

## SANOFI'S RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

### GRI Standards :

201-2 : Economic Performance

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change exacerbates health issues and challenges communities with severe consequences on how people live. Climate change is identified as a risk factor which may have regulatory, physical, business, financial and reputational impacts as well as impacts on health. For instance, climate change threatens the supply continuity, it involves regular changes in regulations and taxes, physical risks like extreme weather events, difficulties to access to natural resources and energy pricing.

Addressing all these issues includes the implementation of mitigating and adapting actions such as reducing carbon footprint and developing new healthcare solutions to address futures health related to climate change. Managing all these risks may also offer opportunities for Sanofi to innovate by developing new eco-friendly solutions, investing in technologies, supporting communities or partners tackling health and climate issues, as well as to optimize its production and distribution and to promote responsible behaviours among its third parties.

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## 1. BACKGROUND

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Climate change is exacerbating health issues and will be a challenge for communities, with severe consequences for people living today, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as future generations. Climate change has been identified as a topic that could lead to potential risks if the company does not address it adequately.

Tackling the issue includes upholding the company's responsibilities, first by reducing its carbon footprint (**mitigation** aspects) and second by developing new healthcare solutions to address future health needs linked to the evolution of diseases related to climate change (**adaptation** aspects), and to seize opportunities while seeking new partnerships and exploring new ways of working.

## 2. RISKS

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All the risks listed below have financial impacts and consequences on supply continuity.

### 2.1. Changes in regulations

#### 2.1.1. Cap and trade schemes

Our major European sites are under the European Emissions Trading System (ETS) allowances. For the period 2021-2030, a restricted access to free-allowances has already given in 2018 a price signal (price multiplied by 3 in one year).

##### How does Sanofi manage this risk?

In order to reduce this risk, Sanofi strives to limit its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. By reducing energy consumption, increasing energy efficiency and shifting to renewable fuel, the emission credits that we are required to purchase decrease and so reduce our price dependency. We are pursuing multiple projects to achieve a reduction in fossil energy consumption.

For more information, see our [Document Center](#): *Carbon Footprint: CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions – Scope 1, 2 & 3 Factsheet*

#### 2.1.2. Carbon taxes

Carbon taxes generate financial risks especially if tax levels are increased. Carbon taxes are attached to fossil energy consumption. An increase in carbon taxes directly results in higher energy costs. The European Commission is working on a new directive to define a minimum CO<sub>2</sub> tax that the Member States will then have to put into force. This carbon tax is expected to have an impact on fossil fuel prices and consequently on electricity prices and energy-intensive goods prices. Any increases in taxation will result in an increase in operational costs, which must be covered.

##### How does Sanofi manage this risk?

By fulfilling its target to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and energy consumption, Sanofi also mitigates this risk. Here is an example: At various European sites, we are designing combined heat and power units that will enable us to significantly reduce our energy spending and lower our exposure to any future carbon tax, since the electricity produced on-site should be less carbon intensive than the electricity supplied from high carbon intensive grids.

## 2.2. Physical risks

### 2.2.1. Extreme weather events (precipitation, floods, droughts, etc.)

Some of our facilities are located in geographical zones where extreme weather events such as precipitation or droughts can have a major impact on our production facilities and disturb our upstream and downstream supply chain. This risk may occur at our sites on the Northeastern coast of the United States, in Australia and Western Europe, as well as in Southeastern Asia.

#### How does Sanofi manage this risk?

To prevent these risks, our facilities are constructed to the highest standards, using state-of-the-art engineering techniques and taking maximum constraints into account in the design phase. In addition, during site visits, technical experts from the company's insurers issue recommendations for dealing with extreme weather conditions, such as putting in place an emergency plan for flood risks. Risks related to natural disasters are also taken into consideration in Sanofi's crisis management plan, across all levels of our production sites and supply chains.

### 2.2.2. Access to natural resources

Climate change threatens natural resources such as biodiversity. A reduction in biodiversity could affect our research & development potential when it comes to identifying new pharmaceutical molecules. According to a survey carried out by the EFPIA, from 1981 to 2006, of more than 1,184 new molecules brought to market, only 30% were totally synthetic drugs. The rest were derived from natural products or their derivatives, which risk being impacted by a loss of biodiversity. Water is another natural resource that may be threatened by climate change. Purified water with specific composition is required for the synthesis of Active pharmaceutical ingredients, for the production of pharmaceuticals (including vaccines and injectables) for utilities (cooling water, steam, service water) and for some manufacturing operations such as cleaning processes. This essential resource may become scarce due to climate change in some areas. Also, for many years, we pay close attention to our sites facing water stress situations or located in water scarcity areas. In 2020, we have updated our list of priority sites, and identified 12 priority sites with high water risks. This update was realized thanks to the implementation of a new risk assessment program, which considers vulnerability and exposure of sites to water risks.

#### How does Sanofi manage this risk?

In order to preserve biodiversity, Sanofi implemented actions such as limiting the quantities of genetic resources used for research, identifying protected natural substances (CITES list) and finding alternative solutions. We also establish contracts with suppliers stipulating that they must comply with international conventions and national regulation on preserving biodiversity, including with the Nagoya Protocol. Since 2015, a dedicated expert group in charge of ensuring Sanofi compliance in the signatory countries, has been created and reports to Sanofi Bioethics Committee. At Sanofi, we are well aware of the critical challenge posed by the dwindling availability of freshwater resources. Regarding water conservation, our objective was to decrease water withdrawals by 25% between 2010 and 2020, and this objective was revised in 2015 with a target of 10% reduction from 2015 to 2020. In 2020 we have achieved 35% reduction vs 2010 baseline and 22% reduction vs 2015 baseline. Moreover, according to our HSE standards, we require all industrial sites worldwide to implement a water management plan. Special attention is given to priority sites, the company requirement is to implement and follow a water reduction program.

For more information, see [our Document Center: Water Stewardship Factsheet](#)

## 2.3. Reputational risks

Climate change has become a highly sensitive topic for multinational companies. Stakeholders demand companies to act responsibly and limit their negative impacts on the climate. Investors pay attention to the company's extra-financial performance. Failing to answer stakeholders' expectations and a low score in extra financial notations would result in a negative impact on Sanofi's reputation and in lower investments.

### How does Sanofi manage this risk?

Based on 2015 figures, we are undertaking to halve our carbon emissions by end 2025 and reach carbon-neutral status by 2050 on our scope 1 & 2 (industrial, R&D and tertiary sites, including the medical rep fleet). End of 2020, the Sanofi footprint has decreased by –27% versus 2015.

Compared to 2015, there is a decrease of 27%. Significant improvements have been done with our sales fleet consumption thanks to an eco-driving policy and the use of cars that consume less. The second improvement is due to an acceleration of the renewable electricity supply and a commitment to RE100 an international recognition with a target of 100% renewable in 2030.

Such objectives provide the framework to maintain carbon reduction which decreases the risk of a negative impact on Sanofi's reputation. To achieve the target, Sanofi have set up specific partnerships with Schneider Electric and ENGIE since 2013 to improve the energy efficiency of facilities at our sites. Within the framework of the ENGIE partnership, a second step has been launched in 2018 to accelerate savings on common topics (HVAC, process water production). The name of this program is Blue Print.

## 2.4. Financial risks

### 2.4.1. Energy pricing

A shortage of fossil fuels combined with significant energy demand and high extraction costs can lead to a long-term increase and substantial volatility in energy prices over limited periods of time, especially in the event of a potential phasing-out of nuclear power.

### How does Sanofi manage this risk?

In response to these issues, we aim, first, to optimize and reduce our energy consumption in order to help limit the effect of volatility and decrease the average cost of energy. We implemented an energy saving program at all our sites, focusing especially on-air treatment systems as they are accounting for up to 70% of the energy consumption of some pharmaceutical sites or vaccines.

Since 2013, a tool for energy performance management has been deployed in order to identify potential areas of energy savings. In addition, a pilot project in 2016 consisting in the organization of energy performance workshops helped the Maisons-Alfort site in France, establish a robust action plan. We aim to track variations in energy prices in order to forecast their impact. Sanofi regularly assesses our possible vulnerability to fossil fuel energies price fluctuation. For example, the procurement function assesses purchased electricity and purchased natural gas price-related risks. A local strategy is validated by the functions (finance or site management) that "own" this process from a budgetary viewpoint, and formalizes actions to manage this risk. Local price risk management committees are established. The risk sensitivity and mitigation plan depends on local market constraints, price trends and exposure. Risk mitigation includes spreading price risk by purchase electricity and natural gas through multiple transactions, establishing target prices and defining

processes to monitor the energy market.

## 2.4.2. Health risks

Climate change may have direct health impacts as it can lead to climate phenomena, heatwaves, extreme cold, food shortages, difficulties in accessing drinking water and increased air- pollution. At the same time, climate change induces indirect effects by creating favorable conditions for the deepening and spread of vector-borne diseases. Such public health risks may also affect our employees and our business continuity.

### How does Sanofi manage this risk?

As a life sciences company, Sanofi seeks:

- To provide solutions to prevent and respond to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on health: This includes the development of medicines and vaccines to address the health risks of diseases such as dengue or malaria. Beyond the treatment or cure, Sanofi takes action in the field alongside its partners, working with local stakeholders to help individuals protect themselves against these diseases, including through increasing awareness.
- To contribute to general efforts by reducing our own carbon footprint all along the value chain
- To contribute to increasing awareness of the impacts of climate change on health and working to put it on the public agenda: Recognizing that the company does not have all the answers, Sanofi engages concerned stakeholders to focus collectively on this challenge. As highlighted in a report on health and climate change published by *The Lancet* (see end of this document), “A public health perspective has the potential to unite all actors behind a common cause—the health and well-being of our families, communities and countries.” If we act now, there is still time to manage the consequences of climate change on the health of the global population.

For more information, see our [Document Center](#): *Emerging Risks Management factsheet*

## 3. ACTION PLAN

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The opportunities arising from the abovementioned risks are mainly focused on the establishment of sound mitigation and adaptation plans.

### 3.1. Mitigation: Reducing the impact of Sanofi’s activities on climate change

At the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) on climate change in 2015, Sanofi signed the call for companies to mobilize to curb climate change. On the occasion of the One Planet Summit organized by the French government in December 2017, Sanofi reiterated its commitment. In 2019, Sanofi is one of 99 major French companies committed to climate (signatory of the French BusinessClimate pledge 2019-MEDEF).

Such objectives are opportunities for Sanofi to innovate by developing new eco-friendly solutions and investing in cutting-edge technologies with rapid return on investment.

### 3.1.1. Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi):

Sanofi has embarked on a climate resilience strategy, in June 2020, the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) validated our objectives for reducing absolute emissions of greenhouse gas (GHG), both for our own operations (Scopes 1 & 2) and for indirect emissions associated with our value chain (Scope 3). Our objectives are based on the science and will contribute to limiting global warming to 1.5°C, in line with the 2012 Paris Agreement.

These goals will also enable Sanofi to increase its resilience to climate challenges across the entire value chain (Sanofi Carbon Footprint) and deploy ambitious action plans across its operations (e.g. R&D, business, Procurement, External Manufacturing, etc.).

The environmental strategy “Planet Mobilization” will support Sanofi in these efforts to build on the carbon measurements performed over the last few years, providing a robust foundation to achieve these ambitious goals.

### 3.1.2. Task force on Climate related Financial Disclosure (TCFD)

As part of Planet Mobilization's governance, a Climate Committee was established to lead the program around the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The objective of this committee is to define action plans to increase the resilience of the value chain, taking into account the different climate scenarios, including a scenario below 2°C (from the IPCC).

*For more information, see [Document Center](#): Climate-related financial disclosures as per the TCFD recommendations Factsheet.*

Every year, Sanofi is evaluated by the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) via the "Climate change" questionnaire. As part of their 2020 campaign, Sanofi received a A- rating on 2019 data.

The Sanofi climate change resilience information are available in the CDP Climate 2020 questionnaire in Chapters C1, C2, C3 and C4, aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD.

### 3.1.3. Transport of medicines and vaccines

As a global company, Sanofi distributes its products throughout the world: each year, Sanofi delivers 4.2 billion packages of medicines and vaccines worldwide, or 15 million packages per day.

As an indispensable part of access to care (delivering treatment as close to each patient as possible while ensuring product quality), transportation is a key factor in reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) that contribute to global warming.

To reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases, Sanofi gives priority to shipping by rail and sea, increasing the fill rate of trucks and containers, pooling the means of transport to reduce the number of trucks on the road and experimenting with electric or natural gas vehicles for deliveries in cities. Meanwhile, the company designs its packaging to limit volumes and optimize transport.

In 2020, Sanofi made 85% of its intercontinental shipments by sea compared to an average of 25% for other health companies. Maritime transport emits 30 times less CO<sub>2</sub> than air transport.

*For more information, see [our Document Center](#): Transporting medicines and vaccines Factsheet.*

### 3.1.4. Industrial and R&D sites

Sanofi is developing a policy to reduce GHG emissions from its industrial and R&D sites.

Adapt our sites to climate change with natural fluids instead of fluorinated gases for our chillers following the Kigali's amendment in 2016:

- Within the scope of the Sanofi-Cofely partnership, we have installed a centralized refrigeration unit at our Sisteron (France), this new unit reduces by 15% of the site's electricity consumption. This new plant is using ammoniac and CO<sub>2</sub> instead of freons with high Global Warming Potential.

Sanofi promotes the use of low-carbon energies and contributes to the preservation of resources:

- A co-generation site in Italy in collaboration with Cofely GDF Suez is reducing the site's energy demand by 50%.
- Eco-efficient buildings are being developed for Sanofi and Genzyme in the United States.

For more information, see our [Document Center](#): *Carbon footprint – CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Emissions (Scope 1, 2 & 3) Factsheet*.

## 3.2. Adaptation: providing solutions to prevent and respond to the impacts of climate change on health

The World Health Organization (WHO) projects nearly 250,000 additional deaths annually between 2030 and 2050 due to malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea and stress related to heat. To address the challenge that threatens the progress made over the last 50 years in development and global health, Sanofi supports an ambitious agreement to address the stakes involved. For this reason, Sanofi was an official partner of the COP21.

Developed countries are not immune to the above-mentioned health risks. Climate change combined with international trade is altering the geographical distribution of certain diseases. For example, the mosquito vector for dengue and for chikungunya has been introduced in France and is now present in 22 French *departments*. According to experts, it will probably be colonized throughout continental France by 2030.

Sanofi contributes to anticipating these health impacts by analyzing its portfolio in order to deliver better, adapted services and products to address future expanding vector borne diseases and respiratory diseases due to air pollution, including allergies.

### 3.2.1. Supporting communities through emergency assistance

The multiplication of extreme weather events is also a risk factor for people's health and well-being, especially in developing countries.

Healthcare is one the most vital needs in humanitarian disasters.

As a health partner, the Sanofi Espoir Foundation plays an important role in coordinating field assistance in emergency situations.

Depending on the situation and the health needs that have been identified, the Foundation's response can result in financial donations to NGOs and associations, or donations of medicines and vaccines in partnership with the Tulipe association. In 2019, the Foundation supported populations in Niger, Southern Sudan and Uganda.