

ASTRAZENECA GLOBAL BUSINESS GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY REPORT 2001

INTRODUCTION

This Summary Report is designed to capture the main points of our 2001 performance. More detailed information about our policies and approach to corporate social responsibility is provided on our website: www.astrazeneca.com.

This Report was approved by the AstraZeneca Board in March 2002.

SCOPE

After AstraZeneca was formed in April 1999 we introduced a new reporting system to monitor our corporate social responsibility (CSR) performance using 2000 as the baseline.

This Report covers all the facilities related to our healthcare business and Marlow Foods. Businesses that have been divested from the company since merger and joint ventures are excluded.

PROFILE

AstraZeneca is one of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies. Backed by a strong research base and extensive manufacturing and commercial skills, we provide a powerful range of products designed to meet patients' needs in important areas of healthcare.

Headquartered in the UK, with R&D headquarters in Sweden and a strong presence in the key US market, we sell in over 100 countries, manufacture in 20 and have major research centres in 5. We employ over 54,000 people worldwide.

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WWW.ASTRAZENECA.COM

MESSAGE FROM TOM McKILLOP, CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Welcome to our 2001 Corporate Social Responsibility Summary report which reviews progress and performance for last year. Full details can be found on our website, www.astrazeneca.com.

During the year, we made good progress in the development and implementation of our objectives for CSR. An overall framework has been established and this is supported by a family of policies and standards which will be communicated widely throughout the organisation in 2002 to ensure that we are acting consistently and appropriately worldwide. Dame Bridget Ogilvie has been nominated as the Board member responsible for CSR and oversees the ongoing work of a cross-functional CSR committee. Our aim is continuous improvement.



Dame Bridget Ogilvie, Non-Executive Director with responsibility for CSR

Progress to date was recognised in 2001 by our inclusion in both the FTSE4Good and the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices. More recently, we announced our support for the World Economic Forum's Global Health Initiative which focuses on the role businesses can play in reducing diseases which contribute to global poverty and hold back economic development.

Although AstraZeneca is not a company with a strong history in infectious diseases affecting the developing world, we are committed to a role in the future through our ongoing R&D programme including our investment in infection research in Boston, US and tuberculosis research in Bangalore, India. We shall also argue for the establishment of creative, carefully constructed policies which will drive long-term improvements in healthcare for the developing world.

We have systematically managed and measured safety, health and environmental performance since the formation of AstraZeneca in 1999, and the numbers are reported here and on our website. Trends suggest that we are making good progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy use and in cutting solvent and CFC emissions. Despite our efforts, accidents and occupational illness rates have increased so we will be paying

particular attention to improving performance in this area.

As part of an ongoing response to the feedback from our global employee survey, we are developing and implementing programmes to reduce stress at work and to assist staff in achieving a better balance between work and home life.

Investment in making a difference in our local communities continues to be a priority and our community spend in 2001 totalled \$19 million.

My vision for AstraZeneca is a company in which everyone is proud to work; whose medicines are focused on important areas of healthcare worldwide; which is welcomed by governments and communities wherever we have facilities; and of course, whose investors continue to get good returns. We will continue to work hard to ensure the reality of this vision.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom McKillop". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Tom McKillop
Chief Executive

HELPING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

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GOOD RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUR LOCAL COMMUNITIES AROUND THE WORLD ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO US. WE FOCUS ON MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION BY SUPPORTING LOCAL CHARITIES, PROMOTING HEALTHCARE AWARENESS AND BUILDING THE UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE.





ASTRAZENECA CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

Through the innovation of new medicines, AstraZeneca improves human health and enhances people's lives. Our activities impact not just on the patients we serve and our investors but also on our employees and on society as a whole. Our continued long-term success depends on our ability to integrate successfully our financial obligations with our social and environmental responsibilities.

AstraZeneca aims to set, promote and maintain high standards of corporate social responsibility worldwide which will ensure that:

- as a minimum, we meet national and international regulations
- safety, health and environmental considerations continue to be a fundamental company consideration
- we make a positive contribution to the communities in which we operate
- the individuality, diverse talent and creative potential that every employee brings to the business are fully valued and respected
- marketing and sales practices are reputable
- ethical issues are dealt with in an effective and transparent way
- our CSR commitments are expanded by encouraging suppliers to embrace standards similar to our own

MANAGEMENT

We are now aiming to create a framework for managing CSR issues and will build on existing structures and best practice within the company, such as the Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Management System. The nomination of Dame Briget Ogilvie as the Board member responsible for CSR and the formation of the cross-functional CSR committee are two important building blocks.

Accountability for the SHE performance of the AstraZeneca Group ultimately lies with the Chief Executive and Board of AstraZeneca PLC. In many countries, local requirements place accountabilities on Marketing Company Presidents and local managers. Within the Group's structure individual functions are responsible for meeting the AstraZeneca SHE Policy and Standards and ensuring compliance with local regulations.

We are implementing an internal SHE management system for all AstraZeneca sites and locations. The system is consistent with international Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Management standards, such as ISO 14001.

The decision to seek external certification to an accredited environmental management standard lies with individual sites. This year two facilities and one site function were certified to the international standard ISO 14001; these were Charnwood in the UK, AstraTech in Sweden and Engineering & Support in Södertälje, Sweden.

Together with the facilities in Manila, the Philippines and in Monts, France, four facilities and one function are now certified.

More than 50 professionals from across the global business, and representing the major functions, have been trained as auditors and many have contributed to the 2001 SHE management audit programme which covered 10 major sites worldwide. Some elements of CSR are being added, as topics, to the 2002 programme which has been extended to cover a further 18 sites. The programme is aimed at assisting facilities to improve their performance and encourages sharing of best practice.

We continue to use the Chief Executive's awards to raise the profile of SHE. Two awards were made for outstanding performance in 2001.

COMPLIANCE

Compliance with SHE regulations is the minimum standard set by our SHE management system. Regrettably there were infringements during 2001. The causes have been identified and action plans to avoid further incidents agreed with regulatory authorities.

REGULATORY INFRINGEMENTS

	2000	2001
Prosecutions	0	1
Legal sanctions	2	4
Failures to obtain correct permits	1	1
Infringements of operating permits	7	7



ASTRAZENECA PHILIPPINES (AZP), which employs 530 people in Manila, has CSR issues on its doorstep.

The manufacturing site is in the Edison industrial area where many poor families have erected makeshift houses on vacant land. AZP employees have developed a comprehensive support programme for the community including free dental and medical clinics, school scholarships for four teenage students and an annual childrens' party.

AZP also gives sustained support to local charities. Hospicio de san Jose is a home for orphans, handicapped children and homeless elderly. Employees have organised regular appeals and management have awarded cash donations.

The interaction between social and environmental problems is also apparent

in the area. La Mesa is a watershed area supplying water to Manila's population of 12 million. Trees are vital to the ability of the area to capture and store the water, but 45% have already been lost and 85% are expected to disappear within the next five years without reforestation schemes. AZP has adopted three hectares of land on which 55 employees planted 800 seedlings. The programme will continue for three years and provision has been made for forest maintenance. One employee who participated, Rose Marie Doromal, summed up the project: "By planting trees... I am preventing the destruction of the last remaining watershed that supplies drinking water to metropolitan Manilans – and that includes me".

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

COMPANY SHE OBJECTIVES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

IN 2001, WE SET FIVE SHE OBJECTIVES TO GUIDE OUR PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT:

Objective	Progress
1 We will aim to improve the safety, health and wellbeing of all our employees by introducing behaviour based programmes at all locations before 1 July 2002.	200 programmes have been undertaken during 2001 with a total of 22,000 individuals, representing 50% of staff, taking part. Training is predominantly in defensive driving or ergonomics. However a number of major sites have now adopted formalised behavioural safety initiatives and a total of 13 sites either have initiatives implemented or planned for 2002. Wellbeing programmes are also being introduced across the company.
2 Our goal is to have no accidents or incidents and to minimise our environmental impact. During 2001 we will identify the key areas where improvement is a priority and the most useful indicators to measure our progress. Progress against these Key Performance Indicators will be published from 2002 onwards.	Seven KPIs (see below) have been identified that best reflect our major impacts across the complete business. Although we now have two years data it is still too early to make any sensible trend analysis. It is well known that during the introduction of any new reporting system there will be some increase in the number of reported accidents and incidents even though the actual frequency may be static or in decline.
3 We will publish information about our SHE performance using the internationally recognised guidelines produced by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).	Information on SHE performance has been published in accordance with GRI guidelines since 2000.
4 We will start a Global SHE Management Audit programme by 1 April 2001 and programmes for local SHE audits will be in place at all locations by the end of 2001.	The Management Audit programme has been implemented. 62 sites (72%) already have local audit programmes in place with another 6 planning implementation in 2002. 493 local audits were completed during 2001 and about 67% of the actions identified have already been completed. Most of the outstanding items relate to audits conducted in the final months of the year.
5 We will reduce the growth in CO ₂ emissions associated with our facilities. Our target is a reduction equivalent to 20% of our 1998 emissions. We will achieve this by 2005.	This is a longer-term objective and the results of actions being taken will take some time to become evident. Energy audits are being undertaken, mechanisms put in place to measure improvement and actions taken to improve efficiency. A sizeable investment in a new combined heat and power plant at our Macclesfield site has been sanctioned and this will have a significant effect in helping us reach our target. 55 sites (64%) have already initiated action to conserve energy. The remaining sites are predominantly small marketing company offices where the potential to save energy is small.

DURING 2001, WE IDENTIFIED SEVEN SHE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS REFLECTING OUR MAJOR ISSUES ACROSS THE BUSINESS. WE WILL USE THESE TO TRACK PERFORMANCE AND TARGET IMPROVEMENT:

Key Performance Indicators	Units	2001 Value
1 Accidents with injury* to employees	Number/million hours	4.26
2 Vehicle accidents with injury*	Number/million Km	0.21
3 Contractor accidents with injury*	Number/million hours	3.06
4 Ergonomic cases (musculo-skeletal)	Number/million hours	1.79
5 Work-related stress cases	Number/million hours	1.46
6 Loss of 'Containment'	Number of occurrences	36
7 Hazardous waste	Tonnes	36,000

* The injuries monitored are those which are classified as fatal, major or significant.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Good financial performance and a fair return for shareholders is, of course, an essential goal of any business. Full financial information is available in our annual report. Here, we have included some additional indicators particularly relevant to CSR. In addition to generating return on investment for our shareholders we also contribute to local communities where we operate through the taxes we pay on income, the wages to our employees and through various community initiatives. We also make major investments in research and development throughout our business to generate the products and earnings of the future.

HIGHLIGHTS

US\$m	2000	2001
Sales*	15,804	16,480
Operating profit*	3,984	4,156
Dividends (cash)	1,220	1,236
Ratio of market cap to book value of net assets	9.3	8.0
R&D investment*	2,620	2,687
Total wages	3,680	3,542
Taxation*	1,192	1,153

* Continuing operations before exceptional items

ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS AND LIABILITIES

The Group's expenditure on environmental protection, including both capital and revenue items, relates to costs which are necessary for meeting current good practice standards and regulatory requirements for processes and products.

They are an integral part of normal ongoing expenditure for maintaining the Group's manufacturing capacity and product ranges and are not separated from overall operating and development costs. There are no known changes in environmental, regulatory or other requirements resulting in material changes to the levels of expenditure for 1999, 2000 or 2001.

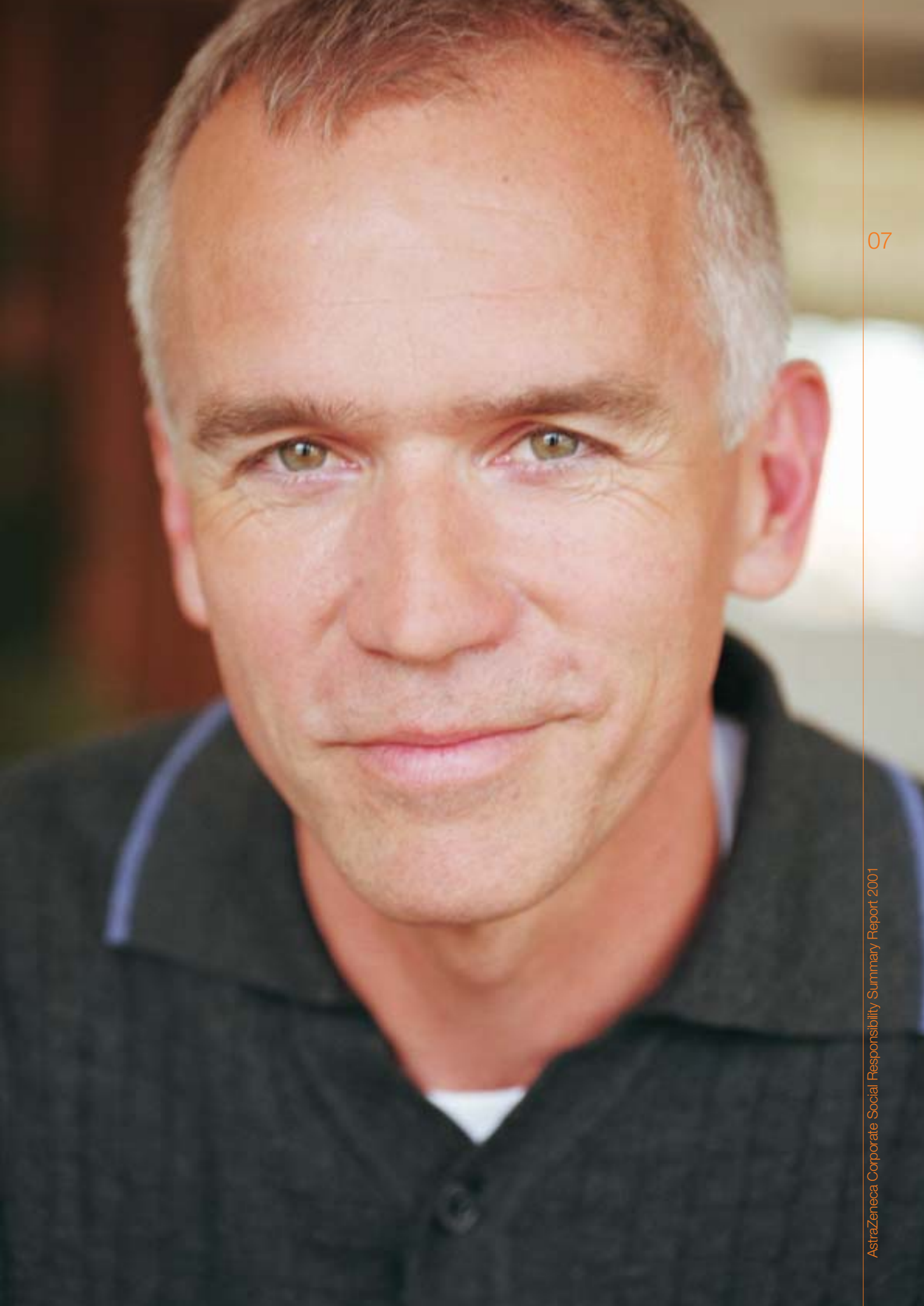
In addition to expenditure for meeting current and foreseen environmental protection requirements, the Group incurs substantial costs in investigating and cleaning up land and ground-water contamination.

PROVIDING THE RIGHT SUPPORT

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WE ARE PROUD OF OUR GLOBAL WORKFORCE AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO OUR SUCCESS. WE AIM TO PROVIDE AN ENERGISING WORK ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH PEOPLE FEEL VALUED AND SUPPORTED IN DELIVERING THEIR BEST. AS PART OF THIS, WE ARE INTRODUCING A SERIES OF PROGRAMMES DESIGNED TO PROMOTE EMPLOYEE WELLBEING.





SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

08 COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

We aim to be responsible members of our local communities through charitable donations, sponsorship and other initiatives that help to make a positive difference. We have a number of projects run by corporate headquarters, but the majority are managed locally. In particular, we focus on bringing benefit in ways that are consistent with our business aim of improving human health and quality of life, and on promoting the value of science within the community.

We also support a wide range of health education initiatives designed to increase awareness of major healthcare problems, and we respond to humanitarian appeals with product or cash donations.

In the US, following the terrorist attacks, we made significant donations to the American Red Cross and to the United Service Organisation in Delaware, as well as product donations to hospitals treating victims and rescue workers. Product donations were also made to Uzbekistan for care of Afghan refugees.

In 2001, AstraZeneca's overall community spend totalled \$19 million.

SAFETY

ACCIDENTS

We regret that four AstraZeneca employees died in accidents during 2001. Three members of staff died in separate road accidents in Asia, the US and Central Europe. A fourth died when two planes collided on the runway at Milan's Linate airport.

In addition to the extensive advanced driver training provided to AstraZeneca staff, a global guideline highlighting best practice in driver safety has been issued to further emphasise the need for improvement, especially for those who drive on company business.

KEY DATA

	2000	2001	Change %
AstraZeneca employees			
Number of accidents with injury* (per million hrs)	3.66	4.26	+16
Number of accidents with injury* and days lost (per million hrs)	2.32	3.04	+31

Contractors

	2000	2001	Change %
Number of accidents with injury* (per million hrs)	2.97	3.06	+3

There was an error in one of the frequency figures for 2000 in the previous CSR report. This has now been recalculated using the correct information.

*The injuries monitored are those which are classified as fatal, major or significant.

We are disappointed that there has been a deterioration in the statistics. However, it is accepted that the introduction of a new reporting system usually results in more reports of accidents and incidents. We believe this indicates a rise in awareness and understanding of what must be reported centrally. This should lead to greater learning to avoid further accidents and this is an area which will continue to be given high priority during 2002. Most injuries* were the result of slips, trips and falls, closely followed by vehicle and manual handling accidents.

Our emphasis on improving safety behaviour is intended to reduce the frequency of accidents and we are determined to succeed.

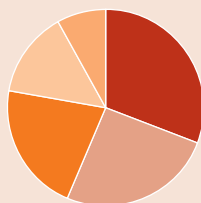
We are focusing on other safety and business interruption risks such as fire and natural hazards e.g. earthquakes and hurricanes. A programme of specialist audits is in place to ensure that these are minimised.

HEALTH

KEY DATA

	2000	2001	Change %
Number of occupational illnesses	310	364	+17
Frequency rate (per million hrs)	3.5	3.8	+9

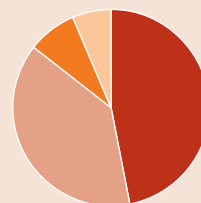
ACCIDENTS WITH INJURY*



- Slips/trips/falls 31%
- All others 26%
- Vehicle 21%
- Manual handling 14%
- Cuts 8%

Accidents with injury* to AstraZeneca employees and contractors in 2001: 448

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES



- Musculo-skeletal disorders 48%
- Work-related stress illness 38%
- Skin disorders 8%
- All others 6%

Occupational illnesses of AstraZeneca employees in 2001: 364

The increase in the frequency of occupational illness this year is, we believe, mainly due to improved reporting systems. We will be analysing the data carefully to identify any underlying issues. Upper limb disorders (associated with computer workstations, manufacturing and laboratory activities) and work-related stress are the major sources of illness.

EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT, CONSULTATION AND WELLBEING

DEVELOPMENT

AstraZeneca's continued success depends on our ability to attract and retain the best people. We aim to promote a culture that values, recognises and rewards outstanding performance and in which employees share a commitment to AstraZeneca's objectives and to delivering their personal best.

To help them achieve their best, we encourage and support our people in developing their potential to the full. All our managers are responsible for working with each member of their team to agree a personal development plan for that person,

aligned to business needs and tailored to the individual's skills and aspirations. Regular meetings with managers provide the opportunity to discuss work objectives and progress towards these, to plan any further personal development that may be required and to consider longer-term career goals.

CONSULTATION

We aim to maintain an open management style, keeping our 54,000 employees in 45 countries informed of all major business decisions and events. We use a range of communications media for this purpose, including emerging technologies such as web-casting.

A regular global employee survey provides employees with a comprehensive feedback channel and enables us to respond to the views of employees and monitor the success and impact of ongoing global initiatives.

As part of the ongoing response to the 2000 employee survey, in 2001 we focused on developing ways to reduce stress at work and help employees achieve a better work/life balance. In addition, members of our Senior Executive Team undertook a number of employee presentations worldwide to foster open dialogue and leadership visibility.

WELLBEING

We believe that if we are to expect people's energy and commitment at work, we must provide the right environment and ensure the physical and psychological wellbeing of our employees. Our WellBeing programmes around the world are designed with this in mind. They complement existing occupational health and safety programmes and include physical development, stress management and healthy nutrition. WellBeing programmes are under way in Brazil, Canada, France, Philippines, Sweden, the UK and the US. Best practice is being shared across AstraZeneca to encourage and help with similar activities in other locations. The Senior Executive Team has also made it a requirement that each function puts in place the improvement measures needed to make progress.

REMUNERATION

The AstraZeneca Annual Report and Form 20-F sets out the Company's remuneration policy and practice which is designed to attract, retain and motivate our people. Shareholders are given the opportunity at the Annual General Meeting to vote on the Report of the Board on the Remuneration of Directors.



THE ASTRAZENECA R&D SITE IN LUND, SWEDEN is tackling the issue of stress at work.

Our employee survey in 2000 found that stress at work is a major issue. Employees frequently have difficulty balancing the demands of work and home life. The R&D facility at Lund, Sweden, is trying to tackle stress at source as part of a WellBeing initiative for its 940 employees.

The sources of stress at Lund were investigated and undefined responsibility boundaries were found to be a particular problem. Workshops were held for managers and other employees to help reduce sources of stress and to provide advice on how to cope with it. About 70% of employees attended the workshops that have led to better defined responsibilities and the development of WellBeing action plans.

By March 2002 all departments will have agreed an action plan.

Management estimate that every dollar invested in the programme generates four dollars in reduced sick leave and improved productivity. The project has been so successful that other AstraZeneca facilities are adopting it. The Occupational Health Manager at Lund, Annika Svensson Dalgren, summed up what has been achieved: "There was a need to talk about stress related problems and we have made it legitimate to discuss these issues openly".

AIMING FOR CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

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AT THE HEART OF OUR CSR AGENDA IS OUR COMMITMENT TO GOOD SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE, WHICH IS AS STRONG AS EVER. WE AIM FOR CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT. OUR GOAL IS TO HAVE NO ACCIDENTS OR INCIDENTS AND TO MINIMISE OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT.





ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

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GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SOURCE

All gases are not equally potent in their contribution to the greenhouse effect and Global Warming Potential (GWP) is a way to measure their relative potencies, expressing each gas in tonnes of CO₂. The total GWP from all sources in 2001 was 1.853 Mte CO₂-equivalent, compared to 1.875 Mte CO₂-equivalent during 2000.

AstraZeneca's total greenhouse gas emissions comprise emissions from our in-house activities, transport, purchased electricity and propellant from some inhalation products. The propellant is released from products called pressurised Metered Dose Inhalers (pMDIs) when patients use them for the treatment of respiratory diseases such as asthma. CFCs, which contribute to ozone depletion as well as being greenhouse gases, are commonly used as propellants. As one of the world's largest producers of inhalers, AstraZeneca is making significant efforts in the reformulation of pMDIs, replacing CFC propellants with HFC. AstraZeneca is also leading the way in replacing CFC inhalers with more environmentally-friendly dry powder, nebulising liquid and nasal pump systems. These measures lead to a significant decrease in emissions.

ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

KEY DATA

	2000	2001	Change %
Energy consumption (GWh)	1,950	2,038	+5
Index (kWh/\$ sales)	0.123	0.119	-3
CO₂ emitted (Mte)*	0.534	0.547	+2
Index (kg/\$ sales)	0.034	0.032	-6

* The GhG Protocol guidance and factors have been used to calculate CO₂ emissions from both years.

ENERGY USE

The total energy use at our facilities in 2001 rose by 5% over the previous year due to increased activities. However, our energy consumption relative to our sales has been reduced. Our main energy sources are electricity (41%) and natural gas (37%). District heating schemes provide 7% of our energy, with much reduced CO₂ emissions. Manufacturing activities account for the majority (67%) of our energy consumption.

EMISSIONS FROM ENERGY USE

Our total emissions from heating, lighting and in-house processes were 0.547 million tonnes CO₂.

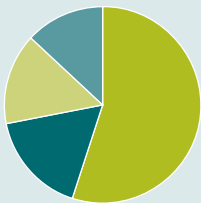
2001 is the first year that these emissions have been calculated using the GHG Protocol guidelines (<http://www.ghgprotocol.org>) and emission factors. Figures for 2000 have been recalculated on this basis. The data show the CO₂ emissions have risen by 2% but relative to our increased sales they have fallen by 6%.

Our corporate objective is to reduce the growth in our CO₂ emissions by 20% from a 1998 baseline. We have a strategy for achieving this in two main ways: using energy with lower CO₂ emissions, and improving internal energy efficiency. This initiative is expected to deliver a saving equivalent to over 100,000 tonnes of CO₂ by the 2005 deadline.

EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT

It is difficult to produce accurate data for emissions from transport because of the large number of vehicle and plane journeys made in a year. Our best estimate for 2001 is 0.28 Mte of CO₂ accounting for about 30% of our carbon dioxide emissions (15% of our total greenhouse gas emissions).

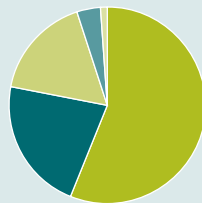
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



- Released from products 55%
- Purchased electricity 17%
- Transport 15%
- In-house operations 13%

Total GWP in 2001: 1.853 Mte

HAZARDOUS WASTE



- Incineration with energy recovery 56%
- Incineration without energy recovery 22%
- Other treatment (e.g. biological, chemical) 17%
- Recycled 4%
- Landfill 1%

Total hazardous waste in 2001: 36,000 te



THE ASTRAZENECA HAEDO SITE IN ARGENTINA has a range of programmes focused on environmental issues.

VOC

KEY DATA

	2000	2001	Change %
VOC emissions to air (te)	365	345	-5
Index (mg/\$ sales)	23	20	-13

VOC emitted to air from facilities

We continue to reduce the amount of volatile organic solvents emitted from our facilities. Replacement or upgrading of the existing abatement plants has continued to reduce emissions of VOCs during 2001.

CFC

KEY DATA

	2000	2001	Change %
CFC 11 eq. emissions to air from facilities (te)	0.4	0.3	-25
Index (mg/\$ sales)	0.025	0.018	-28

CFCs emitted to air from facilities

We are gradually replacing all CFCs used in refrigeration with refrigerant gases, which have no ozone-depleting potential and substantially lower global warming potential.

KEY DATA

	2000	2001	Change %
CFC emissions to air from used products (CFC11 equivalent) (te)	130	110	-15
Index (mg/\$ sales)	8.2	6.4	-22

CFCs emitted to air from inhalation products.

The reduction of CFC emissions from inhalation products is due to the development of alternatives to CFC-driven metered dose inhalers. In 2001 our dry powder inhaler (*Turbuhaler*), pump spray (*Rhinocort*) and nebulising suspension (*Pulmicort*) contributed to a 480 tonne reduction in CFC use.

WASTE AND RECYCLING

KEY DATA

	2000	2001	Change %
Hazardous waste (g/\$ sales)	2.0	2.1	+5
Other waste (g/\$ sales)	1.9	1.7	-10

WASTE

Our operations generated 36,000 tonnes of hazardous waste and 29,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste. The quantity of hazardous waste increased by 16% due to production changes, limited capacity for recycling of solvents on site and increased production.

RECYCLING

We aim to recycle as much waste as we can and to minimise the quantity sent for landfill. 4% of hazardous waste and 26% of non-hazardous waste was recycled. 56 % of hazardous waste and 22 % of non-hazardous waste was incinerated with energy recovery.

non-recycled materials and marketing people were concerned that consumers would reject the new packaging, which is brown on the inside instead of white. They began a special advertising campaign to emphasise the environmental benefits of the new packaging. The recycled packaging was a hit not only with consumers but also with the government, which translates into recognition in the form of tax benefits. The site also recycles paper and plastics.

AstraZeneca is also working to tackle the challenge of Argentina's forests, two thirds of which have been lost during the twentieth century. This causes run-off and soil erosion, leading to increased flooding and sedimentation of the water supply.

WATER USE AND DISCHARGES

KEY DATA

	2000*	2001	Change %
Water used (million cubic metres)	6.2	6.6	+6
Index (litres/\$ sales)	0.39	0.39	0

Discharged Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (Tonnes)

	1,500	1,300	-13
Index (milligrams/\$ sales)	95	76	-20

* The data for 2000 has been corrected in the light of improved information.

We measure the water we use and the load that our effluents place on the aquatic environment. Water use has increased due to expanding operations. Chemical oxygen demand (a measure of the amount of oxygen taken from water) decreased due to changes in processes with high environmental load.

UNPLANNED RELEASES

	2000	2001
Unplanned releases contained within site boundary	31	24
Unplanned releases not contained	7	12

More information on these issues and others including land use, products and purchasing is available on our website www.astrazeneca.com

The Haedo site, located about 30 km from downtown Buenos Aires, has a long history in Argentina. It was the first Astra branch outside of Scandinavia and dates from the 1940s.

When Argentina began its national recycling programme in 1995, the company geared up an already active SHE programme to focus on environmental issues. Paper recycling became a major goal at the site, and more significantly, every aspect of the packaging process was reviewed. This meant modifications to packaging equipment throughout the plant.

The site also had to tackle concerns about consumer reaction to recycled packaging. Recycled materials look very different from

AstraZeneca recently set up a website at www.proyectoplantAZ.com.ar. This site has links to organisations working in palaeontology, natural history and expeditions. Eduardo Frydman, Production Manager and SHE Coordinator says: "We have made a compact with the environment, and the resulting recognition of AstraZeneca as a green company in Argentina has enhanced our reputation in this country."

FURTHER INFORMATION

This Summary Report is designed to capture the main points of our 2001 performance. More detailed information about our policies and commitment to corporate social responsibility is given on our website: www.astrazeneca.com.

This includes information about other areas of public interest such as:

ACCESS TO MEDICINES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Although AstraZeneca is not a company with a strong history of infectious diseases affecting the developing world, we are committed to a role in the future through our ongoing R&D programme including our investment in infection research in Boston, US and tuberculosis research in India. We shall also argue for the establishment of creative, carefully constructed policies which will drive

long-term improvements in healthcare for the developing world.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

We recognise that the shift in emphasis from chemistry to biochemistry and biology within the pharmaceutical industry demands consideration. The potential social and environmental impact of new practices must be examined carefully before they are introduced.

PHARMACEUTICALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The manufacture of pharmaceuticals is very highly regulated and we aim to minimise the amounts of any of our products being released into the environment in effluent discharges from our facilities.

CARE AND USE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

In our research and development, we use the most modern scientific knowledge and techniques available. These include both animal studies and non-animal techniques, such as computer modelling. We take our responsibility towards the animals we study very seriously and have a strict policy on the care and use of laboratory animals.

CONTACTS

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