

Sanofi's individual commitments in Act4Nature International

Company overview

Sanofi is a global healthcare company whose mission is to improve the lives of patients by providing innovative therapeutic solutions. Present in more than 100 countries, Sanofi develops, manufactures and markets medicines and vaccines in three main areas: general medicine, vaccines and specialty care (oncology, immunology, rare diseases).

With nearly 83,000 employees, Sanofi relies on a strong research and development capacity and a global industrial network to meet public health needs.

Sanofi is committed to integrating environmental and societal issues into its strategy, in particular through its Planet Care program, detailed [here](#). Sanofi is taking action to reduce the environmental impact of its products and activities across its entire value chain while adapting its business to environmental changes and supports the resilience of healthcare systems.

Sanofi sets clear ambitions and implements mitigation actions in the areas of climate change, pollution, water, biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as product eco-design and waste management. The company is also a member of the United Nations Global Compact and respects the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Materiality analysis

In 2024, Sanofi carried out a **Double materiality analysis** CSRD compliant, allowing the identification of its **dependencies and impacts on biodiversity** through its operations and value chain. The main results are described below:

Matter	(Sub) Topic	Type of IRO	Location in VC	Timeframe	IRO description
Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss	Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss: climate change	I _N	UVC	ST	Our operations contribute to climate change through GHG emissions, which increase global warming and can lead to biodiversity loss
	Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss: pollution	I _N	UVC, DVC	ST	Our operations and value chain can contribute to pollution through emissions into the air and water, which can lead to biodiversity loss
Impacts on the state of species	Impacts on the state of species (such as population size, global extinction risks)	I _N	UVC, OO	ST	The health of one or several species, such as the horseshoe crab, can be at risk due to overharvesting. This can lead to a reduction in population size and increase the risk of extinction. Our activities can also have an impact on species habitats, which can affect the survival of the species itself
Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services	Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services: provisioning and support services	R	UVC, OO	MT	The risk that Sanofi or its suppliers may be unable to secure the natural resources needed for the production and packaging of its medicines and vaccines, such as plant materials, animal raw materials, and packaging materials. Additionally, there is a risk that the prices of these natural resources could increase significantly due to scarcity and competition for dwindling resources, leading to financial risk

Abbreviations:
I_N = Negative Impact; IP = Positive Impact; R = Risk; VC = Value Chain; UVC = Upstream value chain; OO = Own Operations; DVC = Downstream Value Chain; ST = Short Term, less than 1 year; MT = Mid-Term, 1 to 5 years; LT = Long-Term, more than 5 years.

The results of our DMA 2025 (2024 assessment update) confirm that the main direct impact vectors are climate change and pollution (air, water, soil), with potential impacts on biodiversity, located at several levels of the value chain.

Upstream, the direct exploitation of natural resources – in particular horseshoe crabs (LAL) and raw materials of plant and animal origin – as well as the use of land linked to the sourcing of these materials, are identified pressures.

In terms of own operations, the footprint of industrial sites and polluting emissions (air, water, soil) also represent pressures on local biodiversity. Land use and change in land use mainly concern industrial sites (land footprint of buildings and urbanization) and the upstream value chain (sourcing of raw materials of plant and animal origin). This impact vector is taken into account in our biodiversity management plans (BMP) for priority sites and in our sustainable procurement policy.

The dependency analysis shows that Sanofi's supply chain is dependent on ecosystems for supply and support services, which are essential for the raw materials needed to manufacture its products (plant and animal, mineral, petroleum, etc.) and packaging (paper, cardboard, plastic, etc.), as well as for the availability of molecules used in chemicals.

Sanofi has integrated this analysis into its Planet Care program, particularly with the following themes:

- interfaces with nature:** 20 industrial sites have been identified as priorities for the implementation of biodiversity management plans (BMP^[1]) due to their proximity to sensitive areas (protected areas, key biodiversity areas);
- major pressures:** land use and land use change related to the land footprint of industrial sites and the supply chain, soil and water pollution, and risks related to climate change;
- critical dependencies:** Sanofi depends on several commodities with a high impact on biodiversity (palm oil, wood, animal derivatives), used in its products or packaging. These dependencies expose the company to physical risks (ecosystem degradation, shortages) and transition risks (regulations, reputation).

These findings confirmed the **biodiversity commitments** integrated into the program **Planet Care** of Sanofi. The latest report on Sanofi's commitments is available [here](#).

Links to previous Act4Nature International commitments

Sanofi joined the Act4Nature Initiative in 2020 and has integrated biodiversity into its program **Planet Care**, with commitments structured around the reduction of environmental impacts and the preservation of natural resources.

While our materiality analysis confirms the fact that climate change and pollution (of air, water and soil) are our direct impact vectors, our Act4Nature 2026 commitments focus on direct actions to preserve biodiversity, while climate and pollution issues are addressed in our Planet Care program.

Sanofi's Nature commitments are in line with previous ones, with several changes:

Strengthening governance: The Taskforce for Resilience to Environmental Evolutions (TREE) succeeds the Climate Risks and Opportunities Committee (CROC). It oversees Sanofi's adaptation efforts to both climate change and nature. In close collaboration with the Planet Care Impact Steering Committee, it ensures the proper application of international recommendations relating to the management of climate- and nature-related risks at all levels of the organization and the implementation of risk and opportunity management systems relating to these issues. This group, which meets monthly, is composed of the executive members of the CSR, HSE, Environment, Risk Management and Insurance functions, as well as representatives of the Strategy, Finance, Legal Affairs, CSR, Procurement, Supply Chain and HSE functions.

Systematic approach: adoption of the framework **TNFD^[2]** in 2025 and the start of the process **LEAP^[3]** to locate, assess and manage dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.

These developments reflect increased ambition and a structured approach, aligned with international standards (CSRD and TNFD) and confirm our commitments.

In addition, Sanofi has specific commitments on climate change and pollution (air, water, soil) as part of its Planet Care program, which directly contribute to reducing pressures on biodiversity^[4]:

- Climate change:** target of reducing scopes 1et 2 emissions by -55% by 2030 vs. 2019 (SBTi validated), and -30% scope 3;
- Pollution:** management program for pharmaceutical products in the environment (100% of sites with monitoring plan), eco-design, VOC reduction (-42% vs. 2019), SVHC management.

The 2020 commitments not included in our 2026 commitments have evolved as follows:

- eco-design:** publication in 2024 of a new HSE standard on eco-design gradually deployed since 2025; 27 LCAs (Life Cycle Assessments) carried out to date^[5]; commitment continued in a form aligned with the European Commission's PEF methodology;
- unused medicines:** pilot projects launched (e.g. Return Unwanted Medicines partnership in Australia: >600,000 kg of medicines diverted from landfills). Sanofi supports fundraising programs in several countries^[6]; commitment pursued;
- World Environment Day and beehives:** awareness-raising actions maintained, participation encouraged;
- funds Planet Mobilization:** collaborative employee engagement mechanism continues, renamed Planet Care Challenge, see commitment 7.

Individual commitments

Sanofi contributes to the protection of biodiversity through actions implemented at the various links in its value chain, as follows:

- own operations (Axis 1):** preservation of biodiversity around Sanofi sites, particularly near sensitive or protected areas, as well as water management on industrial sites;
- upstream value chain (Axis 2):** establishment of objectives to limit our impact on natural resources, including the sustainable sourcing of raw materials, the reduction of the use of LAL in our endotoxin tests, and the guarantee of zero deforestation sourcing;
- transversal (Axis 3):** development of a biodiversity and nature culture by engaging employees.

Note: The challenges of climate change and pollution, also identified as vectors of impact on biodiversity, are the subject of specific commitments in the Planet Care programme (see sections E1 and E2 of our CSRD declaration).

The commitments of our Planet Care program to 2025 have been achieved. The results at the end of 2025 are included in the baseline of the objectives below.

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT						
Link to the common commitments	Commitment	Scope	Metrics/KPI ^[7]	Mesurable objectives (SMART)	Deadline	
Axe 1 - Preservation of biodiversity around our sites						
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6 8 - 10	1. Develop and implement a biodiversity management plan (BMP) ^[8] at all sites near sensitive areas ^[9]	20 sites close to sensitive areas ^[10]	% of sites with BMP	Baseline 2025: 50 % of sites with an elaborate BMP 100% of sites with an elaborate BMP 50% with an implemented BMP	End of 2030	
1 - 3 5 - 7 9	2. Understanding our water uses on sites to contribute to our overall reduction in water withdrawals by 2030	All industrial sites	% of sites with a map of uses	Baseline 2025: 12% (4 sites out of 32 industrial sites) 100% of industrial sites	End of 2030	
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6 7 - 8 9 - 10	3. Establish a responsible water management plan in our priority sites, exposed to water stress	Priority sites, exposed to water stress ^[11]	% of priority sites exposed to water stress with a water management plan	Baseline 2025: 27% 100% of priority sites exposed to water stress	End of 2030	
Axe 2 - Limiting the impact on natural resources^[12]						
1 - 4 5 - 6 9	4. Optimising and turning waste into resources ^[13]	Global	Waste index ^[14]	2025 result: -27,7% -30% compared to 2019	End of 2030	
1 - 4 5 - 6 9	5. Ensuring deforestation-free supply for paper and cardboard	Paper & cardboard	% of volumes certified "deforestation free" (FSC/PEFC equivalent certification)	Baseline 2025: 75% >95 % of certified volumes	End of 2030	
Axe 3 - Developing an environmental culture among employees						
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6 7 - 8 9 - 10	6. Develop a strong set of Biodiversity and Nature skills for employees	All employees	Provision of an e-learning module to raise awareness of biodiversity	Optional module accessible to all employees Specific module available for procurement functions	End of 2026	
1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6 7 - 8 9 - 10	7. Transforming the innovative ideas of our employees into concrete solutions to protect Biodiversity and Nature	All employees	Biodiversity or water project identified, funded and implemented in the Planet Care Challenge	1 project per year identified, funded and implemented	End of 2026 and annually	

1 BMP = Biodiversity Management Plan, i.e. a biodiversity management plan integrating a fauna/flora inventory, site pressures, stakeholders and proposed actions.
2 TNFD: The TNFD is a global framework that enables organizations to assess nature-related risks and opportunities, manage environmental impacts, and communicate nature-related financial impacts.
3 LEAP: The LEAP methodology (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare), guides organizations step by step: locate their interactions with nature, assess impacts and dependencies, analyze risks and opportunities, prepare reporting.
4 CSRD REF: p.38 (GHG -49.4% scopes 1&2 vs 2019), p.42-44 (pollution, VOC, wastewater, PIE, eco-design).
7 Indicator to measure the implementation of the commitment.
8 Biodiversity management plans include actions such as wildlife development, green space management, pressure management or awareness and communication.
9 Our standard defines the minimum requirements in order to reduce the local pressure of our activities on biodiversity and to implement best practices that promote biodiversity. Prior to any new construction project (of buildings/facilities), sites must conduct an environmental impact assessment taking into account future construction activities and operations, even when this is not required by regulation.
10 Sensitive areas include protected areas (ZNIEFF, Natura 2000, etc.), the proximity of natural habitats or watercourses, as well as the presence of endangered species (CR, EN or VU status on the IUCN Red List). The biodiversity priority sites were defined in an analysis conducted in 2022, based on their exposure and vulnerability to biodiversity-related risks. Exposure was determined via the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), which aggregates the world's leading databases. Vulnerability was assessed via a questionnaire sent to the sites, aimed at identifying existing practices in terms of biodiversity.
11 Priority sites were identified in the Water Risk Assessment Program (WRAP). This program provides an overview of the risks that can directly impact our operations. The analysis is based on 2 axes: the level of water stress of the basin and the operational maturity of the site on its responsible water management.
12 Sanofi implements a phased action plan to transition to synthetic and innovative alternatives for testing of endotoxins and thus reduce and replace the use of LAL. An impact and dependency assessment covering bovine derivatives, the palm derivatives and pig derivatives is being finalised. The results could lead to new commitments.
13 This indicator tracks efforts to reduce waste and the environmental impact of our end-of-life products according to the waste treatment hierarchy. To achieve this goal, we have banned landfilling (<1%) and aim to continue the transition from incineration to the reuse or recycling of valuable materials. Sanofi now uses an adapted version of the standardized rating developed by the Pharmaceutical Environment Group (PEG); It makes it easier to check whether a site is on track to move up the waste hierarchy.
14 Waste index = landfill x 10 + incineration without energy recovery x 7.5 + incineration with energy recovery x 5 + recycling x 2 + reuse x 0.