

# Detailed Data Related to Sustainability

## Trends in Environmental Performance

\* See the organizations listed on page 4 regarding those included in the data.

### Business sites in Japan\*<sup>1</sup>

Item	Unit	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022 (Plan)	Fiscal 2030 (Target)		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions* <sup>2</sup>	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	96,295	101,299	96,768	88,524	86,509	82,986	75,035	78,625	84,261	44,610	32,694		
	Scope1	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	47,117	46,545	43,956	40,906	41,903	39,279	36,602	46,219	44,161	—		
	Scope2* <sup>2</sup>	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	49,178	54,754	52,812	47,618	44,606	43,707	37,001	42,023	38,042	449		
Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	50,276	48,845	47,199	45,115	44,051	41,999	41,814	40,755	49,232	47,349	—		
	(Thousand GJ)	1,949	1,893	1,829	1,749	1,721	1,659	1,621	1,580	1,908	1,835	—		
Material loss	Waste generated	Landfill	ton	13	16	53	62	56	55	103	102	116	115	30
		External intermediate processing	ton	5	7	45	56	2	6	12	12	21	18	2
		Internal intermediate processing	ton	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	7,758	5,069
		Total waste generated	ton	7,494	8,010	7,762	6,207	6,459	6,767	7,720	7,402	8,329	7,891	5,101
		Valuable materials	ton	8,633	8,326	8,008	7,762	7,508	7,186	6,764	6,344	7,098	6,798	5,554
		Total material loss	ton	16,127	16,337	15,770	13,970	13,967	13,953	14,483	13,746	15,427	14,689	10,655
Chemical substance emissions	ton	268	202	171	139	167	173	120	128	137	109	78		
Emissions of substances subject to the PRTR Act	ton	15	15	13	8	13	11	6	5	9	5	—		

### Overseas business sites\*<sup>1</sup>

Item	Unit	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022 (Plan)	Fiscal 2030 (Target)		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	144,508	142,830	151,698	151,272	152,526	149,618	137,123	126,604	158,499	154,265	108,853		
	Scope1	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	49,305	43,228	45,871	44,367	48,740	45,015	43,140	39,592	48,974	44,380	—	
	Scope2	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	95,203	99,602	105,827	106,904	103,786	104,603	93,983	87,012	109,525	109,885	—	
Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	68,231	66,466	70,874	70,710	72,111	71,045	68,374	63,673	79,951	79,427	—		
	(Thousand GJ)	2,567	2,576	2,747	2,741	2,795	2,754	2,650	2,469	3,099	3,079	—		
Material loss	Waste generated	Landfill	ton	3,027	2,873	3,066	3,455	3,471	3,107	2,989	3,222	3,493	3,315	—
		External intermediate processing	ton	4,122	3,580	3,637	3,737	3,848	3,459	3,268	3,015	4,892	4,912	—
		Internal intermediate processing	ton	2,869	3,105	2,833	2,671	3,701	152	109	85	117	76	—
		External recycling	ton	3,034	4,387	3,712	2,919	3,018	3,798	3,160	2,554	2,702	2,674	—
		Total waste generated	ton	13,053	13,945	13,247	12,782	14,038	10,515	9,525	8,875	11,204	10,977	8,264
		Valuable materials	ton	2,956	2,800	4,522	3,065	3,309	2,588	2,720	2,690	3,946	3,893	3,292
		Total material loss	ton	16,009	16,746	17,770	15,847	17,347	13,104	12,244	11,565	15,150	14,870	11,556
Chemical substance emissions	ton	204	164	147	126	148	137	132	127	177	163	121		

\*<sup>1</sup> The base year was changed to fiscal 2013 upon review of the medium- to long-term plan. In addition, SB Kawasumi Group is included in the calculation for fiscal 2021 results and subsequent plans.

\*<sup>2</sup> The CO<sub>2</sub> emission coefficient for domestic electricity was revised by recalculating the domestic Scope 2 data from the base year (fiscal 2013) back to fiscal 2020 due to the revision of the applicable coefficient from a basic emission coefficient to an adjusted emission coefficient. As a result, domestic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were also changed from fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2020.

## Definitions/Calculation Method

### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and energy consumption (crude oil equivalent)

The calculation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and energy consumption covers energy (fuel, heat, electricity, etc.) associated with all business activities. CO<sub>2</sub> 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 and 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 were used. Energy consumption is calculated as a crude oil equivalent based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy.

Overseas business locations use the applicable domestic laws of each country. In the calculation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for electricity, the latest CO<sub>2</sub> coefficient at the start of the fiscal year of each provider supplying each business site is used. In case the emissions coefficient of the electricity provider is unknown, the coefficient as of the start of each fiscal year for which data is released from the International Energy Agency is used. For natural gas, the crude oil conversion coefficient and CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion standard values (unit calorific value 39.1 [GJ/10<sup>3</sup>m<sup>3</sup>N], carbon emission 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 (CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFC, S<sub>6</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>) other than CO<sub>2</sub> that meet the reporting requirements of Act on Promotion of Global Warning 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 the 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 the 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

These are defined as total emissions into the air, bodies of water, and the ground (aggregate volume) of chemical substances subject to 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 [PRTR system<sup>(1)</sup>]). 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.

\*<sup>1</sup> See the glossary on page 122.

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

Subsidiary	Item	Unit	Fiscal 2014 Results	Fiscal 2015 Results	Fiscal 2016 Results	Fiscal 2017 Results	Fiscal 2018 Results	Fiscal 2019 Results	Fiscal 2020 Results	Fiscal 2021 Results
Sumitomo Bakelite	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	79,335	76,498	69,803	68,964	65,974	60,126	62,162	57,064
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	39,747	38,600	36,567	35,974	34,609	33,717	32,754	34,453
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	96.4	100.5	100.2	91.0	94.8	93.1	96.6	97.3
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	96.5	96.3	98.4	96.9	96.5	84.8	93.9	95.4
Kyushu Sumitomo Bakelite	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	7,879	7,180	6,540	6,083	6,217	4,459	5,144	6,031
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	3,159	2,957	3,008	3,012	2,944	2,833	2,962	3,278
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	93.3	98.1	98.4	90.9	96.1	100.5	104.6	92.5
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	96.6	95.9	96.0	95.1	95.8	96.4	97.9	98.3
Akita Sumitomo Bakelite	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	6,006	5,204	4,980	4,705	4,929	5,024	5,126	5,161
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	2,393	2,070	2,095	2,018	2,055	2,081	2,118	2,507
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	88.0	98.0	95.4	93.3	94.1	101.1	100.0	94.3
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	95.6	97.5	91.8	93.6	95.2	96.0	97.1	97.3
S.B. Sheet Waterproof Systems	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	4,051	3,811	3,226	3,313	2,865	2,506	2,743	2,221
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	1,913	1,807	1,683	1,683	1,567	1,506	1,397	1,428
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	97.8	94.8	95.4	93.8	96.9	93.4	100.1	102.2
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	—	—	96.1	95.4	95.2	94.9	96.0	98.1
SB Kawasumi Co. (Group participation from fiscal 2020)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	21,164	17,861	16,720	16,890	15,143	11,635	11,688	10,940
	Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	8,851	7,610	7,643	8,132	7,493	6,645	6,450	6,135
	Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	97.0	99.4	101.9	98.5	106.1	93.2	99.5	94.4
	Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	102.9	100.3	101.9	99.1	101.4	99.9	99.2	98.2

Since SB Kawasumi Laboratories 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.

## Distribution-Related Energy Conservation Initiatives\*

Item	Unit	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021
Transportation ton-kilometer	thousand t-km	39,715	40,959	40,467	40,449	37,467	34,486	38,302
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	5,662	5,816	5,863	5,839	5,400	4,926	5,412
Energy consumption	Crude oil equivalent (kL)	2,135	2,195	2,214	2,205	2,041	1,862	2,045
Year-on-year intensity of energy usage	%	99.4	99.6	102.1	99.6	99.9	99.1	98.9
Average change in intensity over 5 years	%	—	—	—	100.2	100.3	100.2	99.4

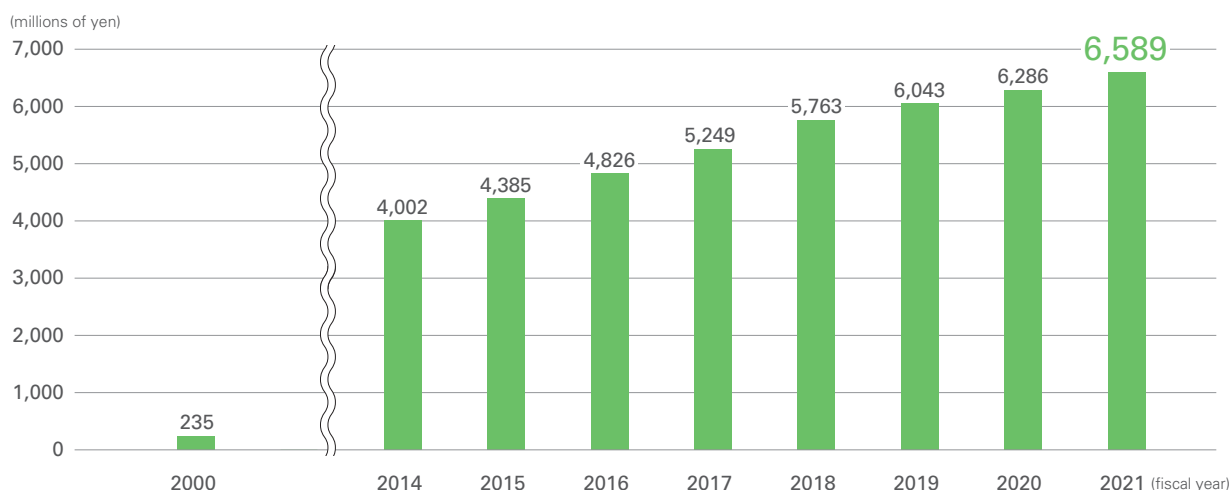
\* Revisions to the Act on the Rational Use of Energy create an obligation to include those consigned shipments by our subsidiaries for which "matters like the shipping method for cargo were substantively decided by our head office" in the report as shipments by secondary shippers. Therefore, while tabulating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

## Fiscal Year and Accumulated Investments for Environmental Protection

Item	Unit	Fiscal 2000	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021
Fiscal year	millions of yen	235	350	383	441	423	514	281	243	303
Cumulative total	millions of yen	235	4,002	4,385	4,826	5,249	5,763	6,043	6,286	6,589

As for investment in environmental measures, SB Kawasumi Group 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 2021 Performance)

The amounts of the 33 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.

Data for SB Kawasumi Laboratories is included from this issue.

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)	28.1					
18	Aniline	128.6				0.2	
31	Antimony and its compounds	64.5				2.1	
37	Bisphenol A	213.0					
51	2-ethylhexanoic acid	1.7					
53	Ethyl benzene	27.6	0.3			5.0	
56	Ethylene oxide	6.1	1.4			0.1	
57	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	2.1					
78	2,4-xylene	8.9					
79	2,6-xylene	8.9					
80	Xylene	37.0	0.3			10.3	
82	Silver and its water-soluble compounds	11.2					
86	Cresol	2,052.0				1.2	
207	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-cresol	1.7					
218	Dimethylamine	1.5					
232	N, N-dimethyl formamide	364.8	2.0			12.7	
239	Organic tin compounds	22.0					
258	Hexamethylenetetramine	997.2				21.3	
265	Tetrahydromethylphthalic anhydride	79.6					
277	Triethylamine	1.9					
300	Toluene	123.6	3.4			10.9	
302	Naphthalene	2.1					
309	Nickel compounds	1.5		0.2		0.1	
320	Nonylphenol	3.3				0.1	
330	Bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl) = peroxide	8.2					
349	Phenol	25,232.4	0.2	0.1		35.4	
352	Diallyl phthalate	8.3					
355	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	189.3				11.4	
401	1,2,4-benzene tricarboxylic acid 1,2-anhydride	8.7				0.7	
405	Boron and its compounds	5.3		0.2		0.8	
411	Formaldehyde	8,856.1 (11,206.9)	0.6 0.2	0.2		5.0 5.7	
438	Methylnaphthalene	23.5	0.1				
448	Methylene bis (4, 1-phenylene) = diisocyanate	2.3					

☐ Specific Class 1 designated chemical substances

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

Organization	Role of our Company
Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)	Participates in task forces such as the Nature Protection Deliberation Council and the 1% (One Percent) Club. Participates in 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 Administration/Environment Group and the chemicals management committee.
Japan Electronics Packaging and Circuits Association	
Medical Technology Association of Japan	Participates in the raw materials committee, Pharmaceutical Affairs Law committee, distribution committee, microbe reduction committee, and other committees.
Japan Chemical Exporters and Importers 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 Strategy Committee, Strategic Planning Subcommittee, and Frontier Coordination Committee, and assists in information collection and events.
Japan Initiative for Marine Environment (JalME)	
Japan Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA)	Participation in Technology WG.

## Our Environmental Protection Activity Journey

Year	Sumitomo Bakelite Group's Initiatives	Social developments
1969	● Pollution countermeasures secretariat established	
1973	● Environmental Management Division established ● Environmental auditing of domestic business sites commenced	
1974	● Environmental management departments established for all business sites	
1978	● Environmental auditing of domestic subsidiaries commenced	
1987		● Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted
1990	● Environmental Issue Action Committee established. Appointment of director in charge	
1991	● Recycling Technology Action Office established	● Law Promoting the Use of Recycled Resources enacted
1992	● S.B. Recycle established	● United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED or Earth Summit) results in the "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development", "Agenda 21"
1993	● Environment and Safety Voluntary Plan drafted ● Environment and Safety management regulations established ● Environmental audits of overseas subsidiaries commenced	● The Basic Environment Law enacted
1994	● Use of certain CFCs and 1,1,1-trichloroethane ceases	
1995	● Responsible Care Committee established ● The Company joins the Japan Responsible Care Council as a founding member	● Japan Responsible Care Council (JRCC) established ● Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging enacted
1997	● Corporate Policies for Safety, Health, and the Environment revised ● Utsunomiya Plant and Sumitomo Bakelite Singapore obtain ISO 14001 certification	● Kyoto Protocol adopted by the Third Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3)
1998	● First Environmental Activities Report issued	
1999	● All Sumitomo Bakelite plants obtain ISO14001 certification	● 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	● Environmental accounting implemented	● Basic Law for Establishing the Recycling-Based Society enacted
2001	● Environmental Report issued (independent reviews conducted)	● Law Concerning Special Measures against PCB Waste enacted
2002	● Scope of Environmental Report expanded to include subsidiaries in Japan ● Tokyo Kahohin receives an award for promoting a "3R" policy of reduce, reuse, and recycle ● Risk Management Committee established	● Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act enacted ● Japan adopts COP3 Kyoto Protocol ● World Summit on Sustainable Development adopts Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
2003	● Yamaroku Kasei Industry certified as the Company's first zero waste emissions plant ● Compliance Committee established	● Building Code revised to resolve "sick building" syndrome
2004	● Shizuoka Plant commences operations of a cogeneration system	● Air Pollution Prevention Law revised to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions
2005	● 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	● Kyoto Protocol goes into effect ● Ordinance on Prevention of Health Impairment due to Asbestos
2007		● The new EU Regulation for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) comes into force
2008	● Thirty of the business sites of the Sumitomo Bakelite Group in Japan and overseas obtained ISO14001 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	● Hokkaido Toyako Summit
2009	● 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)	● 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	● Establishment of the Environmental Impact Reduction Committee ● The Sumitomo Bakelite Group begins leakage risk assessments at its business sites in Japan and overseas	● The 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity
2011	● 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	● The 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ● The Great East Japan Earthquake
2012	● 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	● The 18th Conference of the 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	● Completion of decontamination at the former Totsuka Plant reported to Yokohama City	● The 19th Conference of the 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	● 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	● 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	● Revised the Company's Environment and Safety management guidelines, and established a new Responsible Care Activity Guideline in accordance to the Responsible Care Global Charter revised in 2014 ● Began to understand regional watershed risk of all major plants in the Group	● 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	● Changed the name of the Environment and Social Report to the CSR Report and prepared it in compliance with the GRI Guidelines (Ver. 4)	● 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	● Opened the biotope at Shizuoka Plant to the general public	
2018	● 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 2.5e	● Ocean Plastics Charter announced at the G7 Summit (not signed by Japan and the United States) ● Climate Change Adaptation Act enacted (Alongside 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	● Sustainability Promotion Committee launched, committee related to promoting sustainability activities organized, and the position and roles of each committee clarified ● CDP Climate Change 2019 rating of "B"	● Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA) launched to promote initiatives to resolve the problem of marine plastics
2020	● Environmental Vision for 2050 (net zero) Declaration ● CDP Climate Change 2020 rating of "A-" ● CDP Water Security 2020 rating of "B-"	● 2050 Carbon Neutral Declaration (Japan)
2021	● Endorsement of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) ● 2030 target: Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> 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	● 2030 GHG reduction target 46% (compared to fiscal 2013) (Japan)

\*Green letters show global movement