The Daiichi Sankyo Group seeks to appropriately address environmental issues through our medium- and long-term business activities with due consideration for what society demands and expects from us. Our sustainability issues are reducing environmental impact primarily through energy and resource conservation; contributing to a sustainable society by addressing environmental issues such as climate change, water risks and biodiversity; and mitigating environmental risks by practicing legal compliance and operating an environmental management system. We have designated KPIs and environmental targets for these issues and implement appropriate communication and information disclosure both in and outside the Group to promote environmental management. The following quantitative and qualitative targets have been designated as our environmental goals under the fifth five-year business plan.

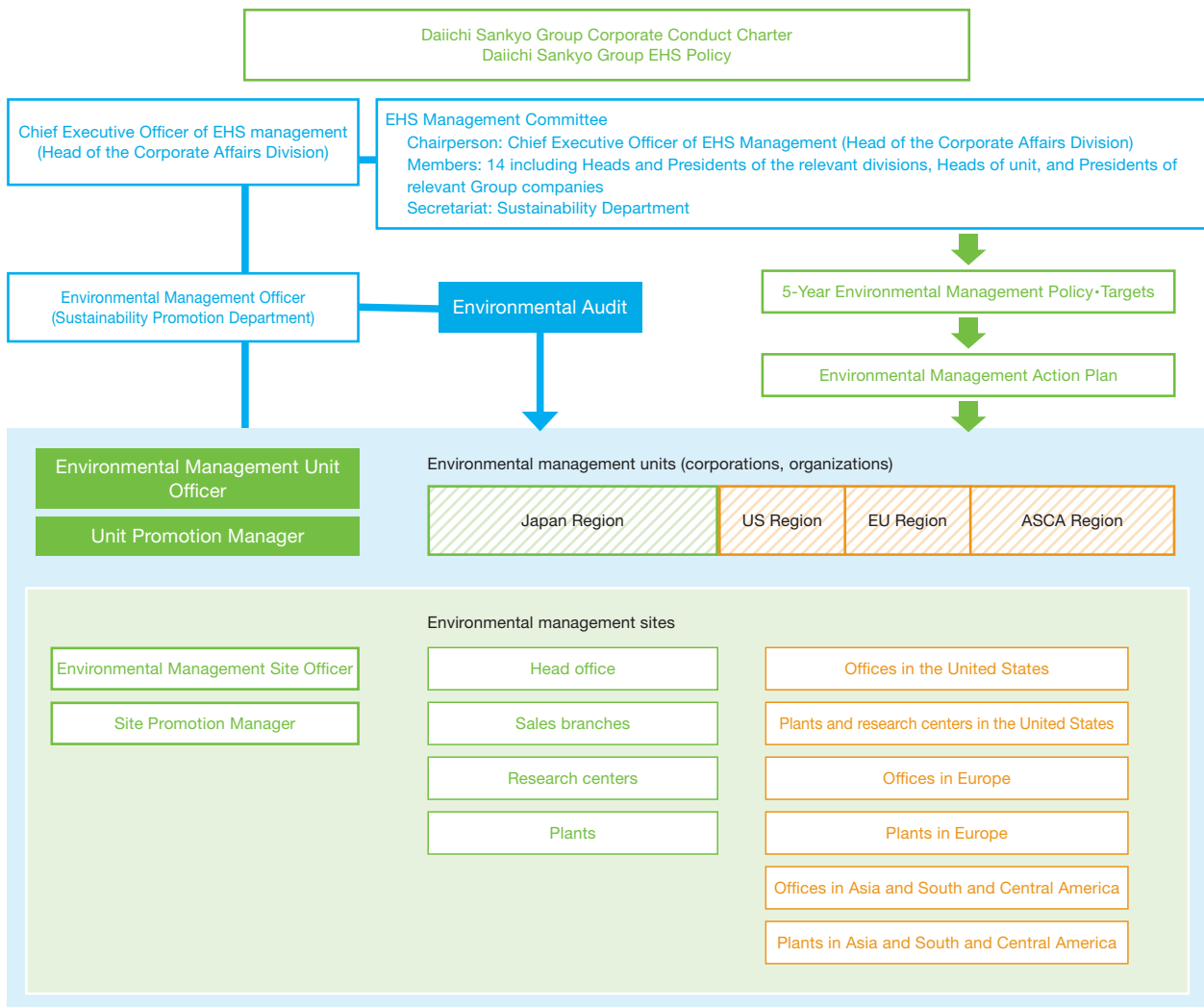
EHS Management Policy and Environmental Management Target (FY2021-FY2025)

EHS Management Policy	Environmental Management Target
Lower the environmental impact of our operations and supply chain by conserving energy and resources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2): 42% reduction from FY2015 CO₂ emissions intensity based on sales (Scope3, Cat1): 15% reduction from FY2020 Business partner engagement (Scope 3, Cat 1): more than 70% of business partners set targets aligned with the 1.5°C scenario Energy consumption intensity based on sales : 30% reduction from FY2015 Waste emission intensity based on sales : 10% reduction from FY2020 Promote waste reduction and recycling
Realize a sustainable society by taking a leading role in addressing environmental issues such as climate change, resource recycling, water risk and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable electricity utilization rate: more than 60% utilization rate Water consumption intensity based on sales : 10% reduction from FY2020 Waste plastic recycling rate: Over 70% maintained Flood disaster manual maintenance rate: 100% at research laboratories and production sites in Japan Promotion of Innovative Environmental Technologies for Decarbonized Community Continuing Reduction of Pollutant Emissions to Atmosphere and Water Area Promotion of the sustainable use of ecosystem services and resources
Minimize EHS risks by complying with related laws and continual improvement of management systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of hazardous waste: 10% reduction from FY2020 ISO14001 acquisition rate: 100% at manufacturing sites Establishment of EHS management system Implementation of periodic EHS audits Reducing EHS Risks through Collaboration with Supply Chains
Encourage employees to practice EHS by internal communication such as EHS education and enlightening activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and awareness-raising for the prevention of environmental accidents Education for all employees and professional training in EHS Measures to improve employee motivation related to EHS
Ensure the reliability from society by enhancing information to disclose and enhancing communication with stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third-party assurance coverage: 100% Periodic Verification and Disclosure Based on TCFD Recommendations Promoting Partnership for Sustainable Development

1-3 Environmental Management System

The head of the Corporate Affairs Division of Daiichi Sankyo serves as the chief executive EHS officer of environmental management and oversees environmental management on a Group basis, while the vice president of Sustainability Promotion Department promotes environmental management as the environmental management officer. As a system for promoting environmental management, we have established an environmental management unit that deliberates on business activities, and each environmental management unit establishes an environmental management site and discusses regions and functions as necessary while overseeing targets. In addition, we have established the EHS Management Committee, chaired by the chief executive officer of EHS management. This committee discusses the formulation of the Daiichi Sankyo Group EHS Policy and other important matters and reports them to the Board of Directors.

Diagram of the Daiichi Sankyo Group Environmental Management Promotion System



1-4 ISO 14001 Certification

Operating sites with production functions that have high environmental impacts have acquired ISO 14001 certification.

List of ISO 14001 Certified Plants (As of the End of June 2022)

	Company	Site	ISO 14001 Acquisition Period
Daiichi Sankyo Group (multisite certification)	Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.	Sustainability Department	January, 1998
		Pharmaceutical Technology Division (Hiratsuka)	
		Biologics Division (Tatebayashi)	
	Daiichi Sankyo Propharma Co., Ltd.	Hiratsuka Plant	
		Technology Department	
	Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma Co., Ltd.	Onahama Plant	
		Tatebayashi Plant	
		Biologics Technology Department (Tatebayashi)	
		Odawara Plant	
		Technology Department (Onahama, Hiratsuka, Odawara)	
Daiichi Sankyo Biotech Co., Ltd.	Kitamoto Site		
Daiichi Sankyo Happiness Co., Ltd.	Hiratsuka		
Daiichi Sankyo Europe		Pfaffenhofen Plant	December 2019
Daiichi Sankyo Altkirch Sarl		Altkirch Plant	March 2019
Daiichi Sankyo Pharmaceutical (Beijing)		Beijing Plant	March 2019
Sankyo Pharmaceutical (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.		Shanghai Plant	March 2019
Daiichi Sankyo Brasil Farmacêutica		Alphaville Plant	March, 2012
ISO 14001 Certification Acquisition Rate of Production Sites (on the basis of FY2021 CO ₂ emissions)	Japan		100%
	Entire group		85.8%

Furthermore, we established the Daiichi Sankyo Group Environmental Management system in accordance with ISO 14001 for other sites.

1-5 Environmental Supply Chain Management

Main Efforts	Details
Setting of CSR procurement standards	We request that our business partners make efforts based on the CSR procurement standards of the Group. The environment-related items in the CSR procurement standards are as follows. (1) Reinforce the environmental management system (2) Consider product safety (3) Reinforce green procurement (4) Respond to biodiversity conservation
Cooperation with Suppliers	We ascertain the amount of CO ₂ emissions from our major suppliers and how much water they use. We also ask of any supplier that has no CO ₂ reduction target to set one as a good opportunity for improvement. These efforts are based on the Science Based Targets* initiative. *An international initiative that calls on companies to set CO ₂ emission reduction targets in line with scientific evidence to achieve the Paris Agreement target of keeping the average global temperature increase below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels.
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

Operating Sites Subject to an Environment Audit in Fiscal 2021

Company	Operating Site and Branches
Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma	Onahama Site
	Odawara Site
Daiichi Sankyo Biotech	Kitamoto Site
American Regent, Inc.	Shirley Plant
	Ohio Plant
Daiichi Sankyo Brasil Farmaceutica	Alphaville Plant

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

1-7 Emergency Preparedness and Response

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 the necessary equipment.

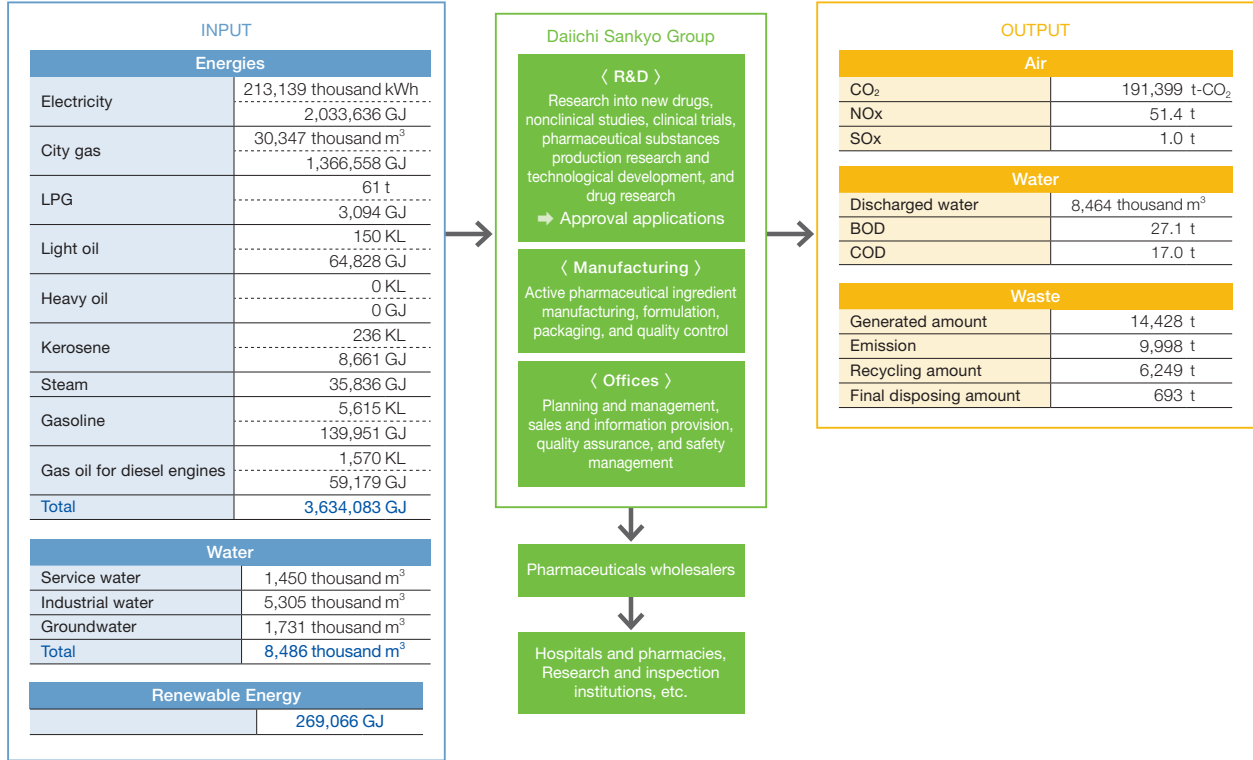
In recent years, we have also strengthened our measures to mitigate flooding risks.

Emergency Drills Conducted (Plants and Research Facilities)

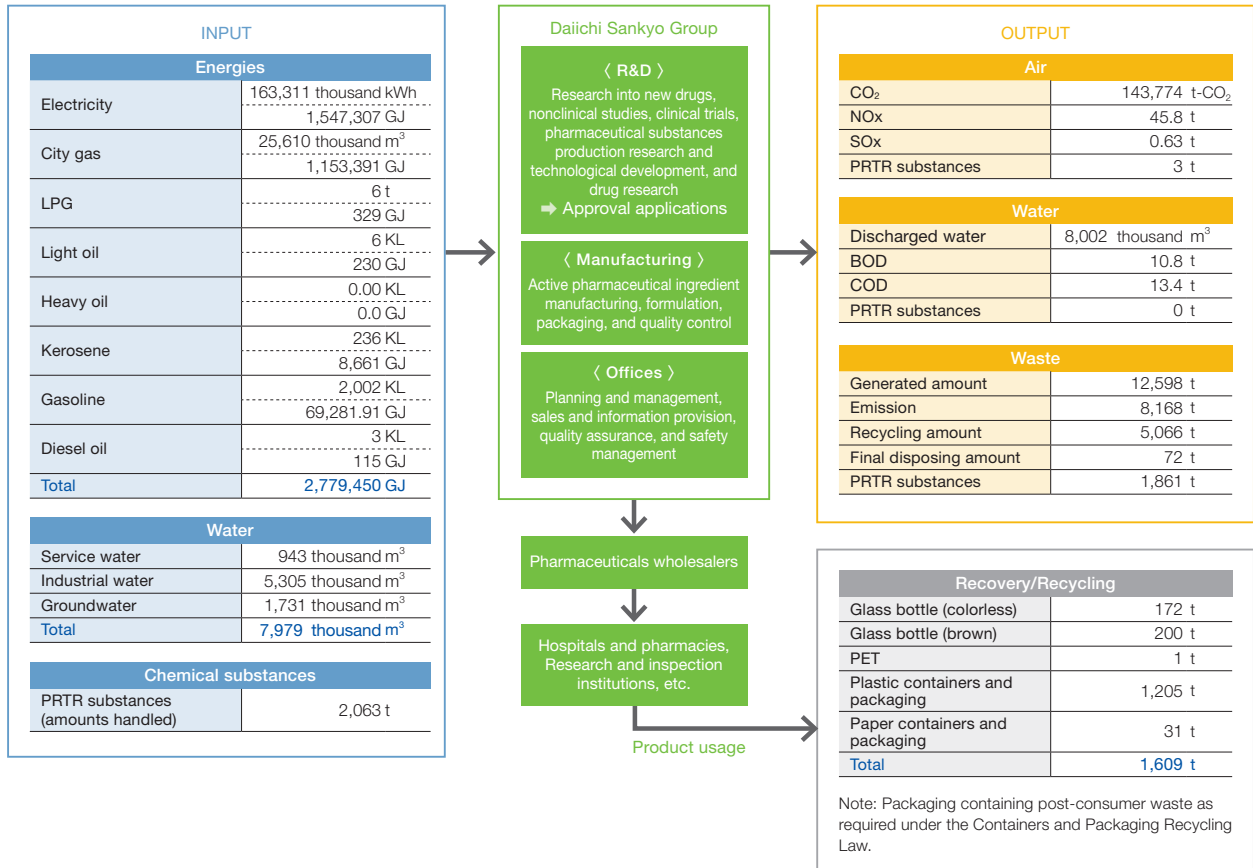
Company	Operating site	Details of Emergency Drills (Possible accidents/incidents)	Number of Emergency Drills	Total Number of Participants
Daiichi Sankyo	Shinagawa R&D Center	Large-scale earthquake, fire, emergency report, first aid training, and confirmation of employees' safety	5 drills	1,489
	Kasai R&D Center	Large-scale earthquake, fire, emergency report, emergency meal-serving drill	13 drills	2,500
Daiichi Sankyo Propharma	Hiratsuka Plant	Leakage, and emergency response and reporting	69 drills	1,256
Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma	Onahama Plant	Large-scale earthquake, wind and flood damage, and leakage and emergency contact	23 drills	1,161
	Tatebayashi Plant	Large-scale earthquake, fire, flooding, and leakage, and confirmation of employees' safety	27 drills	1,023
	Odawara Plant	Large-scale earthquake, fire, leakage, and emergency report, first aid training, and confirmation of employees' safety	63 drills	846
Daiichi Sankyo Biotech	Kitamoto Site	Large-scale earthquake, fire, flooding, emergency report, first aid training, and confirmation of employees' safety	7 drills	1,604

1-8 Business Activity and Environmental Performance

Business Activity and Input/Output (Entire Group)



Business Activity and Input/Output (Group in Japan)



1-9 Environmental Accounting

Environment Conservation Cost (Group in Japan)

Unit: million yen

Environmental Item	FY2020		FY2021	
	Investment	Cost	Investment	Cost
Pollution Prevention Cost	104	57	10	72
Global Environmental Conservation Cost	2,221	468	1,921	278
Resource Circulation Cost		404	3	306
Upstream / Downstream Costs		58		59
Administration Cost	3	616	5	620
R&D Cost		30		30
Social Activity Cost		0		0
Environmental Remediation Cost		226		1,038
Total	2,328	1,859	1,940	2,403

Economic Benefit (Group in Japan)

Unit: million yen

	FY2021
Value of sales of valuables	1.4

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

Environmental Conservation Benefit (Group in Japan)

	Unit	FY2020	FY2021	Increase/Decrease Compared to the Previous Year	Increase/Decrease Rate Compared to the Previous Year
Total volume of energy consumed	GJ	2,667,173	2,818,378	151,205	5.7%
Water consumed	1,000m ³	7,926	7,979	53	0.7%
PRTR substances used	t	2,064	2,063	△ 1	△ 0.5%
CO ₂ emission	t-CO ₂	130,572	143,774	13,203	10.1%
Total volume of waste	t	17,315	12,598	△ 4,718	△ 27.2%
Waste emissions (=Outsourced treating volume)	t	9,933	8,168	△ 1,764	△ 17.8%
Volume of recycled waste	t	5,026	5,066	40	0.8%
Final disposing amount of waste	t	71	72	0	0.3%
Recycling rate	%	50.6	62.0	—	9.4%
Recovered or recycled volume of containers and packages	t	1,758	1,609	△ 150	△ 8.5%
SOx emissions	t	0.79	0.63	△ 0.2	△ 19.9%
NOx emissions	t	41	46	4	10.7%

1-10 Environmental Efficiency (Entire Group)

Environmental Efficiency Index	Index Definition	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
CO ₂	Sales/CO ₂ emissions	105	109	119	132	132
Waste	Sales/Total waste emissions	140	126	143	146	118
Water	Sales/Water consumed	112	113	133	146	156

* The figures as of fiscal 2015 have been set to 100. Higher index shows higher level of efficiency.

2 Conserving Energy and Combatting Global Warming

2-1 Our Basic Stance

To facilitate responsible corporate activities that address climate change, we have set the goal of reducing CO₂ emissions in fiscal 2025, the final year of the fifth five-year business plan, by 25% compared to fiscal 2015, in order to achieve our long-term CO₂ emissions target of 37.5% reduction (a target well below 2°C^{*1}) in fiscal 2030 based on the approach of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) ^{*2}, which aims to help accomplish the Paris Agreement goal of keeping the average increase in global temperature below 2°C. We have since decided it was necessary to set targets that more appropriately reflect domestic and international circumstances and trends related to climate change action. Accordingly, we revised our reduction targets to 63% below fiscal 2015 levels for fiscal 2030 and 42% below fiscal 2015 levels for fiscal 2025, in alignment with the SBT 1.5°C target.

In February 2022, solar energy equipment installed at Daiichi Sankyo Europe's Pfaffenhofen Plant will officially begin operation, supplying the equivalent of 8% of its annual electricity consumption, which is expected to reduce CO₂ emissions by 230 tonnes per year. In fiscal 2021, CO₂ emissions totaled 191,396 tonnes (down 15.7% from fiscal 2015 levels). We have worked on not only "actions to mitigate" CO₂ emissions but also "actions to adapt" to influence from climate change that is inevitable in the medium- to long-term, including weather-related disasters that have apparently become more and more serious in recent years and in particular, flood damage, etc. which is a serious risk.

In July 2021, we joined RE100^{*3}, which aims to meet 100% of the electricity needs of business activities with renewable energy.

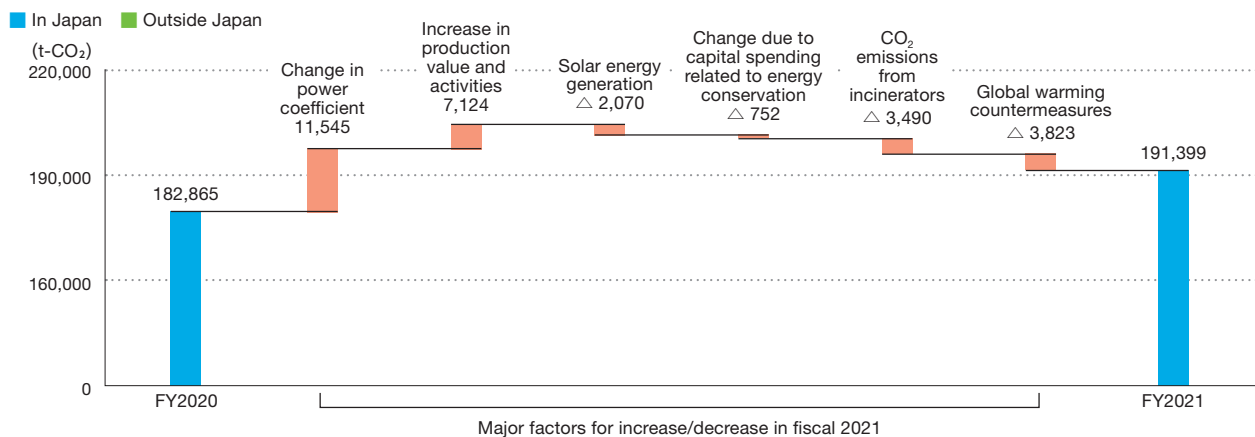
*1 The target for lowering temperatures sufficiently below 2°C, which is more stringent than the 2°C target set by the SBTi in 2019

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

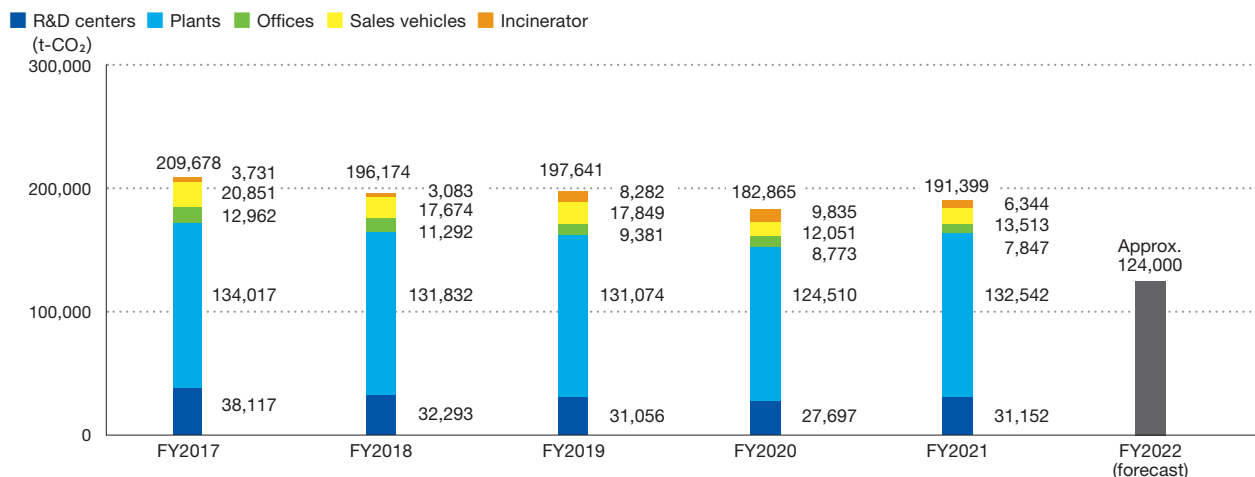
*3 A global initiative that promotes 100% use of renewable electricity by businesses. The initiative is sponsored by The Climate Group, an international NPO, and the CDP, which urges companies to disclose information related to climate change.

2-2 Target and Result of CO₂ Emissions Reduction

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



Breakdown of CO₂ Emissions (Entire Group)



2-3 CO₂ Emissions by Scope

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

(t-CO₂)

	SCOPE1	SCOPE2	Total
In Japan	68,736	75,038	143,774
Outside Japan	19,512	28,112	47,624
Total	88,249	103,150	191,399

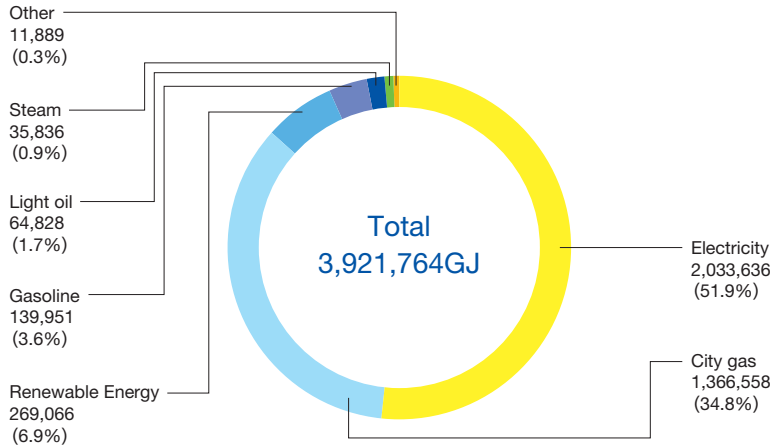
2-4 Supply Chain GHG Emission (Scope 3) (Group in Japan)

Sources	CO ₂ emissions (t-CO ₂) FY2020	CO ₂ emissions (t-CO ₂) FY2021	Increase/Decrease Rate Compared to the Previous Year (%)	Emissions Calculation Methodology	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	609,954	513,874	△15.75%	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	85,081	105,208	23.66%	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)	20,241	25,607	26.5%	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	8,548	894	△89.54%	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	10,144	7,640	△24.68%	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	6,048	7,658	26.62%	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	3,776	2,736	△27.54%	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	14,722	11,202	△23.91%	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	1,824	1,712	△6.14%	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	2,913	2,913	0.00%	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				—	—
Total	759,592	679,444	△10.6%		

* Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.6), Policy on Emissions Unit Values for Accounting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, etc., by Organizations Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.6), and the Emissions Unit Value Database (Ver. 3.0)

2-5 Breakdown of Energy Use

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	4,059	Electricity generated by solar energy equipment installed in plants and research facilities.
Hydroelectric power generation	16,332	Purchased by our Group companies in Germany and Brazil.
Biomass power generation	500	Purchased by group companies in Japan. Not subtracted from the amount of emissions in Scope 2.
Biomass heat	1,892	Purchased by our group companies in Germany.
Other renewable energies	1,720	Purchased by group companies in Spain, Portugal, Austria, Brazil and other countries.

2-7 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 coefficients for power utilities (used for calculating greenhouse gas emissions of specified emitters) for FY2019	t-CO ₂ /1,000 kWh
	General electricity utility (Night time)	9.28	GJ/1,000 kWh	Emission coefficients for power utilities (used for calculating greenhouse gas emissions of specified emitters) for FY2019	t-CO ₂ /1,000 kWh
	Other	9.76	GJ/1,000 kWh	Emission coefficients for power utilities (used for calculating greenhouse gas emissions of specified emitters) for FY2019	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	0.06	t-CO ₂ /GJ

② Emissions not subject to accounting

Of the emission data, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions do not include emissions from small offices outside Japan. Emissions of greenhouse gasses other than CO₂ are not included either, due to the small quantity.

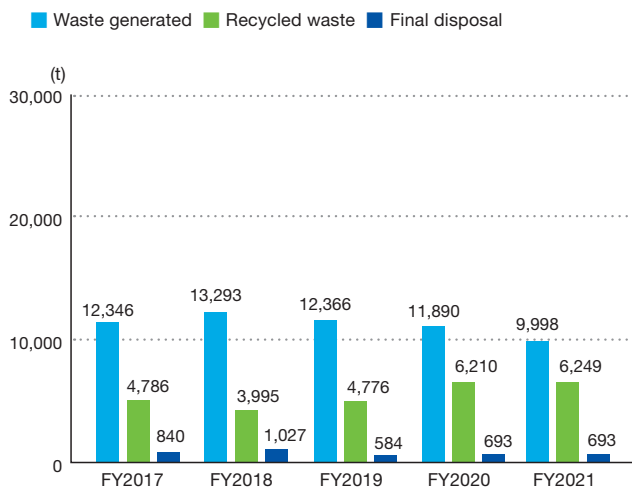
③ GHG emissions from sold products

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

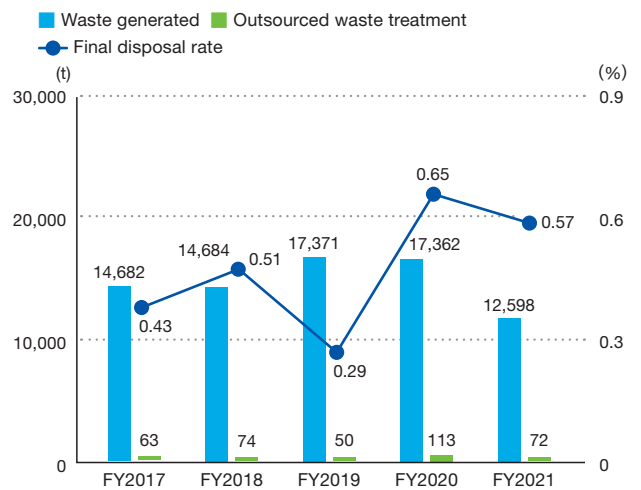
3 Effective Use of Resources and Reduction of Environmental Impacts

3-1 Waste Reduction Targets and Achievements

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



Total Waste Generation and Disposal (Group in Japan)

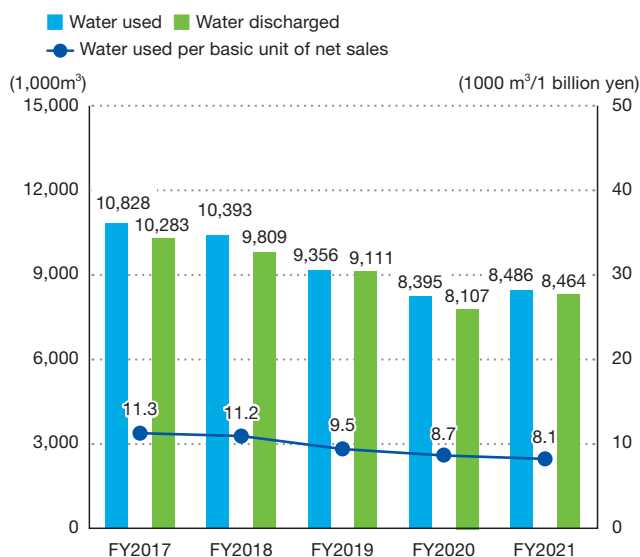


3-2 Efforts to Reduce Waste

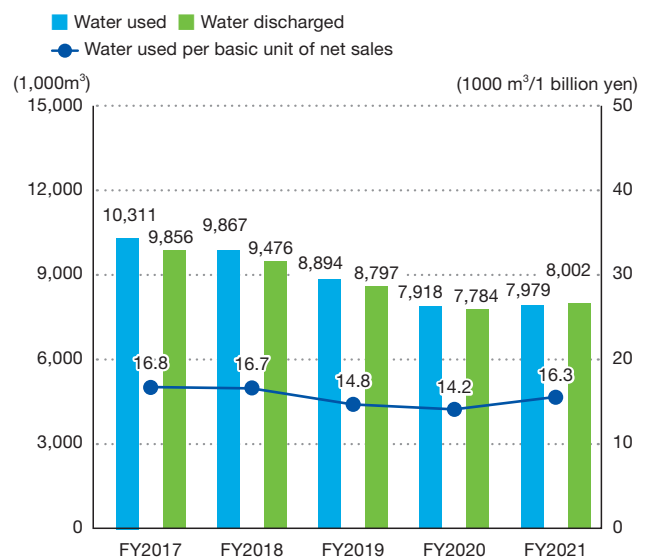
Name of Operating site, etc.	Main Efforts
Offices, sales branches, plants, etc.	Reduce office paper consumption
Headquarters, R&D centers, etc.	Promote the reuse of stationery, devices, and equipment
Cooperation between plants/research facilities and waste disposal contractors	Promote recycling work clothes and latex gloves

3-3 Appropriate Use of Water Resources

Volume of Water Used and Discharged (Entire Group)



Volume of Water Used and Discharged (Group in Japan)

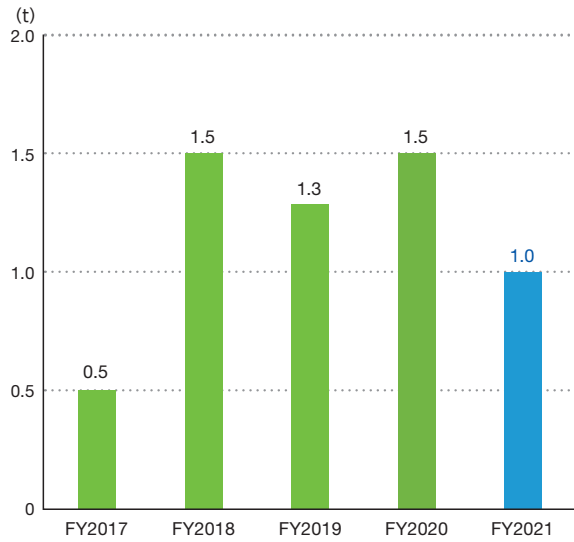


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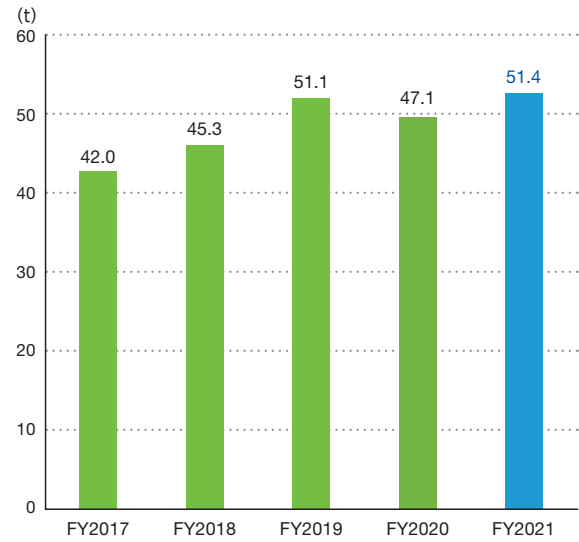
Reduction of Environmental Risks

4-1 Preventing Air and Water Pollution

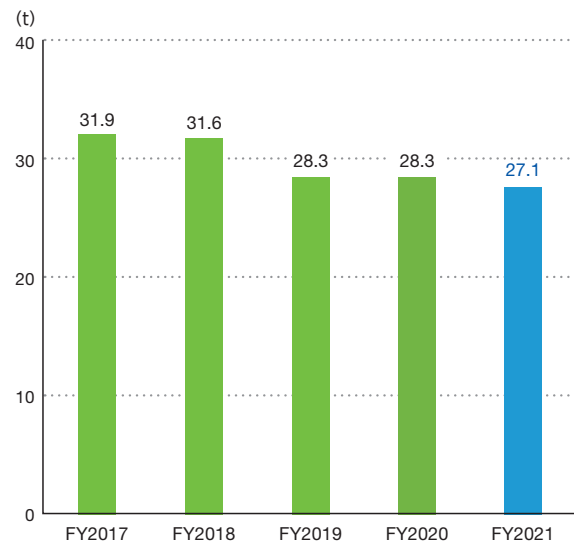
SOx Emissions (Entire Group)



NOx Emissions (Entire Group)

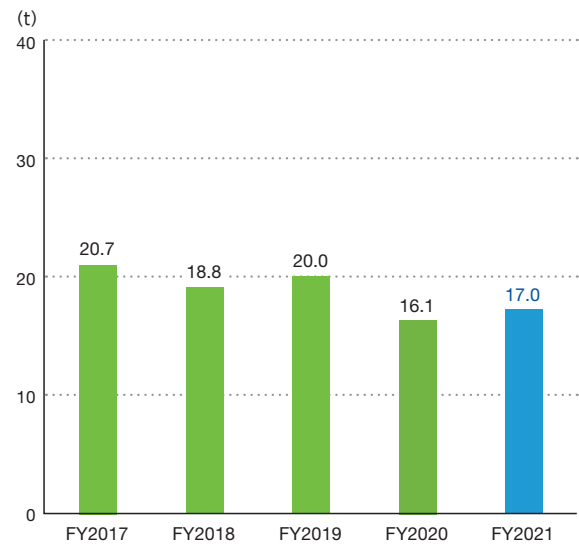


BOD (Entire Group)



*Public water only

COD (Entire Group)



*Public water only

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 in accordance with a Tokyo municipal ordinance. As a result, contamination was found in a part of soil, and we therefore consult with the government and performed the necessary purification work.
Site of the former Yasugawa Plant (Yasu City, Shiga Prefecture)	We have been continuously monitoring the groundwater since we completed on-site environmental improvement work in 2006. As a result, contamination was found in part of the soil. We are currently conducting a soil investigation in consultation with regulatory authorities to perform appropriate purification work. We also confirmed the presence of mercury used as a material for pesticides that exceeded environmental standards on the grounds of the former plant site in 1993. Since then, we have installed a robust underground storage facility in adherence to regulatory guidance to manage the soil appropriately. Although there have been no reports of leakage or health issues to date, we decided to remove the storage facility in view of increasing safety and security in the region and in response to requests from the local community. We issued a press release announcing our decision in April 2020, and we are conducting removal work in consultation and coordination with all concerned parties. During excavation, we take due care not to affect the surrounding environment through measures such as temporarily setting up negative-pressure tents that cover the entire storage facility to prevent soil from scattering.

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 Chemical Substances (Group in Japan)

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

Substance (Annual handling amount of 1 or more metric tonnes)	Handling Amount	Emission (except for emission into soil)		Transfer Amount		
		Air	Public Water	Sewage	Out of Offices (Recycling)	Out of Offices (Other)
Acetonitrile	992.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	989.0	0.0
Chloroform	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0
Cobalt and its compounds	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toluene	455.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	455.1	0.0
Cyanamide	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Triethylamine	104.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	104.1	0.0
N-Hexane	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Total	1,568.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	1,555.9	5.9
Dioxins	—	0.000	0.000	0.033	0.000	0.000

• Storage and Usage of PCB Contaminants

Usage

(units)

Types of PCBs	Quantity
Capacitors	0
Fluorescent lamp ballasts, etc.	0

Storage

(units)

Types of PCBs	Quantity		
	Heavy PCB	Light PCB	Total
Capacitors	0	0	0
Fluorescent lamp ballasts, etc.	0	0	0
Mercury lamp ballasts	0	0	0
Other electric devices	0	0	0
Other polluted products	0	0	0

* We have sorted and weighed the PCB contaminated matter and have registered the shipment to be treated by JESCO, an interim storage and environmental safety corporation. We have already disposed of all low concentration PCBs.

5 Climate Change and Water Risks

5-1 Climate Change Risk

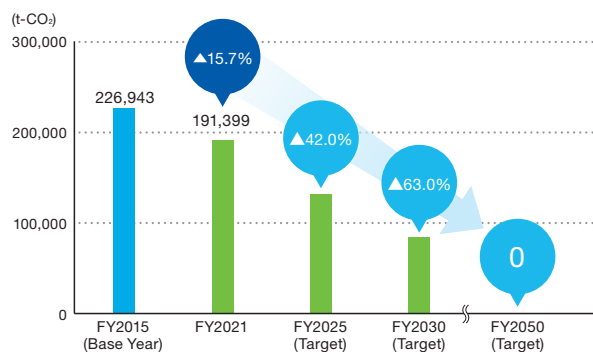
• Setting a Target to Reduce CO₂ (by 63% Compared to 2015) with Consideration for Long-Term Goals

Daiichi Sankyo Group has set a target to reduce greenhouse gases, which was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)*. Our target to reduce greenhouse gases emitted through the Group's business activities falls in line with the necessary degree of reduction for keeping the average increase in global temperature below 1.5°C.

In fiscal 2021, we reduced CO₂ emissions by 15.7% from fiscal 2015 levels. In terms of volume, emissions were higher than in fiscal 2020, when emissions declined with reduced activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We nevertheless made sufficient progress in our energy conservation measures, procurement of electricity with lower emission coefficients, and our use of renewable energy, and we remain on track to attaining our 2030 target of reducing CO₂ emissions by 63% from fiscal 2015.

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

Breakdown of CO₂ Emissions (Entire Group)



• Disclosure based on TCFD recommendations

The Daiichi Sankyo Group announced its support for the TCFD recommendations in May 2019 and disclosed information in line with the TCFD disclosure framework, including governance and scenario analysis results in 2020. We will further reinforce our governance and business strategy with respect to climate change by promoting information disclosure in response to the revisions that were made to the TCFD recommendations in October 2021.



Governance

The Daiichi Sankyo Group established the EHS Management Committee in an effort to protect the environment and ensure the health and safety of employees and to operate and promote management in an integrated manner. The committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of EHS Management and comprise the Heads and Presidents of relevant divisions, including Directors, and the Presidents of Group companies. It meets twice a year to discuss and report on policies, target setting, and activities related to global EHS management, and it reports on the content of its deliberations and reporting to the Board of Directors, which supervises the committee's activities. In fiscal 2021, the committee discussed raising the reduction targets for CO₂ emissions toward achieving carbon neutrality, making effective use of renewable energy and responding to the revised TCFD recommendations, among other issues..

<Read more here>

Corporate Governance

https://www.daiichisankyo.com/about_us/governance/

Environmental Management Promotion System

https://www.daiichisankyo.com/about_us/responsibility/csr/business/environment/management/

Risk management

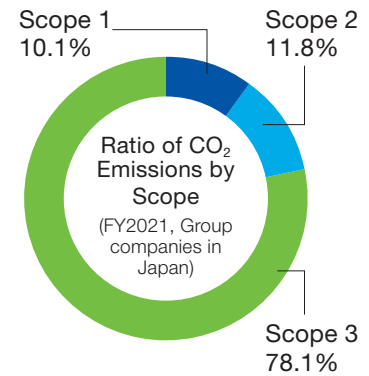
We strive to identify and address risks that may require changing our business activities, such as those related to climate change and water. The chief financial officer (CFO) oversees Groupwide risk management as the risk management officer (RMO) and conducts risk management in conjunction with the annual cycle of formulating and executing business plans. Risks with the potential to significantly affect the management of the Company are identified as material risks at the Management Executive Meeting and Board of Directors meetings. For each material risk identified, responsible persons are appointed to implement risk countermeasures in cooperation with the relevant organizations. Progress is checked through periodic monitoring twice a year, and risk countermeasures are reviewed as necessary. The EHS Management Committee plays an important role in determining the risks and opportunities presented by climate change to our business, assessing and managing the financial impact, and enhancing our resilience. Any significant risk concerns are reported to the Board of Directors and integrated into our overall risk management. In addition, the committee discusses and decides on mid-term and short-term targets and implementation plans for our transition toward carbon neutrality over the long term.

Risk	
1.5°C Scenario	Introduction of carbon taxes, increased costs for introducing renewable energy facilities, and reputational risk attributable to insufficient disclosure
4°C Scenario	Supply chain disruption, temporary suspension of operations at company sites, increased air conditioning costs due to rising temperatures, and difficulty in operation due to water withdrawal risk, and reduced productivity of products derived from natural compounds
Opportunity	
1.5°C Scenario	Measures to achieve Science Based Targets (SBTs)
4°C Scenario	Contribution to diseases that will increase with climate change

<Source> 1.5°C Scenario, IEA WEO 2021 SDS, IEA NZE 2050; 4°C Scenario, IPCC RCP8.5

Strategy

As the impact of various environmental factors increases, we will need to realize a sustainable society if we are to continue our corporate activities. Particularly for pharmaceuticals, which are life-related products, disruption of the supply chain due to worsening weather-related disasters and a decline in the supply capacity of pharmaceuticals are major risks, both from business and social perspectives. On the other hand, CO₂ emissions are characterized by low direct emissions from business activities (Scope 1 and Scope 2) and high indirect emissions from the supply chain (Scope 3). Based on this recognition, we conducted a scenario analysis to understand the impact of climate change on our businesses and to clarify the resilience of our plans.



• Scenario Analysis for the Daiichi Sankyo Group

In fiscal 2021, we set up a cross-sectional task team to organize study sessions for relevant divisions to provide an overview of scenario analysis and the IEA and IPCC scenarios, and to consider the risks and opportunities for our business beyond 2030. Applying the IEA and IPCC scenarios, we identified risks and opportunities across our entire value chain for both the transitional and physical aspects. The risks and opportunities identified were discussed, evaluated, and approved by the EHS Management Committee. Specifically, we identified risks and opportunities in terms of procurement, direct operations, and demand for goods and services, and we classified them into six categories. We selected the 1.5°C scenario, where decarbonization is achieved, and the 4°C scenario, where decarbonization is not achieved, both provided by the IEA and IPCC, and determined that it is important to assume and prepare in advance for extreme cases with regard to both the physical and transition risks. We categorized the potential impact and resilience of our business with regard to each risk in terms of frequency of occurrence, business impact, and investor interest and conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the risks and opportunities through to 2030 and 2050 by taking into account financial impacts as well as investor perspectives.

• Results of scenario analysis

For each value chain, we categorized the potential impact and the resilience of our business, and we conducted a comprehensive evaluation, taking into account financial impacts as well as investor perspectives.

Scenario	Change in Business Environment	Risks and Opportunities	Potential Impact on Daiichi Sankyo	Impact*	Actions for Ensuring Daiichi Sankyo's Resilience	Business Risk*
1.5°C Scenario (world with advanced transition)	Tightening of policies and regulations related to decarbonization	Introduction of carbon taxes	• Assuming that the carbon tax rises to 130 dollars /t-CO ₂ as of 2030, the annual cost burden will be about 1.5 to 3.0 billion yen.	Minor	• Financial impact is limited and will be further minimized by promoting upgraded climate change measures aligned with the 1.5°C target.	Minor
		Avoidance of the carbon tax burden by introducing renewable energy	• It will be important to reduce emissions by procuring renewable energy as a countermeasure to the future introduction of carbon taxes and increase in tax rate.	Minor	• Avoid the annual carbon tax burden by approximately 1.6 to 3.2 billion yen as of 2030 by making active use of renewable energy. • Shift to renewable energy for 100% of electricity used at domestic and overseas business sites by fiscal 2030.	Opportunity
		Higher cost of introducing renewable energy facilities	• Energy sources are mainly electricity and gas. Renewable electricity is already being purchased in some areas. • Replacing all electricity used within the Group with renewable energy will cost 0.3 to 0.6 billion yen per year.	Minor	• Reduce costs by promoting our measures, as additional costs for renewable energy and energy-saving facilities are on a downward trend.	Minor/Opportunity
		Higher cost of energy	• Decarbonization measures will be implemented by energy utilities, but if installation and operating costs for the measures themselves increase, it may lead to higher energy procurement costs.	Minor	• While the cost of fossil fuel-derived energy is expected to rise, the impact is currently limited.	Minor
		Prices passed on to procurement costs	• Reducing emissions across the supply chain is important because procurement costs may increase as business partners pass on their own carbon tax burden to prices.	Medium	• Work with business partners to reduce Scope 3 emissions, thereby avoiding the carbon tax burden and limiting the rise in procurement costs.	Minor/Opportunity
	Greater impact of decarbonization efforts on corporate reputation	Enhanced corporate value	• Our decarbonization efforts are appreciated by ESG investors, which will lead to enhanced corporate value, including a higher stock price.	Major	• Improve our reputation by working toward a decarbonized society, proactively respond to TCFD recommendations, and disclose information that meets the expectations of shareholders and investors.	Opportunity
4°C Scenario (world with increasing physical impacts)	Increased frequency and scale of weather-related disasters (such as heavy rains, floods, and typhoons)	Supply chain disruption	• Heightened risk of disruptions to stable supply. • Risk of plant shutdown or decline in sales due to the inability to produce or ship.	Major	• Strengthen inventory control to ensure stable supply in the event of a disaster. • Purchase from multiple suppliers and consider alternative suppliers for raw materials currently being procured from a single supplier.	Medium
		Temporary suspension of operations at company sites	• Key research centers may be flooded (total cost of flooding damage is approximately 9.4 billion yen). • While some of our manufacturing bases are located near a river, they are unlikely to be flooded. However, traffic disruption may lead to temporary suspension of operations.	Major	• Continue to strengthen our operating bases by conducting flooding risk evaluations in light of our BCP. • Strengthen our response and countermeasures for flooding in our emergency drills and establish and verify our flood disaster manual.	Minor
		Deadstock caused by extreme weather (inundation)	• Possible damage to product inventory as well as a shutdown of operations due to flooding of distribution centers and other sites.			
	Rise in temperature	Increased prevalence of diseases associated with climate change	• Increased demand for pharmaceuticals related to malignant melanoma, cardiovascular, respiratory, and tropical diseases, greater demands and expectations from society. • Potential decrease in demand for existing products due to changes in disease structure.	Major	• Secure production lines to meet growing demand and strengthen inventory control. • Consider conducting research and development, along with the possibility of collaborating with external resources, to address unmet medical needs and diseases for which there is a strong social demand for treatment, including structural changes in diseases and pandemics.	Medium/Opportunity
		Increase in air conditioning costs	• In principle, our operations are performed indoors at our head office, research and development bases, and manufacturing bases, so the cost of air conditioning is expected to increase as the temperature rises. However, the impact will be limited.	Negligible	• Continue to improve energy efficiency, although the financial costs are within an absorbable range and their impact is small.	Minor
		Increase in insurance and BCP costs	• Fire insurance premiums are already on the rise due to the growing severity of wind and flood damage caused by rising temperatures. However, prospects for future premium increases are limited.	Negligible	• In Japan, flood frequency is expected to increase by a factor of 4 when the temperature rises by 4°C. However, even if insurance premiums rise several times as a result, the financial impact will be negligible.	Minor
	Water shortages	Temporary suspension of operations at corporate bases	• Plants in China and Brazil are at greatest water withdrawal risk and are likely to be shut down because of flooding. • Possibility of unexpected short-term drought at other locations.	Medium	• Promote drought countermeasures such as installation of rainwater tanks and use of recycled water. • Consider emergency supply measures, such as using other manufacturing sites and outsourcing manufacturing, in line with trends in pharmaceutical regulations in the event of a prolonged drought.	Medium
	Loss of biodiversity	Reduced productivity of products derived from natural compounds	• If production is halted due to unavailability of raw materials caused by the loss of biodiversity, the expected annual loss will be approximately 2.0 billion yen.	Medium	• Take prompt action before the risk materializes, as we have secured several years' worth of inventories for raw materials.	Minor

*The degree of impact is evaluated based on a scale of: Negligible (below 0.1 billion yen); Minor (between 0.1 to 5.0 billion yen); Medium (between 5.0 to 10.0 billion yen); Major (between 10.0 to 30.0 billion). Business risks are comprehensively assessed based on the degree of impact and frequency of occurrence.

While we recognize that the direct impact of transition risks on our business activities will be limited, our supply chain may be impacted by future increases in costs such as carbon taxes and transition measures. As for physical risks, there are concerns that intensifying weather disasters may affect stable supply. Based on the results of this analysis, we will address transition risks by avoiding carbon taxes and other burdens to cut costs and create business opportunities through the effective use of renewable energy, introduction of decarbonization technology, and collaboration with business partners, in addition to our ongoing energy conservation measures. With regard to physical risks, we will strengthen our BCP, including flood countermeasures, implement preventive measures to enhance supply chain stability, ensure diversity, secure supportive and alternative measures to avoid damage to the Group, and aim to sustainably increase corporate value.

The EHS Management Committee and the Board of Directors will manage the progress of important risk measures that were assessed and identified in the scenario analysis for the entire Group.

Indicators and Targets

For each value chain, we have set up KPIs and environmental goals under the fifth five-year business plan as indicators and targets for assessing and managing the potential impact on business and climate-related risks and opportunities. In light of the progress of the fifth five-year business plan, we reviewed the KPIs related to climate change in fiscal 2021. As a result, we raised our Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets to levels aligned with a 1.5°C world. With regard to our Scope 3 target for supplier engagement, we also upgraded the CO₂ emission reduction targets we request our suppliers to levels aligned with the 1.5°C target.

In addition, Daiichi Sankyo has adopted a share-based compensation scheme for directors that is linked to performance under the five-year business plan, measured by the degree of achievement of ESG targets including those for climate change. With regard to internal carbon pricing, we currently operate a mechanism that verifies cost-effectiveness in the form of virtual carbon prices, targeting facilities with particularly large energy-saving potential at domestic Group companies, in which aspects such as running costs, electricity consumption, CO₂ emissions, and carbon taxes are taken into account. Looking ahead, we will consider shifting from this mechanism to a new system that anticipates the introduction of a carbon credit market in Japan.

<For more information>

EHS Management Policy and Environmental Management Targets under the Five-Year Business Plan (FY2021-FY2025)
https://www.daiichisankyo.com/sustainability/the_environment/climate_strategy/

Overview of Executive Compensation System
https://www.daiichisankyo.com/about_us/governance/compensation/

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 operating sites with the highest water risks among our group are two plants in China, one in Brazil. Water withdraw restrictions and other strengthened regulations are considered to be major risk factors.

Office Water Use Associated with Highest Water Risks (Volume of Water Used (Withdrawn))

Site location	River basin	Volume of water used (withdrawn) (1,000 m ³)	Volume of water discharged (1,000 m ³)	Volume of water used (1,000 m ³)
Beijing Plant	Yongding River	101.0	78.2	22.8
Shanghai Plant	Yangtze River	38.0	25.7	12.3
Brazil Plant	Parana River	10.5	10.5	0.0
Total		149.5	114.4	35.1

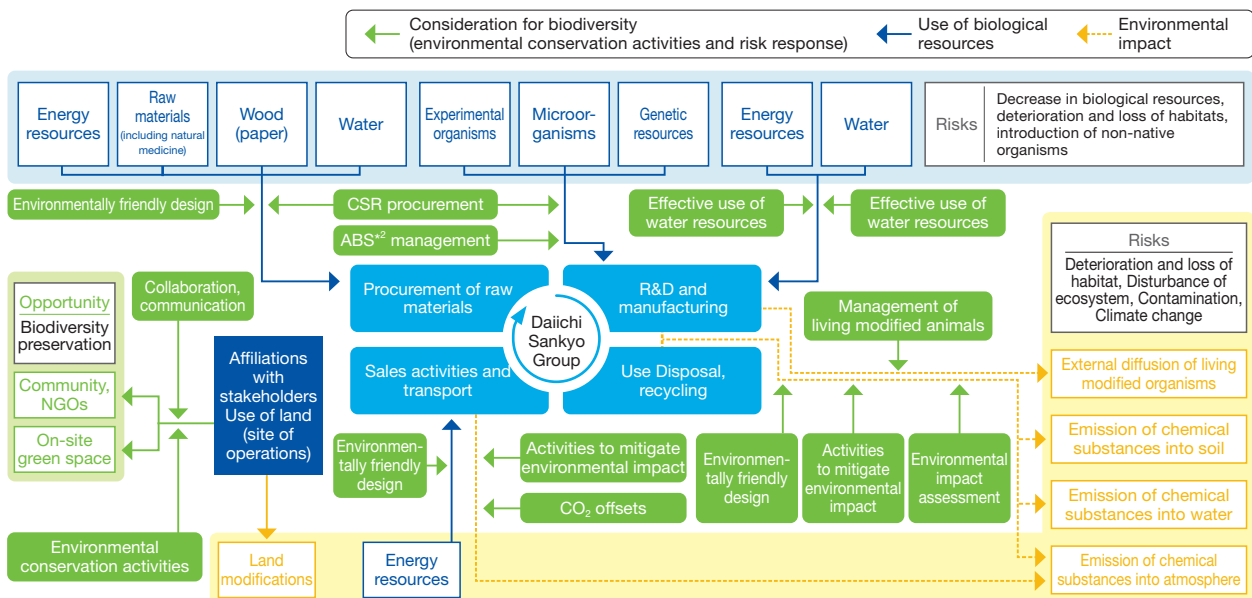
6 Initiatives for Biodiversity Conservation

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 impacts 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. Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Bonn Guidelines, and other relevant rules to access and utilize genetic resources of the provider countries appropriately and to share benefits arising from their utilization in a fair and equitable manner.
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



*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)

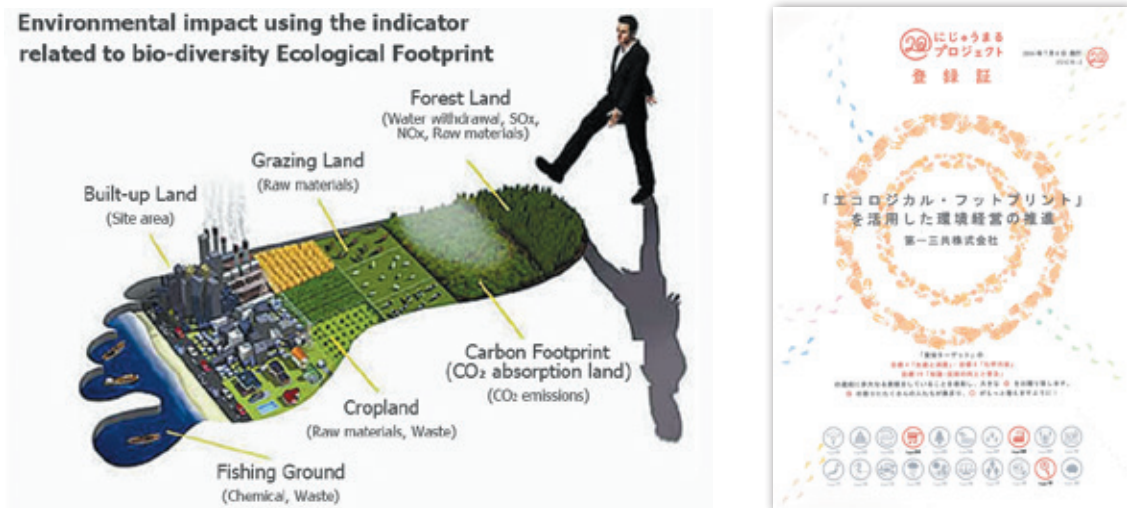
*2 Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing

6-2 Initiatives for Biodiversity Conservation

● Assessment of the biodiversity indicator called ecological footprint

We have been assessing our ecological footprint (EF), an indicator of biodiversity, jointly with experts from the NGO Global Footprint Network since fiscal 2014 to examine all environmental impacts resulting from the business activities of group companies in Japan. Moreover, we are using the assessed EF as a comprehensive indicator of environmental impacts, including those related to biodiversity, by checking and monitoring long-term changes in the relationship between the group's reduction of environmental impacts and its biodiversity conservation (trade-off).

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.



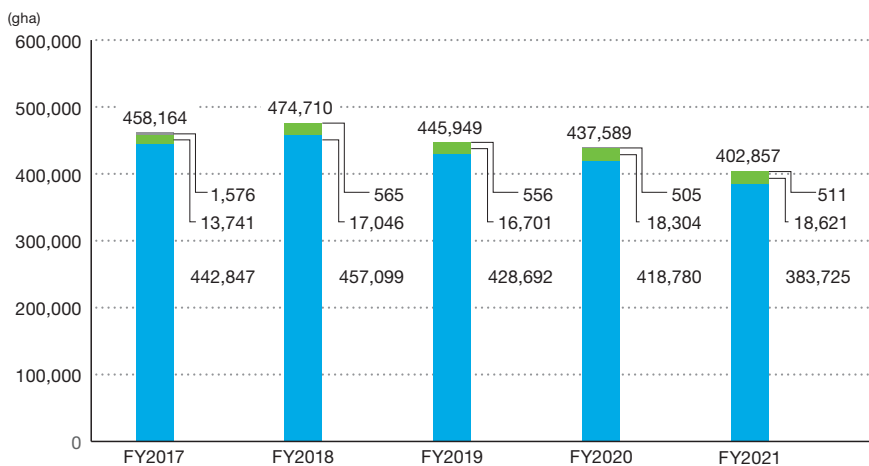
● Implementation of WET testing

In fiscal 2021, 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.

Ecological Footprint of Group Companies in Japan

■ CO₂ absorption area ■ Forest land ■ Other



7 Environmental Communication

7-1 Main Efforts

Efforts	Details
Reporting of ISO 14001 Audit Results	Date: Thursday, November 25, 2021 Time: 10:00–12:00 Target attendees: employees involved in the ISO 14001 internal audit Video conference: Agenda: Report on results of the ISO 14001 surveillance audit
Working Session on Combating Global Warming	Date: Thursday, March 23, 2022 Time: 13:00–15:30 Target attendees: employees tasked with saving energy and promotion managers Video lecture: Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures and Mandatory Electronic Reporting Lecture 1: Choosing Green Power for Corporate Survival Lecture 2: Realizing ZEB by Renovating a Private Research Facility
Lecture for Employees Involved in Environmental Operations	Date: Thursday, March 10, 2022 Time: 13:30–15:30 Target attendees: employees tasked with promoting environmental management units and sites or otherwise involved in environment-related operations Video lecture: The Act on Promotion of Resource Circulation for Plastics Lecture 1: Initiatives Required of Companies under the Act on Promotion of Resource Circulation for Plastics Lecture 2: ORIX Environmental Resources Management Corporation: An Introduction to the Waste Gasification and Reforming Process
Environmental Art Contest	We received 1,288 applications from Group companies in and outside of Japan. Categories Images: 414 works from Group companies in Japan and 59 works from those outside Japan “Senryu” and slogans: 802 works from Group companies in Japan and 13 from those outside Japan The awards ceremony was held online on Tuesday, November 16, 2021.
Environmental e-Learning 2021	Theme: Achieving Carbon Neutrality and the Daiichi Sankyo Group’s Environmental Management Number of participants: 9,547 (participation rate: 98.1%)
COOL CHOICE Program	Period: June 14–September 3 Number of enrollees: 1,811
Posters for raising environmental awareness	Posters were displayed at 140 locations.

7-2 Environment-related Awards

Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.	Selected to the 2021 CDP Climate Change A List two years in a row Attained the CDP Supplier Engagement Rating Leaderboard for third consecutive year
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8 Site Data

Business Activity and Input/Output in fiscal 2021 (Group in Japan: Plants and R&D Centers)

INPUT		Unit	Shinagawa	Kasai	Onahama	Tatebayashi	Hiratsuka	CP Hiratsuka	Odawara	Kitamoto
Energies	Electricity	1,000 kWh	24,547	16,853	16,924	5,450	34,514	83	14,106	40,617
		GJ	238,170	163,059	124,778	52,213	336,001	828	137,127	393,900
	City gas	1,000m ²	1,880	3,257	2,707	2,601	9,025	0	1,231	4,824
		GJ	84,651	146,698	121,917	117,119	406,453	0	55,437	217,278
	LPG	t	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	0
		GJ	0	0	33	66	36	0	194	0
	Light oil	t	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
		GJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	191
	Heavy oil	KL	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
		GJ	10	0	0	117	0	0	0	7
	Kerosene	KL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236
		GJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,661
Gasoline (hybrid)	KL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gasoline	KL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	GJ	0	0	15	3	46	0	4	0	
Gas oil for diesel engines	KL	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	
	GJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	GJ	322,831	309,757	246,746	169,518	742,626	828	192,824	620,036	
Water	Service water	1,000m ³	104	97	117	57	306	0	23	240
	Industrial water	1,000m ³	0	0	5,253	53	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater	1,000m ³	6	0	0	0	1	37	1,687	0
	Total	1,000m³	110	97	5,370	110	307	37	1,710	240
Chemical substances	PRTR substances	t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OUTPUT		Unit	Shinagawa	Kasai	Onahama	Tatebayashi	Hiratsuka	CP Hiratsuka	Odawara	Kitamoto
Air pollution	CO ₂	t-CO ₂	13,741	13,600	12,792	8,040	33,087	37	8,056	27,159
	NOx	t	3	4	2	17	17	0	2	1
	SOx	t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PRTR substances	t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water pollution	Water discharged	1,000m ³	62	44	5,267	81	240	37	2,105	165
	BOD	t	1	1	7	0	1	0	3	0
	COD	t	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	1
	PRTR substances		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste	Generated amount	t	445	214	2,629	393	1,756	0	6,069	1,091
	Emission	t	445	214	2,629	393	1,375	0	2,021	1,091
	Recycling amount	t	197	85	236	247	414	0	660	704
	Final disposal amount	t	12	3	44	49	0	0	25	1
	PRTR substances		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9

ESG Data (Environment)

Goal Reference	Classification	Details	Scope	Unit	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	
Basic Information	Sales		Outside Japan	Million yen	347,295	340,017	379,793	406,216	554,745	
			In Japan	Million yen	612,900	589,700	602,000	556,300	490,147	
			Entire group	Million yen	960,195	929,717	981,793	962,516	1,044,892	
	Employees		Entire group	Person	14,446	14,887	15,348	16,033	16,458	
CO ₂	Energy-originated CO ₂ emissions	Sales vehicles	Outside Japan	t-CO ₂	14,658	11,727	12,232	7,715	8,878	
			In Japan	t-CO ₂	6,193	5,947	5,617	4,337	4,636	
			Entire group	t-CO ₂	20,851	17,674	17,849	12,051	13,513	
		Offices	Outside Japan	t-CO ₂	6,726	5,512	4,013	3,801	2,877	
			In Japan	t-CO ₂	6,236	5,780	5,368	4,972	4,970	
			Entire group	t-CO ₂	12,962	11,292	9,381	8,773	7,847	
		Plants and R&D centers	Outside Japan	t-CO ₂	37,509	38,018	38,304	30,944	35,867	
			In Japan	t-CO ₂	134,625	126,107	123,825	121,263	127,824	
			Entire group	t-CO ₂	172,134	164,125	162,129	152,207	163,695	
		Total	Outside Japan	t-CO ₂	58,893	55,257	54,549	42,459	47,621	
			In Japan	t-CO ₂	147,054	137,834	134,810	130,572	137,430	
			Total	t-CO ₂	205,947	193,091	189,359	173,031	185,055	
	Non-energy oriented CO ₂ emissions	Incinerator	Entire group	t-CO ₂	3,731	3,083	8,282	9,835	6,344	
	Total of CO ₂ emissions	Total	Entire group	t-CO ₂	209,678	196,174	197,641	182,865	191,399	
	CO ₂	CO ₂ emissions by Greenhouse Gas Protocol	Scope 1	Outside Japan	t-CO ₂	23,823	20,998	21,814	17,682	19,512
				In Japan	t-CO ₂	84,283	79,505	78,597	69,103	68,736
				Total	t-CO ₂	108,106	100,503	100,411	86,785	88,249
			Scope 2	Outside Japan	t-CO ₂	35,069	34,239	32,735	34,612	28,112
				In Japan	t-CO ₂	85,382	79,901	73,889	61,468	75,038
				Total	t-CO ₂	120,451	114,140	106,624	96,080	103,150
			Category 1: Purchased goods and services	In Japan	t-CO ₂	646,985	644,322	612,885	609,954	513,874
			Category 2: Capital goods	In Japan	t-CO ₂	50,017	89,891	46,950	85,081	105,208
			Category 3: Activities related to fuel and energy (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	In Japan	t-CO ₂	6,364	6,058	11,088	20,241	25,607
			Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	In Japan	t-CO ₂	9,571	8,960	8,549	8,548	894
			Category 5: Waste generated in operations	In Japan	t-CO ₂	7,657	9,955	9,532	10,144	7,640
			Category 6: Business travel	In Japan	t-CO ₂	16,193	15,164	30,271	6,048	7,658
			Category 7: Employee commuting	In Japan	t-CO ₂	3,057	2,779	3,711	3,776	2,736
			Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	In Japan	t-CO ₂	21,723	16,867	16,227	14,722	11,202
			Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	In Japan	t-CO ₂	1,681	1,939	1,810	1,824	1,712
		Category 13: Downstream leased assets	In Japan	t-CO ₂	6,943	3,562	2,913	2,913	2,913	
		Scope 3	In Japan	t-CO ₂	770,193	799,497	743,936	759,592	679,444	
		Scopes 1 + 2 + 3	Total in Japan	t-CO ₂	998,750	1,014,140	950,971	942,457	870,843	
		Emissions by group site in Japan	Shinagawa	In Japan	t-CO ₂	17,091	16,834	16,152	12,945	13,741
Kasai			In Japan	t-CO ₂	16,201	15,459	14,903	13,643	13,600	
Daiichi Sankyo Propharma (Hiratsuka)* ¹			In Japan	t-CO ₂	36,455	35,873	36,441	33,180	33,087	
Daiichi Sankyo Propharma (Takatsuki)			In Japan	t-CO ₂	18,879	18,470	9,451	0	0	
Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Onahama)			In Japan	t-CO ₂	9,016	8,871	8,010	7,504	12,792	
Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Tatebayashi)* ²			In Japan	t-CO ₂	6,701	7,250	8,220	8,231	8,040	
Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Hiratsuka)			In Japan	t-CO ₂	161	110	57	37	37	
Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma (Odawara)			In Japan	t-CO ₂	9,017	8,677	10,554	9,654	8,056	
Asubio Pharma			In Japan	t-CO ₂	4,825	0	0	0	0	
Daiichi Sankyo Biotech Co., Ltd.	In Japan		t-CO ₂	35,159	33,034	29,488	25,125	27,159		

Goal Reference	Classification	Details	Scope	Unit	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Energy	Energy consumption by group companies in Japan	Electricity	Entire group	1,000kWh	233,166	216,865	209,678	202,174	211,232
			Entire group	GJ	2,270,529	2,108,908	2,039,611	1,957,586	2,033,636
		City gas	Entire group	1,000m ³	37,117	35,388	33,095	28,852	30,347
			Entire group	GJ	1,671,450	1,593,608	1,490,315	1,306,634	1,366,558
		LPG	Entire group	t	62	59	59	53	61
			Entire group	GJ	3,152	2,989	2,989	2,675	3,094
		LNG	Entire group	t	0	0	0	0	0
			Entire group	GJ	0	0	0	0	0
		Light oil	Entire group	KL	1,795	261	141	228	150
			Entire group	GJ	67,661	63,835	64,652	55,749	64,828
		Heavy oil	Entire group	KL	11	10	0	0	0
			Entire group	GJ	414	377	0	0	0
		Kerosene	Entire group	KL	278	320	276	228	236
			Entire group	GJ	10,203	11,745	10,129	8,368	8,661
		Steam	Entire group	GJ	45,833	48,894	48,793	42,330	35,836
		Gasoline (Plants and R&D centers)	Entire group	KL	7,247	7,222	7,243	4,895	5,615
Entire group	GJ		250,748	200,323	196,152	126,087	139,951		
Gasoline (Business-use vehicles)	Entire group	GJ	5,683	978	0	43	135		
	Entire group	GJ	4,327,129	4,031,656	3,852,642	3,674,905	3,652,698		
Fluorocarbons	Total	In Japan	t-CO ₂	546	977	1,207	1,056	260	
Water resources	Water used and discharged	Water used	Entire group	1,000m ³	10,828	10,393	9,356	8,395	8,486
		Effective water use volume	Entire group	1,000m ³	545	584	245	282	22
		Water discharged	Entire group	1,000m ³	10,283	9,809	9,111	8,107	8,464
	Water used in water-stressed regions	Water used	Entire group	1,000m ³	215	213	160	154	35
	Water pollution loads	BOD	Entire group	t	31.9	31.6	28.3	28.3	27.1
		COD	Entire group	t	20.7	18.8	20.0	16.1	17.0
Waste	Waste	Waste generated	In Japan	t	14,682	14,684	17,371	17,362	12,598
		Waste treated externally	In Japan	t	10,281	10,933	10,421	9,979	8,168
		Waste recycled	In Japan	t	3,771	3,045	3,744	5,024	5,066
		Recycling rate	In Japan	%	36.7	27.8	35.9	50.6	62.0
		Final disposal	In Japan	t	63	74	50	113	72
		Final disposal rate	In Japan	%	0.43	0.51	0.29	0.65	0.57
		Waste treated externally	Outside Japan	t	2,065	2,360	1,944	1,957	1,830
		Waste recycled	Outside Japan	t	1,014	950	1,032	1,184	1,183
		Final disposal	Outside Japan	t	778	952	535	621	621
		Waste treated externally	Entire group	t	12,346	13,293	12,366	11,936	9,998
		Waste recycled	Entire group	t	4,786	3,995	4,776	6,208	6,249
Final disposal	Entire group	t	840	1,027	584	734	693		
Air pollution	Air pollutant emissions	SOx emissions	Entire group	t	0.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0
		NOx emissions	Entire group	t	42.0	45.3	51.1	47.1	51.4
PRTR substances	Amounts handled	In Japan	t	1,278	1,798	2,301	2,064	2,063	
	Amounts discharged and transferred (Air)	In Japan	t	5	7	4	3	3	
	Amounts discharged and transferred (Water)	In Japan	t	0	0	0	0	0	
	Amounts discharged and transferred (Sewers)	In Japan	t	0	0	0	0	0	
	Amounts discharged and transferred (Water + sewers)	In Japan	t	0	0	0	0	0	
	Amounts discharged and transferred (Waste)	In Japan	t	1,211	1,626	2,040	1,862	1,861	
VOC	100 VOCs specified by Japan's Ministry of the Environment	Amount emitted into the atmosphere	In Japan	t	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	

Goal Reference	Classification	Details	Scope	Unit	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Containers and packaging	Containers and packaging collected and recycled (obligatory recycling amount)	Glass bottle (colorless)	In Japan	t	158	159	153	203	172
		Glass bottle (brown)	In Japan	t	266	266	267	252	200
		PET plastic bottles	In Japan	t	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0
		Plastic containers and packaging	In Japan	t	1,341	1,386	1,309	1,265	1,205
		Paper containers and packaging	In Japan	t	42	43	43	39	31
		Total	In Japan	t	1,807	1,854	1,772	1,365	1,609
Intensity	CO ₂ carbon intensity	CO ₂ Emissions/Group Sales	Entire group	t-CO ₂ /million yen	0.238	0.231	0.211	0.190	0.189
	CO ₂ environmental efficiency	Group Sales/CO ₂ Emissions	Entire group	million yen/t-CO ₂	4.20	4.33	4.74	5.26	5.28
	CO ₂ environmental efficiency index	Relative to the value of 100 for the base year FY2015	Entire group	—	105	109	119	132	132
	Waste generation intensity	Waste generated/Group Sales	Entire group	t/million yen	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.010
	Waste and environmental efficiency	Group Sales/Waste generated	Entire group	million yen/t	77.8	69.9	79.4	81.0	104.5
	Waste and environmental efficiency index	Relative to the value of 100 for the base year FY2015	Entire group	—	140	126	143	146	188
	Water use intensity	Water consumption/Group Sales	Entire group	1,000m ³ /million yen	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008
	Water and environmental efficiency	Group Sales/Water consumption	Entire group	million yen/1,000m ³	88.7	89.5	104.9	114.8	123.1
	Waste and environmental efficiency index	Relative to the value of 100 for the base year FY2015	Entire group	—	112	113	133	146	156
	CO ₂ carbon intensity (Employees)	CO ₂ Emissions/Employees	Entire group	t-CO ₂ /person	15.8	14.4	13.5	11.4	12.0
	PRTR emission intensity (sales)	PRTR emissions (air, water)/Sales (billion yen)	In Japan	10,000 sheets/billion yen	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.8
Management	Status of acquisition of ISO 14001 certification	Number of sites certified	Outside Japan	sites	6	6	6	5	5
			In Japan	sites	1	4	5	5	5
			Entire group	sites	7	10	11	10	10

*1: Includes Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd., Daiichi Sankyo Chemical Pharma Co., Ltd., and Daiichi Sankyo Happiness Co., Ltd

*2: Includes Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.

*Plant was sold to another company in October 2019.



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