

Detailed Data related to Sustainability

Trends in Environmental Performance * See the organizations listed on page 2 regarding those included in the data.

Business sites in Japan*1

Item	Unit	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023 (plan)	Fiscal 2030 (targets)		
CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	96,295	101,299	96,768	88,524	86,509	82,986	75,035	78,625	84,261	41,145	42,372	32,694		
	Scope1	t-CO ₂	47,117	46,545	43,956	40,906	41,903	39,279	38,034	36,602	40,668	41,910	—		
	Scope2	t-CO ₂	49,178	54,754	52,812	47,618	44,606	43,707	37,001	42,023	38,042	477	462	—	
Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	50,276	48,845	47,199	45,115	44,051	41,999	41,814	40,755	49,232	45,154	44,874	—		
	(TJ)	1,949	1,893	1,829	1,749	1,721	1,659	1,621	1,580	1,908	1,750	1,739	—		
Material loss	Waste generated	Landfill	ton	13	16	53	62	56	55	103	102	116	371	469	30
		External intermediate processing	ton	5	7	45	56	2	6	12	12	21	18	17	2
		Internal intermediate processing	ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		External recycling	ton	7,477	7,987	7,665	6,090	6,402	6,706	7,605	7,287	8,192	6,791	6,334	4,995
		Total waste generated	ton	7,494	8,010	7,762	6,207	6,459	6,767	7,720	7,402	8,329	7,180	6,820	5,027
		Valuable materials	ton	8,633	8,326	8,008	7,762	7,508	7,186	6,764	6,344	7,098	6,839	6,618	5,558
Total material loss	ton	16,127	16,337	15,770	13,970	13,967	13,953	14,483	13,746	15,427	14,020	13,438	10,585		
Chemical substance emissions	ton	268	202	171	139	167	173	120	128	137	138	98	78		
Emissions of substances subject to the PRTR Act	ton	15	15	13	8	13	11	6	5	9	7	5	—		

Overseas business sites*1

Item	Unit	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023 (plan)	Fiscal 2030 (targets)		
CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	144,508	142,830	151,698	151,272	152,526	149,618	137,123	126,604	158,499	138,077	123,830	108,853		
	Scope1	t-CO ₂	49,305	43,228	45,871	44,367	48,740	45,015	43,140	39,592	48,974	43,479	40,253	—	
	Scope2	t-CO ₂	95,203	99,602	105,827	106,904	103,786	104,603	93,983	87,012	109,525	94,598	83,577	—	
Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	68,231	66,466	70,874	70,710	72,111	71,045	68,374	63,673	79,951	73,395	73,080	—		
	(TJ)	2,567	2,576	2,747	2,741	2,795	2,754	2,650	2,469	3,099	2,845	2,833	—		
Material loss	Waste generated	Landfill	ton	3,027	2,873	3,066	3,455	3,471	3,107	2,989	3,222	3,493	3,472	3,296	—
		External intermediate processing	ton	4,122	3,580	3,637	3,737	3,848	3,459	3,268	3,015	4,892	3,584	3,043	—
		Internal intermediate processing	ton	2,869	3,105	2,833	2,671	3,701	152	109	85	117	88	42	—
		External recycling	ton	3,034	4,387	3,712	2,919	3,018	3,798	3,160	2,554	2,702	2,362	2,257	—
		Total waste generated	ton	13,053	13,945	13,247	12,782	14,038	10,515	9,525	8,875	11,204	9,507	8,638	7,444
		Valuable materials	ton	2,956	2,900	4,522	3,065	3,309	2,588	2,720	2,690	3,946	4,211	3,698	3,021
Total material loss	ton	16,009	16,746	17,770	15,847	17,347	13,104	12,244	11,565	15,150	13,718	12,336	10,465		
Chemical substance emissions	ton	204	164	147	126	148	137	132	127	177	185	130	121		

*1 The environment performance data of the SB Kawasumi Group has been included in the actual results for fiscal 2021 and beyond and the fiscal 2023 plan.

Definitions/Calculation Method

CO₂ emissions and energy consumption (crude oil equivalent)

The calculation of CO₂ emissions and energy consumption covers energy (fuel, heat, electricity, etc.) associated with all business activities. CO₂ emissions are calculated based on the Manual for Calculating and Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Ver. 4.8 (Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; January 2022). For city gas, the coefficient for each business released by each company is used. For electricity, adjusted emission coefficients for each electric utility published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry are used. Energy consumption is calculated as a crude oil equivalent based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy before its revision in April 2023.

Overseas business locations use the applicable domestic laws of each country. In the calculation of CO₂ emissions for electricity, the latest CO₂ coefficient at the start of the fiscal year of each provider supplying each business site is used. In the case that the emissions coefficient of the electricity provider is unknown, the coefficient as of the start of each fiscal year for which data is released by the International Energy Agency is used. For natural gas, the crude oil conversion coefficient and CO₂ emission factor are determined based on the data published by the gas supplier, but if the necessary data are not publicly available, the IEA KEY WORLD ENERGY STATISTICS and CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion standard values (unit calorific value 39.1 [GJ/10³m³N], carbon emissions factor per unit calorific value 0.0138 [t-C/GJ]) obtained by referring to data published in 2018 are used.

In addition, our Group does not emit any greenhouse gases (CH₄, N₂O, HFC, SF₆, NF₃) other than CO₂ that meet the reporting requirements of Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures.

Material loss

Total of the volume of waste generated and the volume of valuable materials. Waste generated owing to the retirement of facilities, repairs, building demolition (in-house demolition work), etc., is not included in the scope of waste, nor is dismantling scrap material of value sold, facilities resold, or construction material waste (for which a manifest is issued by each group company).

Waste generated

Total of aggregate volume of industrial and general waste from business sites. Definitions of each type

of waste are as follows.

- 1 Landfill: waste disposed of in landfills by each group company or outsourced contractors
- 2 External intermediate processing: waste incinerated or treated by other means by outsourced contractors (without energy recovery)
- 3 Internal intermediate processing: waste incinerated or treated by other means in-house (without energy recovery)
- 4 External recycling (expenses paid): waste recycled with payment made to cover processing costs (including energy recovery)

Valuable materials

The volume of valuable materials that are generated at business sites and sold and that are neither products nor raw materials.

Chemical substance emissions

Total emissions into the air, bodies of water, and the ground (aggregate volume) of chemical substances targeted by the Japan Chemical Industry Association (JCIA)'s Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) assessments (including substances subject to the reporting requirements of "The Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof" of Japan [PRTR system]). The emissions calculation method used is based on the latest Manual for Calculating PRTR Emissions (Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry). JCIA changed the chemical substances subject to survey in fiscal 2013 and the Group reflected the change in the overall results from fiscal 2014 onward. Major substances that were excluded from the scope of calculation include ammonia and sulfuric acid. In the same way, emissions from substances subject to the JCIA PRTR survey are also included at overseas business sites.

*1 See the website glossary page.

Response to Act on the Rational Use of Energy/Promotion of Global Warming

Subsidiary	Item	Unit	Fiscal 2015 Results	Fiscal 2016 Results	Fiscal 2017 Results	Fiscal 2018 Results	Fiscal 2019 Results	Fiscal 2020 Results	Fiscal 2021 Results	Fiscal 2022 Results
Sumitomo Bakelite	CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	76,498	69,803	68,964	65,974	60,126	62,162	57,064	31,172
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	38,600	36,567	35,974	34,609	33,717	32,754	34,453	31,818
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	100.5	100.2	91.0	94.8	93.1	96.6	97.3	103.4
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	96.3	98.4	96.9	96.5	84.8	93.9	95.4	97.5
Kyushu Sumitomo Bakelite	CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	7,180	6,540	6,083	6,217	4,459	5,144	6,031	1,200
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	2,957	3,008	3,012	2,944	2,833	2,962	3,278	3,055
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	98.1	98.4	90.9	96.1	100.5	104.6	92.5	97.5
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	95.9	96.0	95.1	95.8	96.4	97.9	98.3	98.7
Akita Sumitomo Bakelite	CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	5,204	4,980	4,705	4,929	5,024	5,126	5,161	3,412
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	2,070	2,095	2,018	2,055	2,081	2,118	2,507	2,134
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	98.0	95.4	93.3	94.1	101.1	100.0	94.3	93.4
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	97.5	91.8	93.6	95.2	96.0	97.1	97.3	97.2
S.B. Sheet Waterproof Systems	CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	3,811	3,226	3,313	2,865	2,506	2,743	2,221	238
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	1,807	1,683	1,683	1,567	1,506	1,397	1,428	1,414
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	94.8	95.4	93.8	96.9	93.4	100.1	102.2	No report as it is not applicable
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	-	96.1	95.4	95.2	94.9	96.0	98.1	
SB-KAWASUMI* (Joined our Group from fiscal 2020)	CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	17,861	16,720	16,890	15,143	11,635	11,688	10,940	4,480
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	7,610	7,643	8,132	7,246	6,584	6,357	6,056	5,397
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	99.4	101.9	98.5	106.1	92.3	101.1	94.5	92.2
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	100.3	101.9	99.1	101.4	99.6	99.4	98.4	95.0

* Since SB-KAWASUMI LABORATORIES, INC. had been reporting regularly in accordance with the Act on the Rational Use of Energy since before joining the Group, we have also included data from before its participation in the Group. An error was identified in the calculations for the crude oil equivalent, and has been corrected back to 2018.

* Energy consumption by S.B. Sheet Waterproof Systems was less than the annual 1,500 kL (crude oil equivalent) standard for reporting requirements for three consecutive years, and an application to rescind designation as a specified business operator was made in fiscal 2023, and thus excluded from the report.

Distribution-Related Energy Conservation Initiatives*

Item	Unit	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022
Transportation ton-kilometer	thousand t-km	40,959	40,467	40,449	37,467	34,486	38,302	33,945
CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	5,816	5,863	5,839	5,400	4,926	5,412	4,739
Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	2,195	2,214	2,205	2,041	1,862	2,045	1,792
Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	99.6	102.1	99.6	99.9	99.1	98.9	98.9
Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	-	-	100.2	100.3	100.2	99.4	99.2

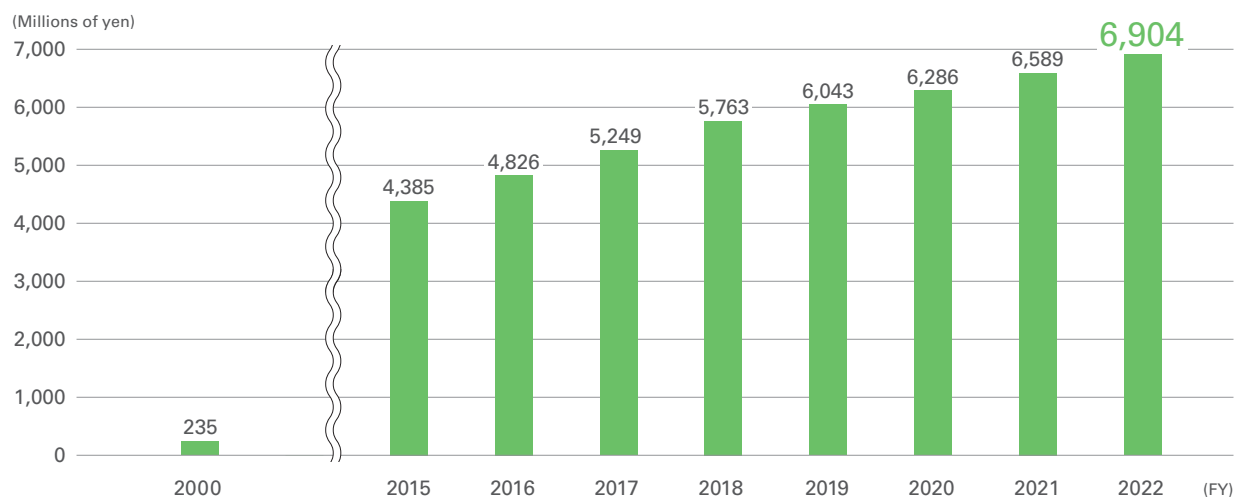
* Revisions to the Act on the Rational Use of Energy create an obligation to include those consigned shipments by our subsidiaries for which "matters like the shipping method for cargo were substantially decided by our head office" in the report as shipments by secondary shippers. Therefore, while tabulating data as of fiscal 2018, prior data was calculated in the same way.

Fiscal Year and Accumulated Investments* for Environmental Protection

Item	Unit	Fiscal 2000	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022
Fiscal year	millions of yen	235	383	441	423	514	281	243	303	315
Cumulative total	millions of yen	235	4,385	4,826	5,249	5,763	6,043	6,286	6,589	6,904

* As for investment in environmental measures, SB-KAWASUMI LABORATORIES, INC. will be included from fiscal 2021. Data prior to fiscal 2020 are not included in the calculations.

Accumulated Investments for Environmental Protection



Transfer and Release of Substances Subject to the PRTR Act (Fiscal 2022 Performance)

The amounts of the 31 substances subject to the PRTR Act (PRTR system) released and transferred by the Group's business sites in Japan are presented in the table below.

Government order number	Substance	Amount used (manufactured)	Release			Transfer	
			Into air	Into water	Into soil	As waste material	As sewage
1	Zinc compounds (water-soluble)	16.4					
18	Aniline	100.5					0.1
31	Antimony and its compounds	50.8					1.2
37	Bisphenol A	195.2					
51	2-ethylhexanoic acid	1.9					
53	Ethyl benzene	20.7	0.2				3.7
56	Ethylene oxide	7.4	1.2				
80	Xylene	27.2	0.2				7.8
82	Silver and its water-soluble compounds	9.2					
86	Cresol	1,832.7					1.1
207	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-cresol	1.9					
218	Dimethylamine	1.5					
232	N, N-dimethyl formamide	260.6	1.3				9.1
239	Organic tin compounds	22.0					
258	Hexamethylenetetramine	936.1					9.6
265	Tetrahydromethylphthalic anhydride	79.0					
277	Triethylamine	1.3					
300	Toluene	92.3	2.9				9.2
302	Naphthalene	1.7					
309	Nickel compounds	0.8		0.2			
320	Nonylphenol	3.8					0.1
330	Bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl) = peroxide	5.9					
349	Phenol	21,457.6	0.2	0.1			30.4
352	Diallyl phthalate	6.8					
355	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	166.1					3.0
375	2-Butenal	1.3					
401	1,2,4-benzene tricarboxylic acid 1,2-anhydride	5.7					0.4
405	Boron and its compounds	5.6		0.2			1.0
411	Formaldehyde	8,072.0	0.5	0.2			4.1
		(9,663.1)	0.1				5.2
438	Methylnaphthalene	22.3	0.1				
448	Methylene bis (4, 1-phenylene) = diisocyanate	2.6					

Specific Class 1 designated chemical substances

Memberships in Leading Organizations (Classifications of Organizations Have Been Omitted)

Organization	Role of Sumitomo Bakelite
Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)	Participates in task forces such as the Nature Protection Deliberation Council and the 1% (One Percent) Club. Participates in the Committee on Population Issues, Committee on Innovation, Committee on Intellectual Property, Committee on National Resilience, Committee on Trade and Investment, and Committee on Environment, and Safety/Subcommittee on Environmental Risk Management.
Japan Thermosetting Plastics Industry Association	Participates in the phenol resin/amino resin extrusion materials subcommittee, laminated panel subcommittee, phenol resin subcommittee, adhesives subcommittee, melamine resin decorative panel subcommittee, electronics materials subcommittee, and environment/recycling research subcommittee.
Japan Chemical Industry Association	Serves in the General Affairs Department, Technical Affairs Committee, Environmental Safety Committee, Responsible Care Committee, Chemicals Management Committee, Council of Human Resource Fostering Program in Chemistry, and SDG Subcommittee.
The Japan Plastics Industry Federation	Serves in the General Affairs Department, Technical Affairs Committee, Environmental Safety Committee, Responsible Care Committee, Chemicals Management Committee, Council of Human Resource Fostering Program in Chemistry, and SDG Subcommittee.
Japan Plastic Sheet Association	Participates in the Hard vinyl chloride plate Committee, Polycarbonate plate Committee, and Environmental Regulation Committee.
Japan Electronics Packaging and Circuits Association	
Medical Technology Association of Japan	Participates in the raw materials committee, regulatory affairs committee, distribution committee, microbe reduction committee, and other committee.
Japan Chemical Exports and Imports Association	Participates in the chemical substance safety, environmental committee.
Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI)	Requested dispatch of LCA education lecturer, purchased a database for LCA, participates in LCA Japan Forum.
Japan Industrial Safety & Health Association	Requested dispatch of instructors to in-house training seminars on occupational safety and health, and participated in seminars organized by the association.
Japan Association for Chemical Innovation (JACI)	Participates in the Planning & Management Council as a member on the board of directors. Participates in several committees and subcommittees, including the Strategy Committee, Strategic Planning Subcommittee, and Frontier Coordination Committee, and assists in information collection and events.
Japan Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA)	Participation in Technology WG

Our Environmental Protection Activity Journey

Year	Sumitomo Bakelite Group's initiatives	Social developments
1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pollution countermeasures secretariat established 	
1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Management Division established ● Environmental auditing of domestic business sites commenced 	
1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental management departments established for all business sites 	
1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental auditing of domestic subsidiaries commenced 	
1987		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted
1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Issue Action Committee established. Appointment of director in charge 	
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recycling Technology Action Office established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law Promoting the Use of Recycled Resources enacted
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● S.B. Recycle established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED or Earth Summit) results in the "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development," "Agenda 21," etc.
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environment and Safety Voluntary Plan drafted ● Environment and safety management regulations established ● Environmental audits of overseas subsidiaries commenced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Basic Environment Law enacted
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of certain CFCs and 1,1,1-trichloroethane ceases 	
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Responsible Care Committee established ● The Company joins the Japan Responsible Care Council as a founding member 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Japan Responsible Care Council (JRCC) established ● Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging enacted
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revised Corporate Policies for Safety, Health, and the Environment ● Utsunomiya Plant and Sumitomo Bakelite Singapore obtain ISO 14001 certification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kyoto Protocol adopted by the Third Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3)
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Environmental Activities Report issued 	
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All Sumitomo Bakelite plants obtain ISO 14001 certification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Releases to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting Improvements in Their Management enacted ● Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins enacted
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental accounting implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basic Law for Establishing the Recycling-Based Society enacted
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Report issued (independent reviews conducted) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law Concerning Special Measures against PCB Waste enacted
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scope of Environmental Report expanded to include subsidiaries in Japan ● Tokyo Kakohin receives an award for promoting a "3R" policy of reduce, reuse, and recycle ● Risk Management Committee established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act enacted ● Japan adopts COP3 Kyoto Protocol ● World Summit on Sustainable Development adopts Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yamaroku Kasei Industry certified as the Company's first zero waste emissions plant ● Compliance Committee established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building Code revised to resolve "sick building" syndrome
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shizuoka Plant commences operations of a cogeneration system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air Pollution Prevention Law revised to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Title of annual Environmental Report changed to Environmental & Social Report to reflect broader coverage of social initiatives ● Sumitomo Bakelite (Taiwan) recognized as the Sumitomo Bakelite Group's first overseas zero emissions production business site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kyoto Protocol goes into effect ● Ordinance on Prevention of Health Impairment due to Asbestos
2007		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The new EU Regulation for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) comes into force
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thirty of the business sites of the Sumitomo Bakelite Group in Japan and overseas obtained ISO 14001 certification ● Start of soil and groundwater pollution remediation measures at a site owned by Sano Plastic following the dismantling of a factory building there ● The company signs Responsible Care Global Charter ● Start of mechanical equipment risk assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inauguration of multilingual Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) system ● Begins participating as a partner in the Declaration of Biodiversity of the Japan Business Federation (Nippon Keidanren) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revised Act on the Rational Use of Energy takes effect ● The 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) held with the United Nations Climate Change Conference
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of the Environmental Impact Reduction Committee ● The Sumitomo Bakelite Group begins leakage risk assessments at its business sites in Japan and overseas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presentation to Tochigi Prefectural Government of the report on the remediation construction work conducted at the Sano Plastic site ● Standards for preparation of the Environmental & Social Report changed to conform with the GRI guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 17th Conference of Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ● The Great East Japan Earthquake
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The biotope project starts at the Shizuoka Plant ● Work to excavate and remove contaminated soil and to purify contaminated groundwater in the premises of the Totsuka Office after its closure ● Zero emissions achieved at all domestic plants ● Start of chemical materials risk assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 18th Conference of Parties (COP18) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 8th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP8) ● Following the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant of Tokyo Electric Power Company caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, operation of all 54 commercial nuclear reactors in Japan suspended. Of the 54, only two at the Oi Nuclear Power Plant of Kansai Electric Power Company resumed operation
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion of decontamination at the former Totsuka Plant reported to Yokohama City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 19th Conference of Parties (COP19) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 9th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP9)
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Company signs the revised Responsible Care Global Charter ● Environmental rating by the Development Bank of Japan (DBJ environmental rating): Gained A ● Compilation of certain Scope 3 data starts at business sites in Japan ● Start of risk assessment for fire by explosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revision to the Responsible Care Global Charter (6th element) ● Revision to the Industrial Safety and Health Act starts requiring businesses to perform risk assessments of chemical substances
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revised the Company's Environment and Safety management guidelines, and established a new Responsible Care Activity Guideline in accordance with the Responsible Care Global Charter revised in 2014. ● Began to understand regional watershed risk of all major plants in the Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ISO 14001 Revised ● Implementation of the amended Law Concerning the Discharge and Control of Fluorocarbons ● Revision to the Water Pollution Control Act (revised wastewater standards) ● Revision to the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act (amended specified toxic substances) ● Paris Agreement: Establishment of international targets on climate change
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Changed the name of the Environment and Social Report to the CSR Report and prepared it in compliance with the GRI Guidelines (Ver. 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revisions to Japan's Industrial Safety and Health Law (concerning chemical substance risk assessment) take effect ● Revisions made to Japan's Act on Special Measures concerning Promotion of Proper Treatment of PCB Wastes (requiring systematic disposal prior to treatment expiration)
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Opened the biotope at Shizuoka Plant to the general public 	
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CSR Report 2018: Prepared report based on the report preparation standards compliance with the "Core" option of the GRI Guideline/Standard. ● Established the SDG Promotion and Preparation Project Team, presented in specific detail the areas of SDGs that the Company will focus on, and promoted the necessary measures on a company-wide scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ocean Plastics Charter announced at the G7 Summit (not signed by Japan and the United States) ● Climate Change Adaptation Act enacted (Along with "alleviation," which mainly aims to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, this act provides for a certain degree of "adaptation" to climate change)
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainability Promotion Committee launched, committee related to promoting sustainability activities organized, and the position and roles of each committee clarified ● Our company received a score of "B" in the "CDP Climate Change 2019" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA) launched to promote initiatives to resolve the problem of marine plastics
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Vision for 2050 (net zero) Declaration ● Our company received a score of "A-" in the "CDP Climate Change 2020" ● Our company received a score of "B-" in the "CDP Water Security 2020" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2050 Carbon Neutral Declaration (Japan)
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We expressed our agreement to the "Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures" 2030 target: Reduce CO₂ emissions Group-wide by 46% or more (compared to fiscal 2013) ● EcoVadis Sustainability Survey Gold rating ● Our three European group companies switched all electricity purchased from external sources to electricity derived from renewable energy sources in fiscal 2021, and our domestic plants and research laboratories did so from January of fiscal 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2030 GHG reduction target 46% (compared to fiscal 2013) (Japan)
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Announced participation in the "GX League Basic Concept" announced by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in fiscal 2022 to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 ● Joined "30by30 Alliance for Biodiversity" ● Endorsed the framework of the "Declaration of Partnership Building" promoted by the Cabinet Office and the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency, and released a Declaration of Partnership Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Plastic Resource Circulation Act" (New Plastic Law) enacted ● Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry: GX League Basic Concept announcement and call for endorsers ● Ministry of the Environment: 30by30 Roadmap for Biodiversity