

Eisai Environmental Report 2020

Ongoing Efforts to Ensure Coexistence with the Global Environment

The Eisai Group conducts business operations while emphasizing protection of the global environment based on the Eisai Network Companies (ENW) Environmental Protection Policy. By quantitatively assessing resource input and environmental impact of our operations, we strive to reduce our burden on the environment and promote environmental protection activities worldwide.

Promoting Environmental Activities in Consideration of Social Sustainability

Today, it is expected that our business activities take into consideration the sustainability of society. Every year, the voice of the public increases, pointing out delays in the actions addressing extreme weather patterns and climate change, natural disasters, the loss of biodiversity, the water crisis and other risk factors that surround our society and economy.* It is widely recognized that taking action to appropriately address these environmental issues is necessary to ensure the sustainability of society. In fact, the transition to a decarbonized economy based on the Paris Agreement and the SDGs is steadily progressing, both domestically and internationally, and will be achieved as our society significantly changes.

Being among the first to sense the change in our social environment, the Eisai Group has established SBT (Science Based Targets: Targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions based on scientific grounds) and has redoubled its efforts. The introduction of renewable energy to reduce GHG emissions is an effective measure in the pharmaceutical industry, where the largest share of energy consumption is electric power. In fiscal 2019, we encouraged the utilization of renewable energy at our plants in China and India and went beyond our plan for achieving our SBT.

As a healthcare company that operates globally, we are proactively pushing forward with environmental activities such as the reduction of GHG emissions. While taking the social sustainability into consideration, we will develop our business activities and contribute to the health and welfare of people around the world.

* The Global Risks Report2020(WEF)

Eisai Network Companies (ENW) Environmental Protection Policy

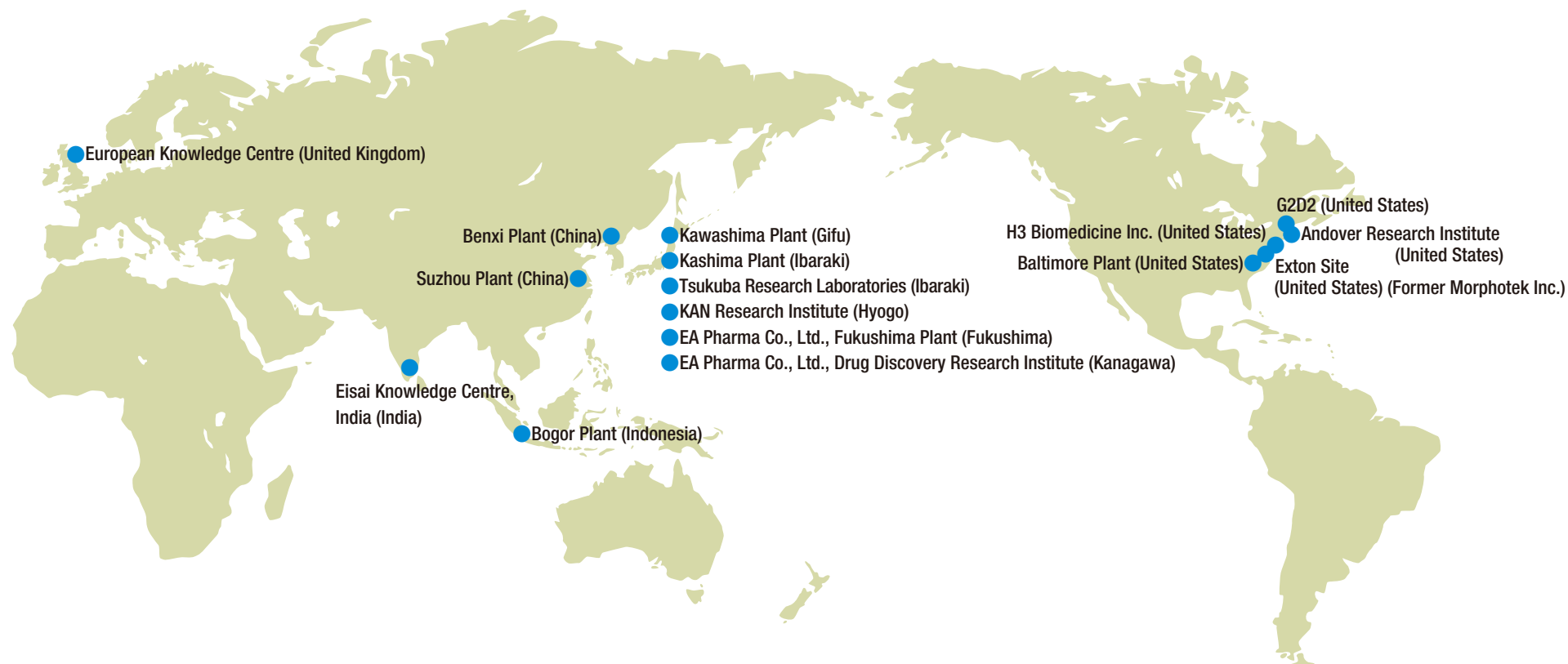
Fundamental Environmental Protection Policy

Eisai and its Group companies (hereafter ENW) place global environmental protection as an important component of business operations and strive to maintain the environment.

Environmental Protection Guidelines

1. ENW is aware of the "dignity and importance of nature" and adopts measures to maintain the global environment in all business operations.
2. ENW places environmental protection as a top priority at all stages of corporate activities from research and development, production, distribution and sales to product usage and disposal.
3. ENW constructs and operates an environmental management system and promotes environmentally protective operations.
4. ENW complies with all applicable laws, regulations and agreements concerning environmental protection, and each company implements voluntary standards that exceed the minimum standards set forth in the applicable laws, regulations and agreements.
5. ENW actively introduces advanced environmental technology to be at the forefront of reducing environmental impacts.
6. ENW reduces usage of resources and energy as well as reduces or recycles waste products in all business operations.
7. ENW reduces usage and promotes the removal of chemical substances that cause environmental pollutant emission and prevents environmental pollution.
8. ENW shares the fundamental policy on environmental protection and implements educational training to strengthen specialties at each workplace progressively and continuously.
9. ENW actively discloses information on policies, objectives, programs and results concerning environmental protection.

Manufacturing and Drug Discovery Research Sites Worldwide



Editorial Policy

This report describes the Eisai Group's approach toward environmental protection and provides details of environmental activities undertaken during fiscal 2019. The report has been developed in reference to the *Environmental Reporting Guidelines* (2018 Version) issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and includes Eisai's efforts both in and outside Japan.

Scope of Reporting

The scope of data aggregation in this report primarily covers Eisai Co., Ltd. and its Group companies in Japan as well as its production sites and research centers outside Japan. The scope of individual data is specified as needed.

Period Covered

The data has been aggregated based on the results achieved from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020.

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Glossary and CO₂ Emissions Coefficient

Glossary	
Term	Description
ISO 14001	An international standard for environmental management issued by the International Organization for Standardization
EA21	EcoAction 21: An environmental management system certification for small- and medium-sized enterprises issued by Japan's Ministry of the Environment
Zero emissions	The Eisai Group uses this term as a target of emission management. It indicates a ratio of waste sent to landfill to total waste of less than 1.0%
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register: A system for understanding, collecting and publicly disclosing information on the extent to which chemical substances involving environmental risk are either released into the environment or are contained in waste matter and transferred from operational sites
Act on Controlling Emissions of Fluorocarbons	The abbreviated title of the Act on Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons. The purpose of the act is to prevent the leakage of fluorocarbons that cause depletion of the ozone layer or global warming at each stage from production to disposal
SO _x	Sulfur oxides
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand: A measure used to evaluate the quality of river water and factory wastewater
Scope 1	Energy-derived direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. GHG emissions released directly into the atmosphere through the use of fuels
Scope 2	Energy-derived indirect GHG emissions. GHG emissions associated with the use of purchased energy (electricity and heat)
Scope 3	Other indirect GHG emissions. GHG emissions that result from business activities in the supply chain and are not contained within either Scope 1 or Scope 2
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds: Organic compounds that are volatile at ordinary temperatures and cause air pollution through the generation of photochemical oxidants

Energy Consumption and CO ₂ Emissions Coefficients Used in Emissions Calculations			
Energy type	Calorific value per unit	CO ₂ emissions coefficient	
	FY2019	FY2018	FY2013~2017
Electric power	9.97 (GJ/MWh)	*1	
LPG	50.1 (GJ/tons)	3.01 (tons/tons)	3.01 (tons/tons)
LNG	54.7 (GJ/tons)	2.79 (tons/tons)	2.78 (tons/tons)
Natural gas	39.3 (GJ/1,000 Nm ³)	2.00 (tons/1,000 Nm ³)	2.04 (tons/1,000 Nm ³)
Processed natural gas	40.0 (GJ/1,000 Nm ³)	2.04 (tons/1,000 Nm ³)	2.09 (tons/1,000 Nm ³)
Kerosene	36.5 (GJ/kl)	2.50 (tons/kl)	2.50 (tons/kl)
Light oil	38.0 (GJ/kl)	2.62 (tons/kl)	2.62 (tons/kl)
Fuel oil A	38.9 (GJ/kl)	2.76 (tons/kl)	2.76 (tons/kl)
Gasoline	33.3 (GJ/kl)	2.28 (tons/kl)	2.28 (tons/kl)
Industrial steam	1.02 (GJ/GJ)	*2	
Hot water and cold water	1.36 (GJ/GJ)	0.057 (tons/GJ)	

*1 Emissions coefficients reported by suppliers are used for the Eisai Group in Japan. To calculate emissions outside Japan, coefficients provided by local representatives are mainly used.

*2 Emissions coefficients provided by suppliers are used.

Note: The figures have been revised based on the revision of Comprehensive Energy Statistics in 2018.

1

Environmental Protection Initiatives and Results

Fiscal 2019 Environmental Protection Initiatives and Results of the Eisai Group in Japan

Theme	Targets	Results	Evaluation	Pages
Enhancement of environmental management	Enhancement and smooth operation of management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper application of the PDCA cycle Periodic and renewal inspections of ISO 14001 certification (Kawashima Plant, Kashima Plant, EA Pharma Co., Ltd., Drug Discovery Research Institute, Fukushima Plant) Interim and renewal inspections of EA21 certification (Eisai Distribution Co., Ltd.) 	○	P7
	Planning and implementation of environmental education	Internal training sessions: 138, external training sessions: 14	○	P7
	Implementation of environmental communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of the Environmental Report 2019 Local community meetings (Kawashima Plant) and administrative committee meetings (Kashima Plant) Information exchange meetings (EA Pharma Co., Ltd., Fukushima Plant) 	○	P8
Energy conservation and combating climate change	Reduction of CO ₂ emissions by 23% from fiscal 2005 level by fiscal 2020	CO ₂ emissions* ¹ : 66,060 tons (27.8% decrease from fiscal 2005) CO ₂ emissions* ² : 54,984 tons (40.0% decrease from fiscal 2005)	○	P11
	Promotion of the replacement of commercial vehicles with hybrid vehicles (Eisai Co., Ltd.)	Adoption rate for commercial vehicles: 73.6% (2.1% increase from fiscal 2018) Adoption rate for company-owned vehicles: 75.2% (0.5% decrease from fiscal 2018) Adoption rate for employee-owned vehicles: 71.9% (3.9% increase from fiscal 2018)	○	P11
	Purchase of wind-generated green power	Purchase of 1,000,000 kWh from Japan Natural Energy Co., Ltd.	○	—
	Proper management of fluorocarbons	Implement legally required inspections based on the Act on Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons and systematically change to hydrofluorocarbons and non-fluorocarbons. There was no report submitted because the total calculated amount of CO ₂ equivalent leakage was 1,000t or less	○	P15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of waste generated Increase in recycled waste Reduction of waste sent to landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of waste generated: 3,341 tons (decrease of 395 tons from fiscal 2018) Amount of recycled waste: 1,005 tons (increase of 99 tons from fiscal 2018) Amount of waste sent to landfill: 11 tons (increase of 5 tons from fiscal 2018) 	△	P13
Waste reduction	Attainment of Zero emissions (Ratio of waste sent to landfill to total waste < 1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eisai Co., Ltd.: 0.22% Eisai Group companies in Japan: 0.84% Eisai Group in Japan: 0.34% 	○	P13
	Implementation of onsite inspections based on the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law	Implemented onsite inspections based on the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law at 30 sites nationwide; confirmed that waste is being disposed of legally and in a proper manner	○	P13

Legend used in "Evaluation" section: ○ Achieved; △ Partially achieved; × Not achieved

Theme	Targets	Results	Evaluation	Pages
Resource conservation	Promotion of awareness-raising activities and education to encourage green purchasing	Although awareness-raising activities and education were provided on a timely basis. The green purchasing ratio: 29.0% (almost unchanged from the previous fiscal year)	△	P15
Management of chemical substances	Response to PRTR system and proper management of designated substances	Proper management based on an understanding of amounts of substances subject to the PRTR system that were handled, emitted and transferred	○	P14
Air pollution and water pollution prevention measures	Compliance with Air Pollution Control Act, Water Pollution Control Act and pollution control agreements	Regular measurements showed that the amounts of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere and water systems were below standard values	○	P8, 16
Conservation of the local environment	Compliance with environment-related laws (noise, vibrations, offensive odors, soil contamination)	Regularly measured levels of noise, vibrations and offensive odors to confirm compliance	○	P8
	Involvement with local community	Held regular cleanup activities of areas around each operation site and affiliated company as well as within industrial parks	○	—
	Zero complaints made by neighboring residents	No complaints were reported	○	—

* 1 Assuming the carbon emissions coefficient based on power usage is 0.463 t – CO₂/MWh, the same as fiscal 2018.

* 2 Assuming the carbon emissions coefficient based on power usage is 0.348 t – CO₂/MWh, the same coefficient used to evaluate the Group's targets. For details, see page 44 of the Environmental and Social Report 2014.

2 Resource Input and Environmental Impact

Resource Input and Environmental Impact Data of the Eisai Group in Japan

Resource Input			
INPUT			
Energy			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
Electric power (MWh)	75,419	20,899	96,318
LPG (tons)	27	13	40
LNG (tons)	0	1,507	1,507
Processed natural gas (1,000 Nm ³)	6,461	400	6,860
Kerosene (kl)	0	44	44
Light oil (kl)	2	3	4
Gasoline (kl)	925	419	1,344
Fuel oil A (kl)	16	0	16
Industrial steam (GJ)	49,843	0	49,843
Hot water (GJ)	85	0	85
Cold water (GJ)	86	0	86
Water			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
Water consumption (1,000m ³)	3,007	105	3,112
Clean water (1,000m ³)	110	101	211
Industrial water (1,000m ³)	1	0	1
Groundwater (1,000m ³)	2,790	0	2,790
Desalinated water (1,000m ³)	7	0	7
Recycled water (1,000m ³)	99	3	102
Other			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
Copy paper consumption (10,000 sheets)	1,999	741	2,739
PRTR Substances			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
Total amount handled (including unreported amount) (tons)	236	28	264

Note: Due to rounding, the sum of "Eisai Co., Ltd." and "Group companies in Japan" may not correspond to "Total" for some items.

Environmental Impact			
OUTPUT			
Atmospheric Emissions (from operational sites)			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
CO ₂ (Scope 1, 2) (tons)	48,354	15,939	64,292
SO _x (tons)	0.1	0.0	0.1
NO _x (tons)	9.3	0.6	9.9
Soot and dust (tons)	0.5	0.0	0.5
PRTR substances (release into the atmosphere) (tons)	18	0.6	19
Waste			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
Amount generated (tons)	2,673	669	3,341
Amount recycled (tons)	706	298	1,005
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	6	6	11
Wastewater discharge (1,000m ³)	2,510	69	2,579
BOD (tons)	4.1	0.1	4.2
Nitrogen (tons)	2.3	0.1	2.4
Phosphorous (tons)	0.2	0.0	0.3
PRTR substances (off-site transfer as waste) (tons)	116	27.3	144
PRTR substances (release into water bodies) (tons)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Containers and Packaging Recycling			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
Recycling of containers and packaging materials (obligatory recycling amount) (tons)	1,714	177	1,891
Exhaust Gas from Vehicles			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
CO ₂ emissions from commercial vehicles (tons)	2,103	923	3,026
CO ₂ emissions from business-use vehicles other than commercial vehicles (tons)	7	36	43
Indirect CO ₂ Emissions (Scope 3 ^{*)})			
	Eisai Co., Ltd.	Group companies in Japan	Total
Purchased goods and services (tons)	302,198	39,013	341,211
Capital goods (tons)	32,441	5,895	38,336
Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2 (tons)	6,778	1,425	8,204
Transportation and delivery (upstream) (tons)	638	317	955
Waste generated in operations (tons)	4,131	769	4,900
Business travel (tons)	384	283	667
Employee commuting (tons)	640	839	1,478
Transportation and delivery (downstream) (tons)	1,515	380	1,895
End of life treatment of sold products (tons)	532	405	937

* Calculations based on the Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain, Version 2.3 and the database to account for Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations Throughout the Supply Chain, Version 3.0 (released by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) except for the commuting-derived emissions. The commuting-derived emissions were calculated based on Version 2.6.

3 Environmental Accounting

The Eisai Group in Japan calculated the total environmental costs to check the environmental costs incurred for the activities to protect the environment and the effects (achievements) of such activities by referring to the “Environmental Accounting Guidelines (2005)” published by the Ministry of the Environment. We will seek to identify the economic effects of environmental protection measures and make improvements to increase the form’s usefulness as a management index.

Environmental Protection Costs in Fiscal 2019 (In “major implementation items,” ○ indicates investment and △ indicates expense.) (million yen)

Main category	Subcategory	Major implementation items	○ Investment	△ Expense	Major results / outcomes	Pages
A. Costs to achieve objectives	1. Environmental management systems	△ ISO 14001 regular and recertification inspections	0	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of environmental protection activities Energy saving by the decrease in room temperature 	P7
	2. Energy conservation and measures to address climate change	○ Thermal barrier coating of buildings roofs	78	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement with more energy-efficient equipment Prevention of global warming caused by fluorocarbon leakage Purchase of 1 million kWh 	P9-12
		○ Renewal of vacuum pumps for scrubbers				
	3. Resource conservation activities	○ Renewal of turbo freezers	0	1,460	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycled water: 102,000 m³ Promotion of purchasing environmentally friendly products 	P15
		○ Renewal of economizers for once-through boilers				
	4. Air pollution prevention measures	○ Introduction of humidification systems	0	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of air pollution 	P8
		△ Introduction of hybrid cars for commercial vehicles				
5. Management of chemical substances	△ Database usage expenses	0	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate management of chemicals 	—	
6. Waste reduction activities	△ Entrustment of waste disposal	0	214	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of waste generated decreased by 395 tons Recycled amount increased by 99 tons Amount sent to landfill increased by 5 tons 	P13	
7. Product design		0	0		—	
B. Costs to comply with environmental regulations	1. Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> △ Management of waste treatment facilities* △ Disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste 	0	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with related laws and regulations 	P15
	2. Pollution prevention measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Renewal of wastewater treatment facilities △ Wastewater treatment facilities management expenses △ Cleaning of various drainage tanks △ Wastewater, noise, vibration and odor measurements 	13	94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of contaminant discharge 	P8
	3. Soil contamination	△ Costs for soil survey	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of soil and groundwater contamination 	P8
	4. Recycling of containers and packaging	△ Subcontracting of container and packaging recycling	0	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the Containers and Packaging Recycling Act 	P5
C. Environmental administration costs	1. Environment-related costs excluding A and B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> △ Greenery maintenance and management costs △ Publication of the Environmental Report 2019 △ Verification of CO₂ emissions 	0	66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of business activities that coexist with nature Improved communication 	—
Total			91	1,926		

* Includes depreciation costs

Economic Effect of Environmental Protection Measures (million yen)

Item	Details	Amount
Sales of by-products	Proceeds from selling recyclable items	13
Reduction in synthetic solvent expenses through recycling	Reduction in synthetic solvent expenses through distillation of waste solvent in the production process	11
Total		24

Scope of calculations: Eisai Group in Japan

Period of data collection: April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020

Notes: 1) Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand yen.

2) Since fiscal 2004, personnel costs have included only the subcontractors’ commissions.

Eco-Efficiency

For the Eisai Group in Japan, we calculated eco-efficiency indicators using various environmental impact categories, such as CO₂ emissions, amount of waste generated, amount of PRTR designated substances handled, water consumption, biological oxygen demand (BOD) and sulfur oxides (SO_x) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions. For each fiscal year under evaluation, eco-efficiency was calculated by dividing environmental impact by net domestic sales volume. The table below shows a comparison of the resulting figures, using fiscal 2008 as the base year. Declines mean improved environmental performance. We calculated overall eco-efficiency using the formula below. The trend for some primary indicators is also shown in the graph below. CO₂ emissions, amount of waste generated, and PRTR designated substances were given 20% weightings.

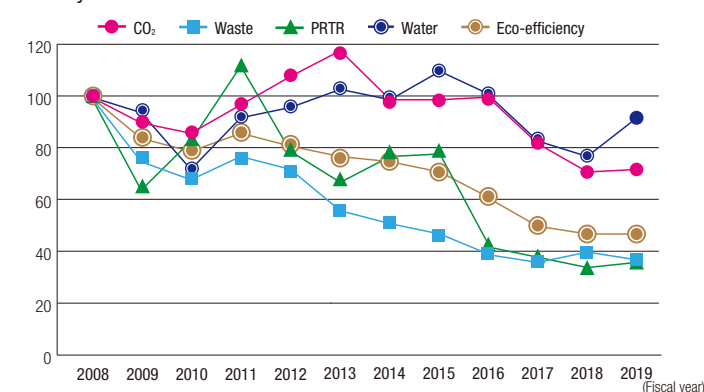
$$\text{Eco-efficiency} = [2(\text{CO}_2 + \text{Wastes} + \text{PRTR}) + \text{Water} + \text{SO}_x + \text{NO}_x + \text{BOD}] / 10$$

Eco-Efficiency

Indicator	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
CO ₂ emissions	100	90	86	97	108	118	99	99	100	82	71	72
Waste generation	100	75	68	77	72	56	51	47	39	36	40	37
PRTR substances	100	64	83	112	79	67	77	78	42	38	34	36
Water consumption	100	94	72	92	96	103	99	110	101	83	77	92
SO _x	100	111	82	85	71	55	57	28	22	18	6	4
NO _x	100	88	81	59	62	55	60	45	57	46	49	50
BOD	100	86	79	50	62	69	80	80	68	44	49	36
Eco-efficiency	100	84	79	86	81	77	75	71	61	50	47	47

Note: The past figures were reviewed upon recalculation.

Primary Indicators



4 Environmental Management

Promotion Structure

The Eisai Group established the Company-Wide Environment and Safety Committee as a decision-making body for deliberation of important environmental issues.

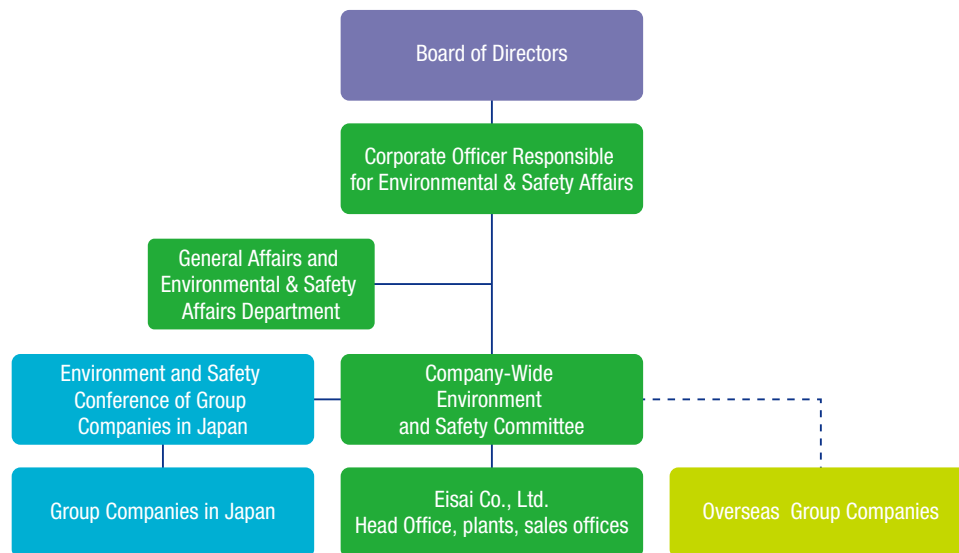
The committee is promoting global activities encompassing topics from overseas and is also strengthening activities for ascertaining environment-related risks and for establishing measures to address them.

Moreover, as a consultative body promoting the environmental activities of Group companies in Japan, the Eisai Group also established the Environment and Safety Conference of Group Companies in Japan to share information and

discuss relevant activities.

Each operational site of the Eisai Group has established its own unique management system to promote environmental activities. The Eisai Group's main production sites in Japan as well as the Suzhou Plant in China and Vizag Plant in India have all acquired ISO 14001 certification and are conducting activities based on the ISO standard while striving to raise awareness through environmental education and environmental risk management training. Besides complying with environmental laws, ordinances and agreements, we periodically conduct internal environmental audits by a department specializing in internal auditing to identify and solve issues.

Structure to Promote Environmental Management



Operational Sites Certified under ISO 14001

- Eisai Co., Ltd., Kawashima Plant and Kashima Plant
- EA Pharma Co., Ltd., Fukushima Plant and Drug Discovery Research Institute
- Eisai China Inc., Suzhou Plant
- Eisai Pharmaceuticals India Pvt. Ltd., Vizag Plant

Environmental Education

In order to promote environmental protection activities ensuring coexistence with the global environment, it is important that all employees have a proper understanding of the relationship between their daily work and environmental problems, and that they make efforts to enhance their own individual awareness for problem-solving. At the Eisai Group, operational sites and Group companies voluntarily formulate education programs in accordance with their respective

business characteristics and local issues. In addition to education targeted at all workers, education is also provided for various levels of employees, along with further efforts to improve the learning content. Furthermore, for the purpose of developing environmental educators and officially qualified employees and improving the level of environmental awareness of individual employees, we also actively promote participation in both internal and external professional training courses.

Internal Audits

The Eisai Group has environmental internal audits conducted by a department specializing in internal auditing. This department makes efforts to undertake objective audits from an independent standpoint, and the audits cover all Group companies in and outside Japan. The audits for fiscal 2019 indicated that there were no urgent or serious issues.

External inspections are also carried out once a year at those operational sites and Group companies that have acquired ISO 14001 certification to confirm the validity of their environmental management

systems. Furthermore, these certified operational sites and companies also educate their own internal auditors and seek to raise the level of their audits through training. The results of each annual independent internal audit are reflected in the ongoing improvement of the Group's environmental management and translate into the enhanced quality of our environmental protection activities. During fiscal 2019, no serious material issues were identified by external auditing organizations.

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

The Eisai Group in Japan is committed to observing environmental laws and regulations, ordinances and agreements with local governments. In particular, at production plants and research facilities, we regularly measure the environmental burden of causative agents in air pollution and water pollution to check that there are no problems. Also, from the perspective of protecting the neighboring environment, we conducted regular measurements of noise, vibrations and offensive odors at production plants and research facilities and confirmed that

these were all below the regulatory values. We also made steady progress in our response to the Act on Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons and submitted each type of environmental notification to the relevant authorities without any delay.

During fiscal 2019, there were no administrative dispositions, lawsuits related to the environment.

Environmental Communication

In promoting our business activities, mutual understanding and cooperation with the local community is important. As such, the Kawashima Plant has been holding local community meetings every year since 2008 as a platform for sharing information and enhancing communication with the local community. The plant invites neighborhood representatives and government officials to these meetings to introduce its production activities and environmental protection initiatives and also listen directly to participants' comments and requests to the plant.

Similar initiatives are also undertaken by the Fukushima Plant of EA Pharma Co., Ltd. to share

information on the plant's environmental and local community contribution activities and cultivate a deeper mutual understanding.



Environmental Risk Management

The Eisai Group in Japan has compiled its procedures for responding to environmental incidents in its Disaster and Accident Response Manual and the Industrial Accident Reporting and Compilation Standards. We aim to minimize damage by collecting accurate information and taking swift and appropriate action and at the same time make every possible effort to prevent recurrence. At production plants and research facilities, in particular, we have been preparing for an emergency by regularly conducting emergency

drills assuming, for instance, the leak of hazardous chemical substances from wastewater, exhaust gas or effluents as situations that significantly affect the environment.

Along with these efforts, we issued our own independent guidelines, working to identify sources of risks, and enhancing our risk management structure with a view to ensuring appropriate environmental risk management Group-wide, including Group companies outside Japan.

Environmental Incident Report

Instances and Actions Regarding Environmental Risks

Environmental incident	Operational site/company	Details	Response
Leakage	Eisai Distribution Co., Ltd.	Fluorocarbon refrigerants leaked from the chiller on the rooftop of warehouse at the Hokubo Center.	A pinhole occurred in the cooling coil due to deterioration over time and equipment vibration. After the damaged part was repaired, operations resumed.
Leakage	Eisai Distribution Co., Ltd.	Fluorocarbon refrigerants leaked from the air-conditioner at the Hokubo Center.	Due to deterioration over time, a leak occurred near the check valve connection socket of the refrigerant piping. The leaking part was repaired before operations were resumed.
Leakage	Kawashima Plant	Fluorocarbon refrigerants leaked from refrigeration equipment for air conditioning installed at the third pharmaceutical building.	After a leak was detected, the equipment was immediately stopped, and the leakage was reported to the Kakamigahara fire defense headquarters. Since the leak occurred at the flare joint between the compressor and the refrigerant piping, the residual fluorocarbons in the equipment were removed before the refrigerant piping was changed. A pressure test was conducted to confirm there were no leaks in the equipment and operations were resumed.
Leakage	Tsukuba Research Laboratories	Fluorocarbon refrigerants leaked from centrifugal chiller installed at the Power Center.	As the replaced packings had inadequately been tightened, a leak occurred in the spout pipe joint. When conducting inspection, conforming the tightening of the packings is prioritized. During the next facility renewal, the centrifugal chiller will be changed to a model using a welded pipe connection, which has a lower risk of leakage.

5 Formation of a Low Carbon Society



Progress of SBT* (Science Based Targets: Targets for Reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Based on Scientific Grounds) to Achieve the Targets

The Eisai Group is working to reduce CO₂ emissions from business activities to contribute to climate change mitigation. In particular, the Eisai Group in Japan has steadily implemented a CO₂ emission reduction plan toward fiscal 2020. Nonetheless, today there is a need for medium- and long-term GHG reduction initiatives based on scientific grounds to curb the advance of climate change. Accordingly, the Eisai Group has established SBT toward fiscal 2030 as detailed on the right and has started undertaking initiatives to achieve the targets.

In fiscal 2019, our production activities intensified, mainly for anti-cancer agents in and outside Japan. This became a major factor increasing CO₂ emissions. In the United States, the growth of our sales activities, typified by Lenvima®, an anti-cancer agent, increased CO₂ emissions from commercial vehicles 2.2 times as much as fiscal 2018. Meanwhile, the Fukushima Plant of EA Pharma Co., Ltd. introduced a cogeneration system and successfully reduced CO₂ emissions by more than 1,500 tons. The sales department of Eisai Co., Ltd. is consistently increasing the number of HVs (hybrid vehicles) in its fleet and has reduced CO₂ emissions by more than 500 tons. As part of its commitment to the introduction of renewable energy, the Suzhou and Benxi Plants in China and the Vizag Plant in India purchased I-RECs (Green Power

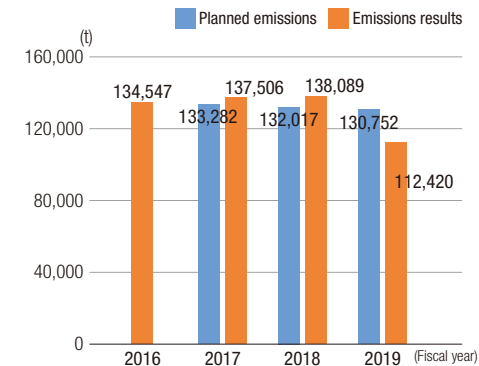
- A 30% reduction in GHG emissions (scope 1+2) by fiscal 2030 compared with fiscal 2016
 - A 30% reduction in GHG emissions (within scope 3, category 1; emissions from purchased products and services) by fiscal 2030 compared with fiscal 2016
- Scope 1: GHG emissions released directly into the atmosphere through the use of fuels
 Scope 2: GHG emissions associated with the use of purchased energy (electricity and heat)
 Scope 3: Indirect GHG emissions in the supply chain excluding the company

Certifications) and together reduced CO₂ emissions by more than 32,000 tons. These efforts led to a sharp drop in CO₂ emissions from the Eisai Group in fiscal 2019 (Scope 1 + Scope 2) and the significant advancement of our plan for achieving our SBTs.

The amount of Scope 3 emissions based on Category 1, purchased products and services, purchase has remained almost unchanged in the last few years against the backdrop of the intensification of our manufacturing and marketing and the increase in sales of the products introduced. On the basis of emissions intensity, where the amount of sales is considered as a denominator, emissions have been reduced by 17.8% in comparison with the base year. We will pursue the improvement of in-house ratios and the efficient use of raw materials to continue reducing emissions.

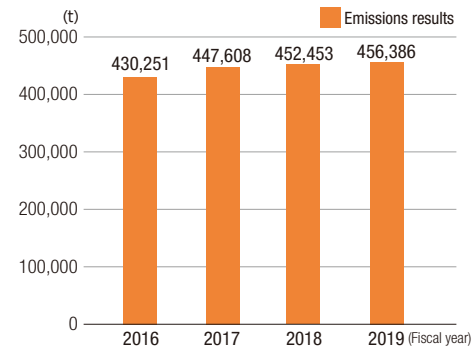
State of SBT Progress

Trends in Scope (1+2) CO₂ Emissions

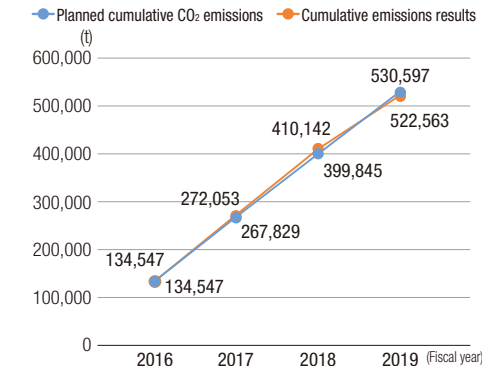


Note: Emissions for fiscal 2017-2018 have been reviewed based on the emissions coefficients on page 3.

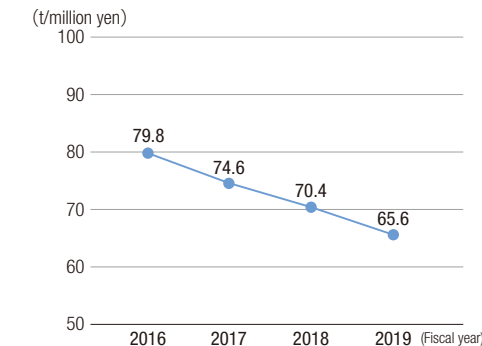
Scope 3 CO₂ Emissions (Category 1)



Trends in Scope (1+2) Cumulative CO₂ Emissions



Scope 3 CO₂ Emissions (Category 1)/Net Sales



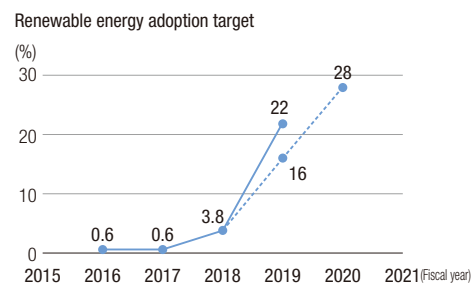
* These targets have been approved by the international NGO SBTi (<https://sciencebasedtargets.org/>).

Track Record of Introducing Renewable Energy

The Eisai Group conducts R&D and manufacturing activities in compliance with GLP (Good Laboratory Practices) and GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) standards. As our operations are required to perform under certain temperature and humidity conditions, we consume a lot of electricity operating air-conditioners and conducting many other activities.

To date, the Vizag Plant in India has procured solar electricity. The Exton site, which was formerly Morphotek Inc. in the United States generates solar power and uses it onsite. In addition to these efforts, two plants in China-Suzhou and Benxi-and the Vizag Plant began purchasing Green Power Certifications in fiscal 2019 as part of their commitment to introducing renewable energy. Consequently, the

ratio of renewable energy to power consumption rose to 22% in fiscal 2019. We will systematically continue to introduce renewable energy and reduce CO₂ emissions.



CO₂ Emissions by Region*1,*2 (Eisai Group)

Region	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total
Japan	21,535	44,927	66,462
Asia/South America	9,945	1,124	11,069
U.S./Canada	13,688	11,181	24,869
EMEA	6,041	3,979	10,020

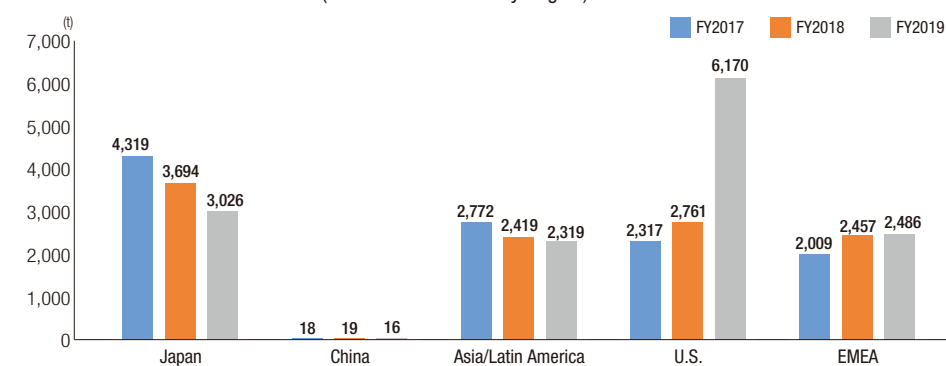
*1 Including emissions from vehicles for commercial use in and outside Japan.

*2 Including emissions from business activities at offices in and outside Japan.

CO₂ Emissions Breakdown by Scope (Scopes 1 and 2, Eisai Group)

	Scope 1	Scope 2	Total
Production plants	23,373	29,715	53,088
Research facilities	11,442	20,491	31,933
Offices	2,214	7,747	9,961
Warehouses	111	3,259	3,370
Vehicles for commercial and other business use	14,069	—	14,069

Commercial Vehicles CO₂ Emissions (Trends in Emissions by Region)



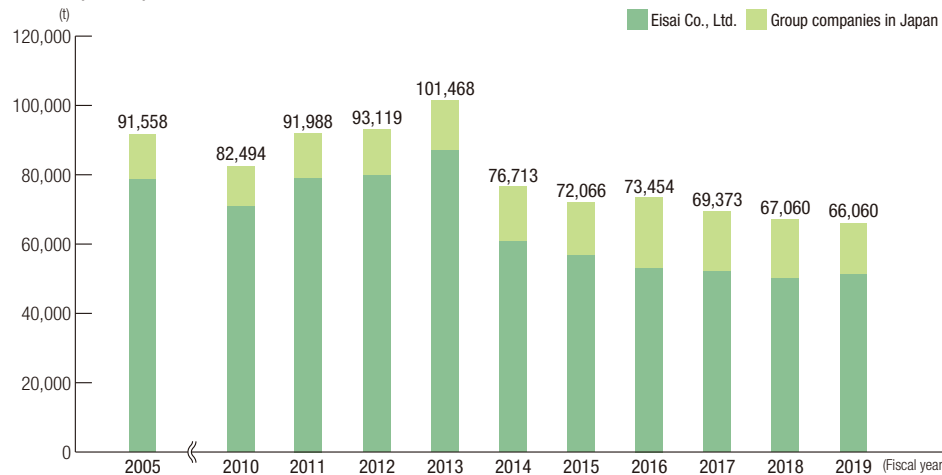
Efforts to Create a Low Carbon Society (Eisai Group in Japan)

The Eisai Group in Japan have consistently pushed forward with efforts to create a low carbon society and solve climate-related issues. The plants and research laboratories of Eisai Co., Ltd. are involved in the Commitment to a Low Carbon Society (Phase I) of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of JAPAN, which will end in fiscal 2020. The Eisai Group in Japan has also defined and followed a mid-term plan for the reduction of CO₂ emissions toward fiscal 2020.

In fiscal 2019, the amount of energy consumption increased at the Kawashima Plant after an increase in production. Meanwhile, the use of a cogeneration

system at the Fukushima Plant of EA Pharma Co., Ltd. began in earnest and achieved a significant reduction of CO₂ emissions. As a result, the Eisai Group in Japan held down CO₂ emissions to 66,060 tons, a 1.5% decrease from fiscal 2018. According to its original plan for the reduction of emissions toward fiscal 2020, emissions were calculated to be 54,984 tons, 25.3% less than the planned 73,643 tons. Compared with fiscal 2005, the base year, CO₂ emissions were reduced by 40% and this means that the 23% target reduction was also achieved.

Eisai Group in Japan CO₂ Emissions*



* Emissions from commercial vehicles are not included.

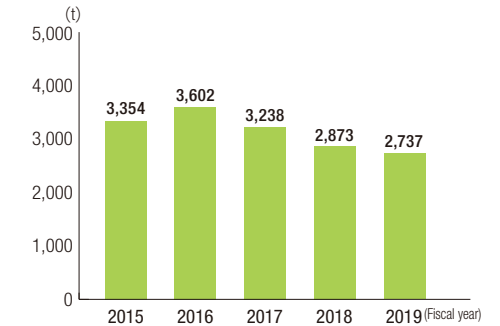
Notes: 1) Past data was revised along with a change in emission factors (Refer to page 3).

2) The emissions coefficients reported by the Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society are used as the emissions coefficients based on power use (Figures for fiscal 2014 and before are based on reports from the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan).

Efforts Undertaken at Offices (Eisai Group in Japan)

The Eisai Group in Japan strives to save electricity throughout the year, not only during the power-saving campaigns held in summer and winter. Offices, including administration and sales offices, are trying to save power through such means as controlling the temperature of air-conditioning systems, turning off lights when not in use and shutting down computers and others when employees leave their seats for a while. At large buildings, we have installed demand controllers to control peak power. We are also focusing on raising employee awareness of reducing power by implementing regular energy-saving patrols and visualizing actual power savings achieved. CO₂ emissions originating from office activities of the Eisai Group in Japan in fiscal 2019 totaled 2,737 tons, a 4.7% decrease from fiscal 2018.

Office Activities CO₂ Emissions (Eisai Group in Japan)

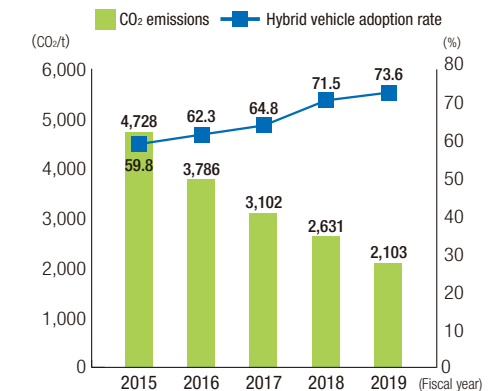


Note: Past data was revised along with a change in emission factors (Refer to page 3).

Efforts Concerning Commercial Vehicles (Eisai Group in Japan)

Eisai Co., Ltd. also undertakes efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions from sales operations. The replacement of commercial vehicles with hybrid vehicles (HV) has been proceeding steadily, and in principle, a changeover to HVs is required when purchasing new vehicles since 2010. The adoption rate of HVs rose 2.1% to 73.6% in fiscal 2019, and CO₂ emissions originating from commercial vehicles decreased 20.1% from fiscal 2018 to 2,103 tons. In the second half of fiscal 2019, we began using electric vehicles. We will continue shifting to more fuel-efficient vehicles as part of our efforts to further reduce emissions.

Commercial Vehicles CO₂ Emissions



Breakdown of Energy Consumption

		Electric power (MWh)	Gasoline (kl)	Kerosene (kl)	Light oil (kl)	Fuel oil A (kl)	LPG (tons)	Natural gas (1,000 m ³)	LNG (m ³)	Processed natural gas (1,000 m ³)	Industrial steam (GJ)	Hot/Cold water (GJ)
In Japan	Amount used	96,317.7	1,343.8	43.6	4.9	16.0	39.7	0.0	1,506.9	6,860.4	49,842.5	171.2
	Calorific value (GJ)	960,287.9	44,763.5	1,592.2	186.4	624.2	1,988.0	0.0	82,428.5	274,139.7	50,839.4	232.8
	Ratio (%)	68.7	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.8	19.3	3.6	0.0
Outside Japan	Amount used	86,674.7	3,770.7	0.0	2,014.1	0.0	79.1	7,806.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.3
	Calorific value (GJ)	864,146.8	125,601.3	0.0	76,616.6	0.0	3,963.7	306,483.7	0.0	72.9	0.0	0.4
	Ratio (%)	62.8	9.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.3	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Amount used	182,992.4	5,114.5	43.6	2,019.0	16.0	118.8	7,806.5	1,506.9	6,862.2	49,842.5	149.8
	Calorific value (GJ)	1,824,434.6	170,364.8	1,592.2	76,803.0	624.2	5,951.7	306,483.7	82,428.5	274,212.6	50,839.4	203.7
	Ratio (%)	65.3	6.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.2	11.0	3.0	9.8	1.8	0.0

Group Companies in Japan CO₂ Emissions

(tons)

Company name	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Sunplanet Co., Ltd.	563	559	552	654
EA Pharma Co., Ltd.	12,094	11,663	11,823	9,493
Elmed Eisai Co., Ltd.*	145	131	126	—
Bracco-Eisai Co., Ltd.	94	102	112	102
Eisai Distribution Co., Ltd.	3,143	3,027	3,118	3,370
KAN Research Institute, Inc.	2,508	2,360	2,428	2,320
Group Companies in Japan Total	18,547	17,842	18,159	15,939

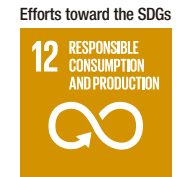
* This company was transferred outside the Eisai Group in fiscal 2018 and was accordingly excluded from accounting.

Eisai Co., Ltd. CO₂ Emissions

(tons)

Operational site	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Kawashima Plant	21,282	20,342	20,710	22,150
Honjo Facility	809	620	264	40
Kashima Plant	6,310	6,949	7,509	7,457
Tsukuba Research Laboratories	17,495	17,496	16,692	16,611
Headquarters office complex	1,501	1,431	1,357	1,385
Communication offices (sales offices in Japan)	1,072	903	764	715
Eisai Co., Ltd. Total	48,469	47,741	47,296	48,358
Eisai Group in Japan Total	67,016	65,583	65,455	64,297

6 Establishment of a Recycling-Oriented Society



Waste Reduction Results in Fiscal 2019

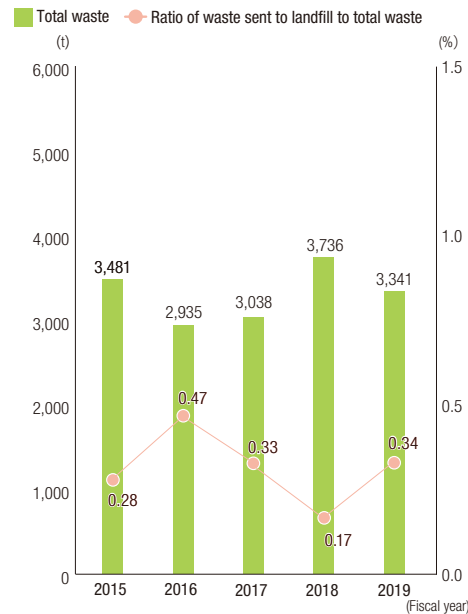
The Eisai Group in Japan is working to achieve zero emissions, which involves reducing the ratio of waste sent to landfill to the amount of waste generated to 1% or less, and conducting waste disposal with three goals in mind; specifically, reduce the amount of waste generated, increase the amount of recycled waste and decrease the amount of waste sent to landfill. In fiscal 2019, we attained zero emissions for the 12th consecutive fiscal year. However, the amount of waste sent to landfill increased 5 tons, from 6 to 11 tons. This is largely attributable to the amount of construction materials sent to landfill by the Eisai Group in Japan, which increased 4 tons.

Contrarily, the Kawashima Plant significantly reduced its waste generation after it peaked due to the disposal of old equipment and the construction of a new building. We also control the generation of waste relating to pharmaceutical

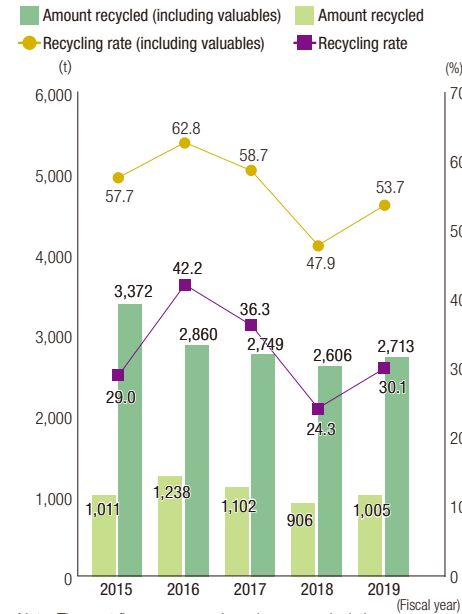
products, and the amount of waste generated by the Eisai Group in Japan overall dropped 395 tons compared with the previous fiscal year. In addition, the Kashima Plant actively recycled waste solvent despite an increase in production. Consequently, the Eisai Group in Japan achieved a recycling rate (including valuables sold) of 53.7%, up 5.8% from the previous fiscal year.

The impact of the recent restrictions on the importing of plastic waste in China and Southeast Asia has led to an increase in the amount of waste treated domestically, resulting in treatment delays due to the limited capacity of disposal contractors. While continuing to treat waste appropriately in compliance with related laws and regulations, we will continue to reduce and recycle waste and ensure the efficient use of resources as we pursue ways to contribute to the creation of a recycling-oriented society.

Total Waste and the Ratio of Waste Sent to Landfill to Total Waste



Recycled Waste and Recycling Rate



Note: The past figures were reviewed upon recalculation.

Total Waste for the Past Five Fiscal Years (tons)

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Sludge	1,276	885	724	900	624
Waste oil	744	739	910	1,075	1,137
Waste acids and alkali	756	534	568	790	705
Waste plastic	313	245	266	388	311
Scrap metal	18	42	52	76	76
Glass and ceramic waste	22	32	24	21	19
Industrial waste and other	122	222	205	213	172
General waste	232	236	289	273	297
Amount of waste generated	3,481	2,935	3,038	3,736	3,341
Amount sold	2,360	1,622	1,648	1,699	1,709
Amount of waste generated and sold	5,841	4,557	4,686	5,435	5,050

Initiative for Recycling Resources

In order to promote the establishment of a recycling-oriented society, it is essential to reduce the amount of waste generated in addition to reusing and recycling resources such as metal, glass, waste oil and paper products from waste. Based on this perspective, we actively promote the sale of equipment and devices for reuse as well as the recycling of plastics, scrap metal, glass bottles and waste oil. Also, to reduce the total amount of wastepaper, we are promoting

the sale of wastepaper while avoiding generation of unnecessary waste by devising better ways to proceed with meetings and to copy documents. At the Kashima Plant, we have expanded the scope of our efforts to promote the sale of wastepaper in Japan from operational sites and the head office to include sales offices. We also continue to reuse organic solvents, such as those used in the manufacture of active pharmaceutical ingredients, and sell these as auxiliary fuel for waste oil.

Onsite Inspections of Waste-Processing Companies

The Eisai Group in Japan has been conducting regular onsite inspections of its waste disposal contractors. For the purpose of checking that waste is being disposed of properly, periodic inspections are carried out for contractors engaged in the collection, transport, intermediate processing and final disposal of waste. During fiscal 2019, a total of 30 onsite inspections were conducted by the Eisai

Group in Japan at sites around the country, and it was confirmed that waste is being disposed of in an appropriate manner.

For potential new contractors, we conduct careful screening that includes onsite inspections with priority given to government-certified excellent industrial waste management contractors.

7 Management of Chemical Substances

Proper Management of PRTR Substances

Chemical substances that are used in the research and development and production of pharmaceutical products include some substances subject to the PRTR system that could have an impact on the environment. The amount of these substances handled, released into the environment and transferred as waste need to be understood and properly managed. Therefore, in addition to using our unique reagent management system to monitor the usage of reagents by the Eisai Group in Japan, we are also striving to reduce our usage of PRTR substances and to control their release into the environment. With regard to the usage of these substances exceeding the amount of the designated limit, we surely report this matter to the relevant prefectural governments without delay.

The amount of chemical substances used in the manufacturing process depends largely on the volume

of pharmaceutical products produced. However, to maintain the quality of active pharmaceutical ingredients, it is not easy to change manufacturing conditions after entering the commercial production phase. Therefore, we try to reduce the amount of chemical substances used by utilizing alternative solvents from the research and development stage and by developing synthesis processes that reduce the usage. At the same time, we actively promote the reuse of organic solvents and incorporate various means into the manufacturing processes to minimize their release into the atmosphere.

The total amount of PRTR substances handled by the Eisai Group in Japan during fiscal 2019 remained almost the same as the previous fiscal year's level, coming to 264 tons. Also the same as the previous year, we notified authorities of seven substances.

Fiscal 2019 PRTR Data Reported to Authorities (Eisai Group in Japan)

(tons)

Chemical name	Substance no.	Number of operational sites	Amount handled	Release		Transfer	
				Into the atmosphere	Into water bodies	As waste	To sewage
Acetonitrile	13	3	28.162	0.122	0.000	28.041	0.000
Ethylbenzene	53	1	11.050	0.000	0.000	4.354	0.002
Dichloromethane (also known as methylene chloride)	186	2	171.360	18.350	0.000	58.473	0.000
N, N-dimethylformamide	232	1	16.500	0.001	0.000	16.499	0.000
Toluene	300	1	24.055	0.080	0.000	23.974	0.000
Hexane	392	1	2.534	0.016	0.000	2.518	0.000
Formaldehyde	411	1	3.420	0.213	0.000	0.942	0.000

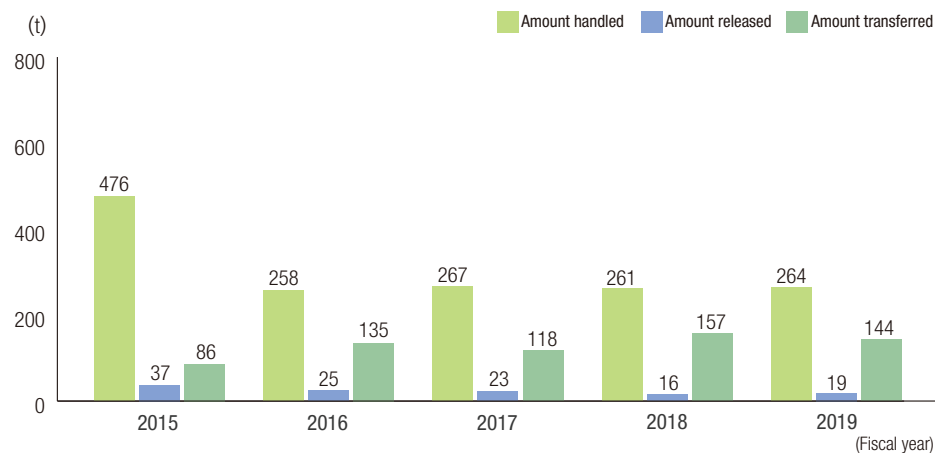
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Release Control

VOCs, such as ethyl acetate, acetone and methanol, are highly volatile and turn into gas in the atmosphere, and as is the case with NOx discharged from production plants, cause the generation of photochemical oxidants. In view of preventing air pollution, these substances need to be controlled to reduce their release into the atmosphere. In response, main production plants and research laboratories of the Eisai Group in Japan implement the same level of efforts as for PRTR substances to reduce the usage of VOCs and stipulate equipment operating procedures to minimize their release from production or research processes.

The graph below shows chronological changes

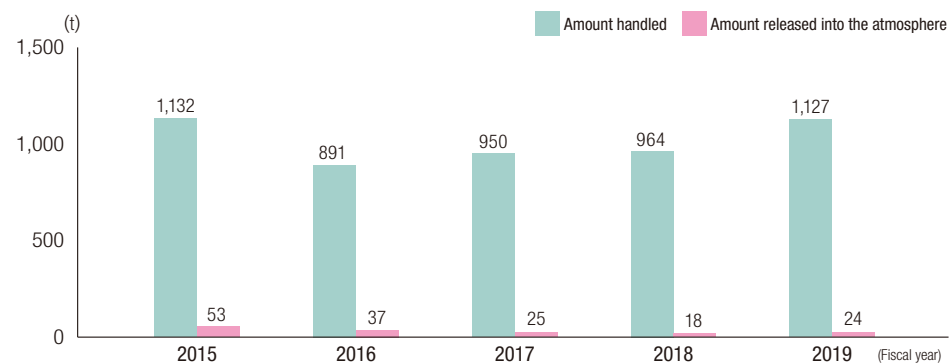
of the amount handled and released into the atmosphere of 55 substances (taken from the Ministry of the Environment's list of 100 major VOCs, excluding PRTR substances) that are handled and released by plants and research laboratories of the Eisai Group in Japan. In fiscal 2019, total amount of VOCs used by the domestic Eisai Group was 1,127 tons, up 17% compared with the previous fiscal year, due to an increase of production at the Kashima Plant. Thanks to countermeasures taken at plants and research laboratories, amount released into the atmosphere was minimized to 24 tons, 2.2% of the amount of VOCs handled.

Actual Use of Substances Subject to the PRTR System



Note: The past figures were reviewed upon recalculation.

Amount of VOCs Released from Production Plants and Research Laboratories in Japan



Proper Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Waste

We store PCB waste properly in enclosures with locks and warning signs and with measures to prevent vaporization, dispersion and leakage. In fiscal 2018, the disposal of the waste stored at the Tsukuba Research Laboratories was completed. In fiscal 2019, only the Kawashima Plant stored PCB waste. We disposed of much of the PCB waste stored at the Kawashima Plant, including fluorescent light

stabilizers. As a result, only a transformer and a set of PCB-containing paints* are the only PCB waste currently stored.

We will proactively and systematically dispose of PCB waste and report the status of its treatment and storage to the relevant prefectural governments without delay.

* We identified new waste target based on the fiscal 2019 investigation.

Management of Fluorocarbons

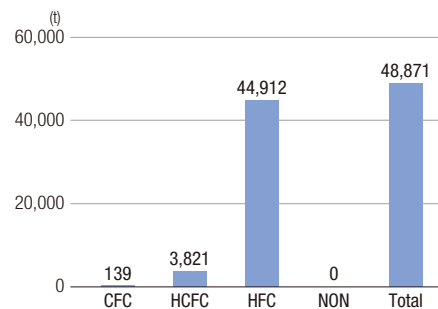
The Eisai Group in Japan is systematically getting rid of and renewing equipment that contains fluorocarbons and changing to equipment that uses hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and non-fluorocarbons (NON), which do not have an ozone layer depletion effect. Fluorocarbons have a strong greenhouse gas effect and therefore we conduct regular inspections to prevent leakage incidents. In the event of leakage, we make efforts to immediately share information and prevent a recurrence.

According to the result of a survey on fluorocarbons conducted in fiscal 2019, hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) are 91.8% and 8.1%, respectively, of the fluorocarbons used at the major production plants and research laboratories in Japan. These two types are the majority of the fluorocarbons

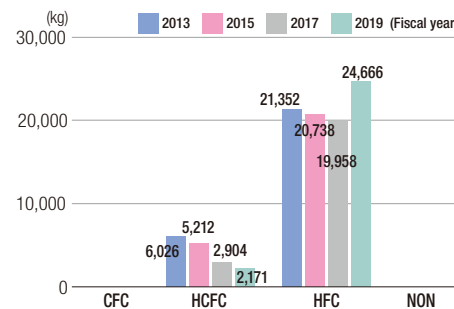
used. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), characterized by their powerful effect to deplete the ozone layer, account for 0.1% of all fluorocarbons used. If converted into a CO₂ equivalent, the amount of fluorocarbons used at the major production plants and research laboratories of the Eisai Group in Japan was equal to 48,530 t-CO₂.

Whenever a piece of equipment is removed, we ensure that all fluorocarbons are collected, destroyed and disposed of, and ensure that process certificate is received from fluorocarbon recovery firm. The leakage volume of fluorocarbons of Eisai Co., Ltd. in fiscal 2019 that we calculated under the Act on Controlling Emissions of Fluorocarbons was equivalent to 621 tons of CO₂, which fell below the threshold for notification to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Amount Converted to CO₂ Equivalent



Amount of Fluorocarbons Used



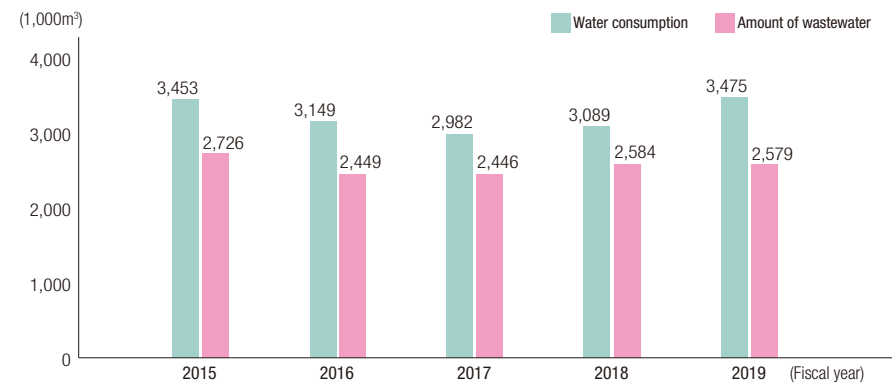
Effective Use of Water Resources

As the sufficient acquisition of water resources is absolutely essential for the production of high-quality pharmaceuticals, the Eisai Group is working to ensure the quality of water discharged from its production plants and research laboratories and is also implementing initiatives to reduce water consumption. We have an acute awareness of the need to conserve water and are taking such steps as minimizing consumption of water for production, reusing wastewater and working to use water resources effectively. In addition, we have established a framework for preventing the contamination of groundwater at Eisai production plants and research laboratories in Japan in response to the Water Pollution

Control Law.

We implemented an in-house questionnaire at overseas plants and research laboratories based on a medium-term outlook. The results of the questionnaire showed that no plants or research laboratories are located in regions where there is a high risk of operations being suspended due to a water shortage. However, based on analysis results of the database Think Hazard, there is expected to be medium-level risk of water shortages in China, India and Indonesia. While always considering the risk of facing water shortages due to changes in the environment accompanying the advance of climate change, we will work to ensure stable supplies of high-quality products.

Eisai Group Water Consumption and Amount of Wastewater



Green Purchasing

As one environmental effort undertaken by employees on a daily basis, the Eisai Group in Japan is promoting green purchasing, an initiative to purchase what is needed in the quantity needed, and if there are two products equivalent in both quality and price, to give preference to the one that is more environmentally-friendly. By this initiative, we are gearing our efforts toward shifting away from a society of mass-

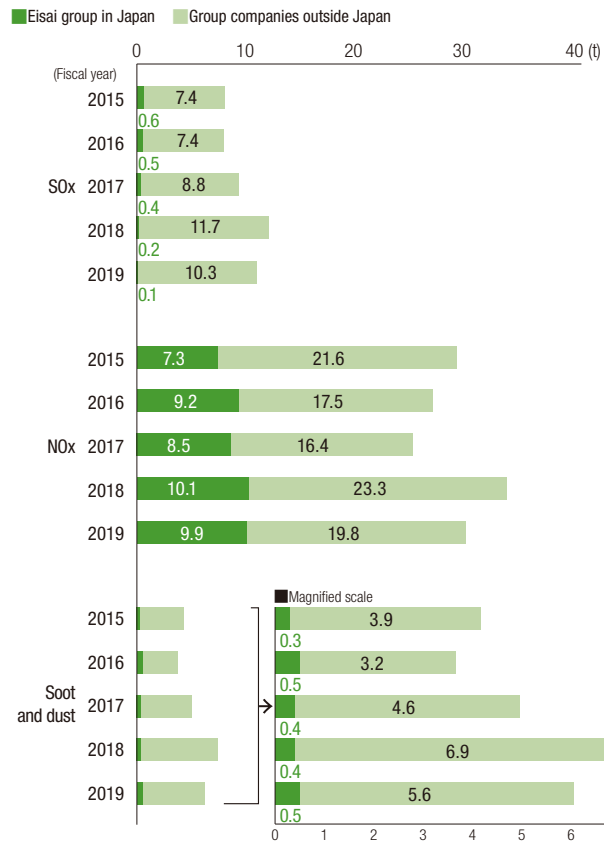
production, mass-consumption and mass-waste. Eisai Co., Ltd., in particular, has been actively committed to this initiative through participation in the Green Purchasing Network* and in accordance with its own Green Purchasing Guidelines.

* A network of companies, local governments and consumer groups (private organizations) supporting the concept of green purchasing.

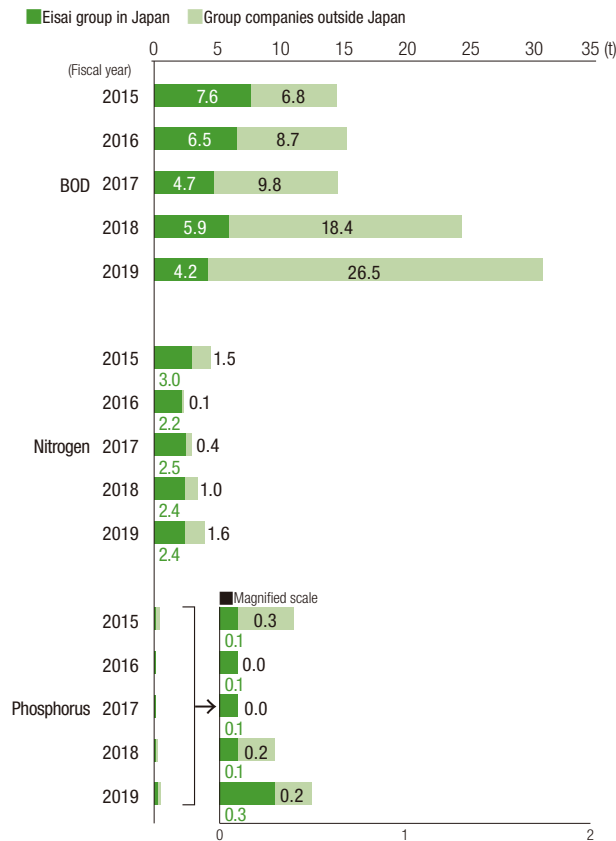
9

Air Pollutant Emissions and Pollutant Load in Wastewater

Air Pollutant Emissions



Pollutant Load in Wastewater



Air Pollutant Emissions in Fiscal 2019 by Sites

Category	Operational site/Company	SOx (kg)	NOx (kg)	Soot and dust (kg)
Eisai group in Japan	Kawashima Plant	103	6,875	267
	Tsukuba Research Laboratories	—	2,464	198
	EA Pharma Fukushima Plant	0.04	572	14
	Subtotal	103	9,912	479
Group companies outside Japan	Andover Research Institute	1	1,440	0
	Vizag Plant	10,264	15,624	5,572
	Exton Site (Former Morphotek Inc.)	15	560	21
	Baltimore Plant	2,719	2,225	—
	Benxi Plant	310	1,058	192
Subtotal	13,309	20,907	5,785	
Total	13,412	30,818	6,264	

Note: "—" indicates that no measurement was taken.

Pollutant Load in Wastewater in Fiscal 2019 by Site

Category	Operational site/Company	BOD (kg)	COD (kg)	Nitrogen (kg)	Phosphorus (kg)
Eisai group in Japan	Kawashima Plant	2,689	—	2,313	225
	Tsukuba Research Laboratories	391	—	—	—
	Kashima Plant	1,010	640	—	—
	Honjo Facility	0	—	—	—
	EA Pharma Fukushima Plant	48	—	56	26
	KAN Research Institute	15	—	—	—
Subtotal	4,153	640	2,369	252	
Group companies outside Japan	Exton Site (Former Morphotek Inc.)	445	—	30	13
	Suzhou Plant	—	—	—	138
	Benxi Plant	1,180	—	918	84
	Vizag Plant	24,838	160,228	639	—
Subtotal	26,463	160,228	1,587	235	
Total	30,615	160,867	3,956	486	

Note: "—" indicates that no measurement was taken.

10

Resource Input and Environmental Impact (Eisai Group in Japan)

Kawashima Plant (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	25,012	27,393	29,472
Processed natural gas (tons)	4,076	4,032	4,298
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (tons)	5	34	20
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	503	635	415
Recycled amount (tons)	76	175	104
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Air pollutant emissions and pollutant load in wastewater			
SOx (kg)	447	153	103
NOx (kg)	4,719	6,880	6,875
Soot and dust (kg)	218	330	267
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	2,181	2,272	2,660
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	1,979	2,088	2,301
BOD (kg)	2,413	2,251	2,689
Nitrogen (kg)	2,278	2,307	2,313
Phosphorus (kg)	43	52	225

Tsukuba Research Laboratories (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	27,558	27,010	26,936
Processed natural gas (tons)	2,226	2,116	2,113
Fuel oil A (kl)	40	30	15
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	159	174	196
Recycled amount (tons)	69	77	88
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	1.5	2	3
Air pollutant emissions and pollutant load in wastewater			
SOx (kg)	-	-	-
NOx (kg)	3,097	2,755	2,464
Soot and dust (kg)	180	95	198
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	147	163	181
Recycled water (1,000 m ³)	100	87	99
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	125	138	150
BOD (kg)	1,434	2,809	391
Nitrogen (kg)	-	-	-
Phosphorus (kg)	-	-	-

"-" indicates that no measurement was taken.

Kashima Plant (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	13,103	14,533	14,588
Industrial steam (GJ)	50,246	50,380	49,843
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (tons)	6	6	6
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	1,380	1,761	1,728
Recycled amount (tons)	588	256	419
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Air pollutant emissions and pollutant load in wastewater			
SOx (kg)	-	-	-
NOx (kg)	-	-	-
Soot and dust (kg)	-	-	-
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	56	55	48
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	49	52	48
BOD (kg)	394	775	1,010
Nitrogen (kg)	148	-	-
Phosphorus (kg)	27	-	-

"-" indicates that no measurement was taken.

EA Pharma Co., Ltd., Fukushima Plant (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	12,313	12,539	9,221
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (tons)	1,541	963	3
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	370	393	340
Recycled amount (tons)	94	129	131
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	0.3	0.0	0.3
Air pollutant emissions and pollutant load in wastewater			
SOx (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOx (kg)	649	492	572
Soot and dust (kg)	15.9	9.0	14
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	78	73	71
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	41	32	37
BOD (kg)	105	32	48
Nitrogen (kg)	54	36	56
Phosphorus (kg)	19	27	26

KAN Research Institute, Inc. (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	3,362	3,455	3,354
Processed natural gas (tons)	418	428	397
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	44	40	49
Recycled amount (tons)	10	8	11
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	1	1	1
Air pollutant emissions and pollutant load in wastewater			
SOx (kg)	-	-	-
NOx (kg)	-	-	-
Soot and dust (kg)	-	-	-
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	16	16	14
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	16	15	15
BOD (kg)	348	15	15
Nitrogen (kg)	-	-	-
Phosphorus (kg)	-	-	-

"-" indicates that no measurement was taken.

Principal PRTR Substances Handled (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Kawashima Plant			
Acetonitrile (kg)	1,816	1,915	1,669
Hexane (kg)	78	35	30
Chloroform (kg)	3	5	3
Tsukuba Research Laboratories			
Acetonitrile (tons)	2.6	3.6	3.2
Dichloromethane (tons)	0.8	0.5	0.7
Chloroform (tons)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hexane (tons)	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kashima Plant			
Acetonitrile (tons)	17	14	21
Ethylbenzene (tons)	5	10	11
Dichloromethane (tons)	166	164	147
N, N-dimethylformamide (tons)	11	15	16
Toluene (tons)	23	5	28
Formaldehyde (tons)	1.5	2.8	3.4
Hexane (tons)	1	14	3
EA Pharma Co., Ltd., Fukushima Plant			
Acetonitrile (tons)	0.9	1	0.9
Dichloromethane (tons)	29.6	24.7	24.1
KAN Research Institute, Inc.			
Xylene (kg)	0	3	3.5
Chloroform (kg)	1.5	3.3	2.5
Formaldehyde (kg)	2.7	1.8	2.2

11

Resource Input and Environmental Impact (Group Companies outside Japan)

Eisai China Inc., Suzhou Plant (Jiangsu, China) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	11,623	14,752	16,546
Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (m ³)	767	0	0
Natural gas (1,000 m ³)	0	1,468	1,474
Industrial steam (tons)	10,909	959	0
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	399	212	449
Recycled amount (tons)	341	122	334
Amount incinerated (tons)	58	91	114
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	36	40	158
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	29	32	127
Phosphorus (kg)	25	36	138

"—" indicates that no measurement was taken.

Eisai (Liaoning) Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Benxi Plant (Liaoning, China) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	3,669	3,771	3,775
CWS (tons)*1	2,656	897	0
Natural gas (1,000 m ³)	0	483	904
Light oil (kl)	10	9	0
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	132	—	—
Recycled amount (tons)	16	17	26
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	—	—	—
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	74	68	70
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	59	40	42
BOD (kg)	—	—	1,180
Nitrogen (kg)	—	—	918
Phosphorus (kg)	—	—	84

"—" indicates that no measurement was taken.

PT Eisai Indonesia, Bogor Plant (West Java, Indonesia) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	926	986	963
Light oil (kl)	1	1	1
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (tons)	1	0.02	0.02
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	5	3	7
Recycled amount (tons)	5	3	7
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	0	0	0
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	5.4	5.5	8.2
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	2.5	0.4	0.6
BOD (kg)	3.3	2.3	4.1
Phosphorus (kg)	16.9	4.0	2.7

Eisai Knowledge Centre, India (Andhra Pradesh, India) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	13,068	15,322	18,236
Light oil (kl)	681	1,003	1,071
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (tons)	9	9	9
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	210	286	393
Recycled amount (m ³)	189	264	367
Sale (Indian rupees)	296,110	500,539	413,545
Air pollutant emissions			
SOx (kg)	8,738	11,640	10,264
NOx (kg)	13,126	17,630	15,624
Soot and dust (kg)	4,558	6,789	5,572
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	138	157	142
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	24	31	47
COD (kg)	10,531	46,248	160,228
BOD (kg)	9,847	14,755	24,838
Nitrogen (kg)	402	703	639

European Knowledge Centre (Hertfordshire, U.K.) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	6,700	6,728	6,963
Natural gas (1,000 m ³)	894	854	889
Light oil (kl)	3	0.3	0.4
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	217	209	155
Recycled amount (tons)	217	209	155
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	0	0	0
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	19	22	24
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	19	22	24

Eisai Inc., Andover Research Institute (Massachusetts, U.S.) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	8,680	6,675	5,561
Natural gas (1,000 m ³)	1,575	1,100	1,457
Light oil (kl)	12	2	0
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (U.S. tons)*2	162	162	79
Recycled amount (U.S. tons)	55	28	8
Amount sent to landfill (U.S. tons)	77	89	46
Air pollutant emissions			
SOx (kg)	20	20	1
NOx (kg)	2,990	3,080	1,440
Soot and dust (kg)	50	60	0
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	29	28	17

Exton Site (United States) (Former Morphotek Inc.) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	8,855	9,052	9,024
Natural gas (decatherms)*3	55,039	53,859	49,928
Light oil (kl)	10	12	23
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	120	120	114
Recycled amount (tons)	30	30	27
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	74	64	71
Air pollutant emissions			
SOx (kg)	8	7	15
NOx (kg)	284	262	560
Soot and dust (kg)	12	15	21
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	42	45	33
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	24	26	14
BOD (kg)	—	3,657	445
Nitrogen (kg)	9	279	30
Phosphorus (kg)	12	123	13

"—" indicates that no measurement was taken.

Note: The amount of private power generation by solar power is included.

H3 Biomedicine Inc. (Massachusetts, U.S.) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	3,917	3,839	3,671
Natural gas (decatherms)*3	5,674	8,361	11,188
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	35	27	29
Recycled amount (tons)	18	12	19
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	0.0	0.1	0.2
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)	11	8.0	6.5
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)	11	8.0	6.5

Eisai Inc., Baltimore Plant (Maryland, U.S.) (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Energy consumption			
Electricity (MWh)	5,562	5,604	5,755
Natural gas (decatherms)*3	18,676	17,214	17,555
Waste treatment			
Amount generated (tons)	21	23	18
Recycled amount (tons)	8	8	7
Amount sent to landfill (tons)	12	12	9
Air pollutant emissions			
Sox (kg)	1,991	3,091	2,719
NOx (kg)	1,663	2,367	2,225
Pollutant load in wastewater			
Water consumption (1,000 m ³)		7.3	6.6
Wastewater discharge (1,000 m ³)		7.3	6.6

Principal Chemical Substances Used (FY)

	2017	2018	2019
Suzhou Plant			
Ethanol (tons)	28.8	7.2	31.2
Methanol (tons)	0.6	0.7	1.1
Acetonitrile (tons)	0.9	0.7	1.0
Benxi Plant			
Ethanol (tons)	41.7	24.0	7.3
Methanol (tons)	1.3	1.1	0.0
Ether (tons)	0.8	0.6	0.3
Bogor Plant			
Methanol (l)	204.0	210.0	240.0
Acetonitrile (l)	106.0	90.0	120.0
Anhydrous ethanol (l)	11.4	10.5	3.0
Eisai Knowledge Centre, India			
Ethyl acetate (tons)	15.5	23.3	20.2
Acetone (tons)	14.9	22.1	16.4
Isopropyl acetate (tons)	20.0	40.5	7.6
Methanol (tons)	132.2	257.1	357.4
Ethanol (tons)	51.3	86.1	210.3
Methyl-t-butyl ether (tons)	13.1	2.6	2.2
n-heptane (tons)	4.9	6.9	17.1
Tetrahydrofuran (tons)	12.8	29.3	64.5
2-Methyltetrahydrofuran (tons)	3.6	7.6	3.0
Dimethyl sulfoxide (tons)	0.0	39.2	7.3
N, N-dimethylformamide (tons)	2.5	2.4	7.4
Dichloromethane (tons)	0.6	5.3	6.7
Concentrated hydrochloric acid (tons)	11.2	23.9	65.5
Potassium phosphate (tons)	2.6	4.8	2.0
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate (tons)	3.2	6.0	19.5
European Knowledge Centre			
Acetonitrile (tons)	0.2	0.3	0.7
Methanol (tons)	0.2	0.1	0.8
Ethanol (tons)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Andover Research Institute			
Ethyl acetate (U.S. tons)	2.9	1.7	112(l)
Acetonitrile (U.S. tons)	2.6	1.5	134(l)
Heptane (U.S. tons)	2	0.9	124(l)
Morphotek Inc.			
Decon Quat 100 (quaternary ammonium solution) (kl)	78.5	54.0	3.0
Decon Spore 200 plus (kl)	24.5	14.7	0.5
Decon Clean (residual remover) (kl)	19.6	9.8	0.5
H3 Biomedicine Inc.			
Acetonitrile (tons)	0.7	0.6	0.4
Dichloromethane (tons)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Ethyl acetate (tons)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hexane (tons)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Baltimore Plant			
Dichloromethane (kg)	435	226	371
Petroleum ether (kg)	105	42	138
Anhydrous acetate (kg)	30	23	74
Anhydrous ether (kg)	33	9	96

*1 CWS = COAL WATER SLURRY

*2 One U.S. ton = 0.907185 metric tons

*3 One decatherm = 1,055 MJ

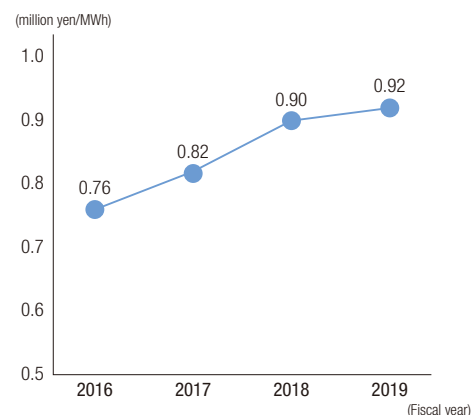
12 Sustainability-related Indicators

13 Third-Party Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Volume

As an indicator of sustainability, we calculated the relationship between the environmental impact accompanying business activities and management indicators in working toward the formation of a sustainable society. Along with the increase in numerical values, we believe we are carrying out business activities with even higher sustainability in terms of environmental aspects.

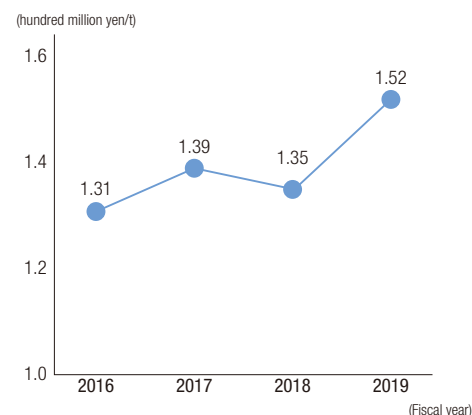
Eisai Co., Ltd. undergoes third-party verifications to improve the accuracy of measurement, aggregation, calculation and reporting methods for the amount of greenhouse gasses emitted by the Group. In fiscal 2020, we are undergoing verifications for Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 emissions and Scope 3 emissions (Category 1). (As of Sep. 2020) (Period to be verified: April 1, 2019 - March 31, 2020)

Energy Productivity*1



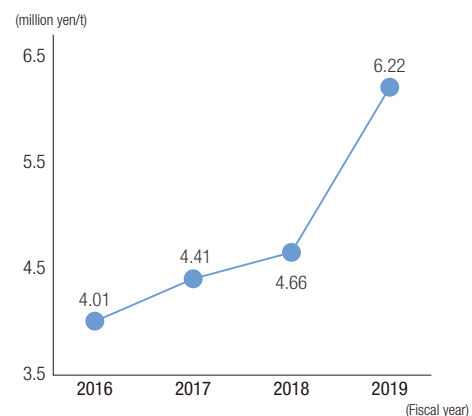
*1 Net sales (million yen)/amount of energy used (MWh).
Note: The past figures were reviewed upon recalculation.

Waste Productivity*2



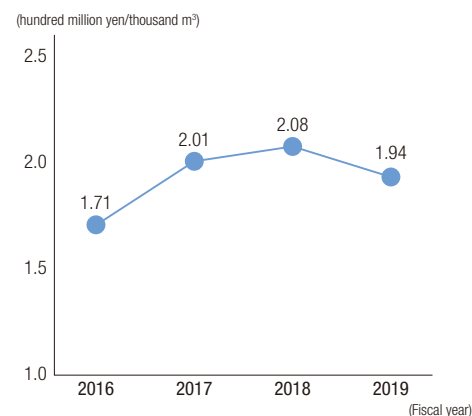
*2 Net sales (hundred million yen)/amount of waste generated (t).

GHG Productivity*3



*3 Net sales (million yen)/amount of CO₂ emissions (t).
Note: The past figures were reviewed upon recalculation.

Water Productivity*4



*4 Net sales (hundred million yen)/amount of water resources input (thousand m³).