

# SUSTAINABILITY DATA 2021

## Social Data

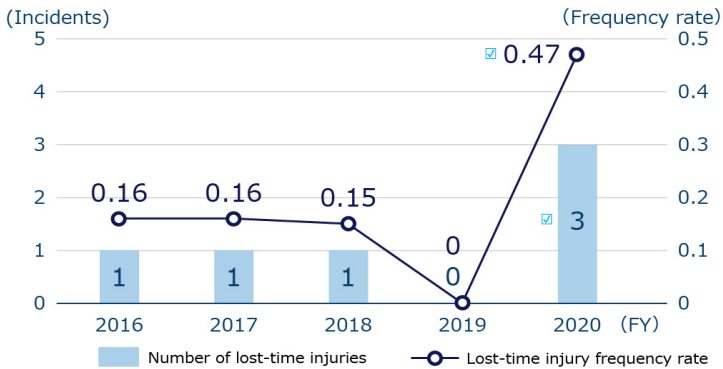
### Occurrence of occupational injuries

Item	Scope	Unit	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Number of lost-time injuries	All Japanese operation sites (Employees)	Incidents	1	1	1	0	3
	All Japanese operation sites (Temporary employees)*2	Incidents	-	-	-	1	0
Lost-time injury frequency rate*1	All Japanese operation sites (Employees)	-	0.16	0.16	0.15	0	0.47
	All Japanese operation sites (Temporary employees)*2	-	-	-	-	2.09	0

\*1 Lost-time injury frequency rate = (number of lost-time injuries / total number of actual working hours) x 1,000,000

\*2 The data on the number of lost-time injuries and the lost-time injury frequency rate for temporary employees are subject to disclosure from FY2019.

### Number of lost-time injuries and lost-time injury frequency rate



Scope of data collection: Employees at all worksites in Japan (excluding business vehicle accidents before FY2016)  
Lost-time injury frequency rate = (number of lost-time injuries / total number of actual working hours) x 1,000,000

## Environmental Data

The scope of environmental data is non-consolidated basis.

Since the figures in the table are rounded, the breakdown totals may not always coincide with the overall totals.

GHG emissions			Scope	Unit	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
GHG emissions (Market-basis)		Production and research sites	kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	27.3	27.2	26.1	25.2	24.1	
		Headquarters and other Sites in Japan (including tenant locations)	kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	
		Total	kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	29.9	29.8	28.5	27.3	26.1	
GHG emissions scope breakdown (Market-basis)	Scope 1 (Breakdown by GHG type)	Energy-derived CO <sub>2</sub>	All operation sites	kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.7	10.0
		Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)			-	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1
		Total			8.5	8.7	9.5	10.1	10.1
	Scope 2	All operation sites	kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	21.4	21.1	19.1	17.1	15.9	

Sites where data were collected: Fujiyama Plant, Joto Pharmaceutical Product Development Center, Yamaguchi Plant (added from FY2018), Minase Research Institute, Fukui Research Institute, Tsukuba Research Institute, Head Office, sales offices and other offices, etc.

GHG emissions are calculated using the following formula.

GHG emissions = Purchased electricity x Adjusted emission factor published by electric power company + Σ (Fuel consumption x Unit calorific value x Carbon emission factor x 44/12) + Σ (Fluorocarbon leakage amount x Global warming potential)

The amount of green electric power certified under the Green Energy Certificate and renewable energy certified under J-Credit Scheme are deducted.

GHG types: Based on the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting, Reporting, and Disclosure System of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures

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### GHG emissions in the value chain (Scope3)

Category		Calculation method <sup>14</sup>	Notes	Scope	Unit	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FY2020
Cat1 <sup>3</sup>	Purchased goods and services	GHG emissions (scope 1,2) volume of our major suppliers of raw materials and materials (accounting for 80% or more of our raw materials or materials purchase costs) multiplied by the ratio of the sales to ONO out of the total sales of the supplier. Ratios for other business suppliers are assumed to follow the same trend as for major suppliers, and are calculated using the ratio of GHG emissions to the transaction amount at major suppliers.	-This category is closely associated with our business activities since active pharmaceutical ingredients for manufacturing of drugs, intermediate products and research reagents are included. -Covers production and research sites -Figures for FY2020 are not calculated because our major suppliers had not published their CSR reports at the time of calculation.	All operation sites	kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	97.1	8.5	8.1	11.5	-
Cat2	Capital goods	Amount of capital investment, multiplied by emission factor	Calculated based on capital goods treated as fixed assets. The fixed assets used in this calculation are essential for business activities.		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	27.0	52.6	60.4	26.9	25.8
Cat3	Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2	Amount of non-renewable electricity purchased, multiplied by emission factor	-		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.7
Cat4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Transport data on deliveries from our production sites and distribution centers to destinations, multiplied by emission factor	-		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cat5	Waste generated in operations	Weight of each type of industrial waste generated, multiplied by emission factor	-		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cat6	Business travel	Business travel costs, multiplied by emission factor	Covers travels by airplane or Shinkansen bullet train		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	2.2	2.5	2.3	4.0	0.4
Cat7	Employee commuting	Commuting costs, multiplied by emission factor	-		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cat8	Upstream leased assets	Cost of gasoline for leased company cars, multiplied by emission factor	-		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.0
Cat9	Downstream transportation and distribution	GHG emissions stated in CSR reports on our major pharmaceutical wholesalers, multiplied by percentage of our net sales included in all net sales of major pharmaceutical wholesalers	- Transportation and distribution are important business activities to control distribution of and to ensure stable supply of drugs. - Figures for FY2020 are not calculated because our major pharmaceutical wholesalers had not published their CSR reports at the time of calculation.		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	6.2	5.3	5.3	4.9	-
Cat10	Processing of sold products	-	ONO make only finished products		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Cat11	Use of sold products	-	No energy is consumed during the use of ONO products			Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Cat12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Weight of each type of our product container or packaging disposed of as waste, multiplied by emission factor	-		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cat13	Downstream leased assets	Floor space of asset (building) owned and rented out categorized by use, multiplied by emission factor	-		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cat14	Franchises	-	ONO does not operate franchises		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

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Cat15	Investments	-	There is no investment involving large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions.		kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Total					kt-CO <sub>2</sub>	138.7	75.1	82.2	54.4	-

\*3 Calculation method of category 1 in Scope 3, "Purchased goods and services", was changed from FY2017.

FY2016 and previous fiscal years: Purchase cost of raw materials, materials, etc., multiplied by emission factor stated in "Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions throughout the Supply Chain (ver. 2.4)," published by the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan.

Since FY2017: CO2 emissions(Scope 1,2) volume of our raw materials and materials suppliers (accounting for 80% or more of our raw materials or materials purchase costs) multiplied by the ratio of the sales to ONO out of the total sales of the supplier. Ratios for other business suppliers are assumed to follow the same trend as for major suppliers, and are calculated using the ratio of CO2 emissions to the transaction amount at major suppliers.

\*4 Categories 1 and 9 of scope 3 and their total for FY2020 are not calculated because our major suppliers and pharmaceutical wholesalers had not published their CSR reports at the time of calculation.

The emissions factors are from the "Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions throughout the Supply Chain (ver. 2.4 in FY2016 and FY2017, ver. 2.6 in FY2018, ver. 3.0 in FY2019, and ver. 3.1 in FY2020)," published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.

Only category 2 of scope 3 is consolidation.

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### Energy consumption

Item			Scope	Unit	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Energy consumption			Production and research sites	MWh	84,173.4	83,906.2	88,423.4	96,369.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 98,025.2
			Headquarters and other Japan offices/sites (including tenant locations)	MWh	5,150.1	5,256.9	5,340.4	5,236.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5,179.1
			Total	MWh	89,323.5	89,163.1	93,763.8	101,605.6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 103,204.3
Share of renewable energy in total electricity consumption	Electricity consumption	Private power generation (renewable) (solar power generation)	All operation sites	MWh	54.0	55.3	65.0	63.0	63.3
		Purchased electricity (renewable) (hydroelectric power generation)		MWh	-	-	-	1,278.0	1,954.7
		Private power generation (non-renewable)		MWh	7,967.9	7,927.0	8,856.2	8,185.3	8,566.3
		Purchased electricity (non-renewable)		MWh	41,770.2	41,820.1	43,734.4	46,351.7	45,232.2
		Total (total electricity consumption)		MWh	49,792.1	49,802.4	52,655.5	55,878.0	55,816.5
	Amount of credits purchased	Solar power generation		MWh	-	-	-	2,427.0	4,946.6
		Biomass power generation		MWh	-	-	2,900.0	2,460.9	386.2
	Renewable energy usage <sup>5</sup>			MWh	54.0	55.3	2,965.0	6,228.9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7,350.7
	Renewable energy usage rate (renewable energy usage / total electricity consumption)			%	0.1	0.1	5.6	11.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13.2

Sites where data were collected: Fujiyama Plant, Joto Pharmaceutical Product Development Center, Yamaguchi Plant (added from FY2018), Minase Research Institute, Fukui Research Institute, Tsukuba Research Institute, Head Office, sales offices and other offices, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Renewable energy usage = Private power generation (renewable) + Purchased electricity (renewable) + Amount of credits purchased

### Water intake and wastewater volume by site (unit: 1,000 m3)

Site name	River in the area	Wastewater drainage destination	FY2016		FY2017		FY2018		FY2019		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FY2020	
			Water intake volume	Wastewater volume	Water intake volume	Wastewater volume	Water intake volume	Wastewater volume	Water intake volume	Wastewater volume	Water intake volume	Wastewater volume
Fujiyama Plant	Fuji River	River	195.7	128.9	205.6	148.6	240.2	178.4	185.0	145.1	157.8	125.0
Joto Pharmaceutical Product Development Center	Yodo River	Sewer	7.2	7.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6
Yamaguchi Plant	Fushino River	River	-	-	-	-	8.2	8.2	18.1	18.1	18.6	17.7
Minase Research Institute	Yodo River	Sewer	45.2	45.2	51.3	51.3	41.2	41.2	39.1	39.1	33.7	33.7
Fukui Research Institute	Kuzuryu River	Sewer	39.4	7.5	38.7	5.2	31.3	5.0	27.3	5.7	13.7	2.6
Tsukuba Research Institute	Lake Kasumigaura	Sewer	10.9	10.9	8.1	8.1	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
Head Office and other sites in Japan (including tenant locations)	Rivers/lake in the areas where major business sites are located <sup>6</sup>	Sewer	-	-	15.9	15.9	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	10.0	10.0
total			298.4	199.7	325.1	234.6	348.0	259.9	296.7	235.2	245.6	200.8

Sites where data were collected: Fujiyama Plant, Joto Pharmaceutical Product Development Center, Yamaguchi Plant (added from FY2018), Minase Research Institute, Fukui Research Institute, Tsukuba Research Institute, Head Office, sales offices and other offices, etc.

<sup>6</sup> Basins of major offices: Toyohira River, Okura River, Arakawa River, Sakawa River, Kiso River, Lake Biwa, Yodo River, Ota River, Yoshino River, Naka River

### Waste management

Item		Scope	Unit	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FY2020
Industrial waste	Waste generated	Production and research sites	t	534.6	719.1	446.4	430.8	502.7
	Special management industrial waste (hazardous waste) <sup>7</sup>	Production and research sites	t	138.1	137.0	145.6	161.9	171.2
	Final landfill disposal	Production and research sites	t	0.7	7.4	0.4	0.2	1.1
	Final landfill disposal rate	Production and research sites	%	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2

Sites where data were collected: Fujiyama Plant, Joto Pharmaceutical Product Development Center, Yamaguchi Plant (added from FY2018), Minase Research Institute, Fukui Research Institute, Tsukuba Research Institute

Of FY2017 final industrial landfill disposal volume in, the amount of waste (5.8 tons) from renovation of Joto Pharmaceutical Product Development Center was included.

<sup>7</sup> Special management industrial waste (hazardous waste) is defined under the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law as waste that has properties of explosiveness, toxicity, infectiousness, and/or possibly causing damage to human health or the living environment. We strive to manage this type of waste properly.

## Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report

July 12, 2021

Mr. Gyo Sagara,  
President, Representative Director, and CEO,  
ONO PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.

Masahiko Sugiyama  
Representative Director  
Deloitte Tohmatsu Sustainability Co., Ltd.  
3-2-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the sustainability data indicated with  for the year ended March 31, 2021 (the "Sustainability Data") included in the "SUSTAINABILITY DATA 2021(PDF version)" (the "Report") of ONO PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD. (the "Company").

### The Company's Responsibility

The Company is responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Data in accordance with the calculation and reporting standard adopted by the Company (indicated with the Sustainability Data). Greenhouse gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty for reasons such as incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and numerical data needed to combine emissions of different gases.

### Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. We apply International Standard on Quality Control 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*, and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

### Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the Sustainability Data based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ("ISAE") 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB"), ISAE 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*, issued by the IAASB and the *Practical Guideline for the Assurance of Sustainability Information*, issued by the Japanese Association of Assurance Organizations for Sustainability Information.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records. These procedures also included the following:

- Evaluating whether the Company's methods for estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or reperforming the estimates.
- Performing interviews of responsible persons and inspecting documentary evidence to assess the completeness of the data, data collection methods, source data and relevant assumptions applicable to the sites.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

### Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability Data is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the calculation and reporting standard adopted by the Company.

The above represents a translation, for convenience only, of the original Independent Practitioner's Assurance report issued in the Japanese language.