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# Fagron Carbon Footprint 2022

13 March 2023

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As a global company with the purpose to create the future of personalizing medicine, Fagron aims to produce all products ethically and responsibly.

## About Fagron

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Fagron is global leading player in pharmaceutical compounding and supplies products and services to hospitals, pharmacies, clinics, and patients in over 35 countries worldwide.

### Purpose

Fagron's purpose is: "Together we create the future of personalizing medicine". Together we enable pharmacists, prescribers, hospitals, and industry to provide quality, safety and service for their patients. We create value in healthcare by offering the entire range of products and services for compounding personalized medicine. Personalization of treatment makes it easier to meet individual patient's need and increases effectiveness, quality, safety and reduces healthcare cost.

### Our areas of work

Fagron is a vertically integrated player that is active throughout the value chain of pharmaceutical compounding and sterile outsourcing services. The company delivers, among other things, Essentials, Brands, Compounding Services, and Premium Pharmaceuticals to its customers.

### Our strategy

Fagron strives to be the global leader in Essentials and Brands and the leading global platform for sterile outsourcing services and realize sustainable and profitable growth.

### Our drivers

Our drivers are demographics, personalization, accessibility, and sustainability.

## Our ESG commitment

### Our commitment

Fagron aims to produce all products ethically and responsibly.

We strive to protect our stakeholders by delivering products that meet all relevant quality and safety standards, lowering our environmental impact, providing benefits to our people, taking responsibility in our supply chain, and giving back to the communities in which we operate.

### ESG strategy

We see our Environmental, Social, and Governance Strategy as a living document because Fagron, our stakeholders, and the world are continuously changing.

Fagron conducts an annual materiality assessment to determine the environmental, social, and governance topics to include in our ESG strategy.

We divide the ESG topics into five categories:

- Low impact on the Environment
- Benefits to Our People
- Responsibility in our Supply Chain
- Giving back
- Good Governance

### Sustainable Development Goals

Fagron endorses all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined by the United Nations in 2015. We have selected five SDGs to focus our efforts on.

### Progress on ESG targets

Progress on all ESG targets can be found at [www.fagron.com/ESG](http://www.fagron.com/ESG).

# Our ESG Categories



**Low impact on  
the Environment**



**Benefits to  
Our People**



**Responsibility  
in Supply Chain**



**Giving back**



**Good  
Governance**



# Fagron Carbon Footprint 2022

At Fagron, we continuously try to reduce the impact of our operations on the environment. We actively reduce our impact by setting ambitious targets on the environmental topics that are material for Fagron. We actively work on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.

## Introduction

Environmental, Social, and Governance topics are becoming increasingly important for Fagron. This includes topics such as carbon footprint, human rights, and waste management. Fagron has strong ambitions regarding climate change impact reduction (carbon footprint reduction). The aim is to reduce the carbon intensity by approximately 30% between 2019 and 2025 (a 5% reduction per year). In August 2019, Fagron concluded a credit facility where the interest level is linked to Fagron's sustainability objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Annual global KPIs (compared to 2019), effective from 1 January 2020, are:

- Energy consumption: 3% reduction in carbon intensity (18% in 2025);
- Business travel:
  - Car emissions: 10% reduction in carbon intensity (60% in 2025);
  - Flight emissions: 4% reduction in carbon intensity (24% in 2025);
- Installation of solar panels that reduce the carbon intensity by 0.4 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per million € turnover (same in 2025).

This document describes the carbon footprint calculations (greenhouse gas emissions inventory) carried out by Fagron for the year 2022.

The carbon footprint of 2019 is the reference year for all carbon footprint reports until 2026.

## Organizational boundaries and scope

### Organizational boundaries

Fagron reports, over the carbon footprint of the Fagron Group companies, in accordance with operational control. We only include companies in the carbon footprint if they have been part of the Fagron Group the entire year. For example, we acquired our facility in Mexico in 2019, so we include the carbon footprint and the turnover for the first time in the 2020 carbon footprint.

Appendix A gives an overview of the companies in the Restricted Group per year.

### Scope

We include all greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 and the greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 3 related to business travel. For Scope 3 Business Travel we consider only air travel and car travel. Other types of business travel such as the use of a rental car during business trips and use of public transportation (e.g. train, bus) are not included in the calculation, since they are not material in comparison to air and car travel.

The table below gives an overview of the topics included in the Fagron Carbon Footprint. For all topics, we include all greenhouse gas emissions.

	Scope		
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Energy use	Fuel use in owned/leased facilities	Purchased electricity and heating used in owned/leased facilities <sup>1</sup>	-
Refrigerants	Fugitive emissions from refrigerants in owned/leased facilities	-	-
Business travel – car	Fuel use in owned/leased cars	Electricity use in owned/leased cars	Business travel by employee-owned cars <sup>2 3</sup>
Business travel – air	-	-	Business travel by plane

<sup>1</sup> Purchased electricity minus electricity used on-site for charging of electric/hybrid-cars.

<sup>2</sup> Car use paid for by Fagron through reimbursement of fuel use or reimbursement per kilometer/mile.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding business travel paid for via a mobility budget.

### **Timeframe considered**

For the energy usage of all the locations listed in Appendix A, we calculate the energy usage based on all the bills which we have received up to 18th January 2022. For the months without bills, an estimate is made for the month either assuming 10% year-on-year increase (if data for 2021 is available) or constant with the previous month (if data for 2021 is not available or if the most recent month is a better representation).

### **Business travel – air**

Business travel by Air includes all greenhouse gas emissions due to business travel by plane. This topic falls under scope 3. We determine the activity data based on reported flights. Flights have been reported by the Fagron group's companies as individual flights by one person on a specific date (e.g., Employee 1 flew on 12 February 2020 from Amsterdam/AMS to New York/JFK). We have determined all flight distances by calculating the distance between the location of the two airports.

We book all single intercontinental flights in business class. All other flights conventionally occur in economy class unless an unexpected upgrade has occurred. We do not monitor the latter.

### **Business travel – car**

Business travel by Car includes all greenhouse gas emissions due to travel by car for business purposes. Business travel by Car includes:

- Scope 1: Fuel use for cars owned and leased by Fagron. If available, we use the exact fuel use. Otherwise, we estimate the amount of fuel use based on the known distance traveled and the vehicles' fuel efficiency as indicated by the lease company. In a few rare cases, the exact distance traveled is unknown, then an estimate is made based on the difference between the mileage reported for two services of the car by servicing company.
- Scope 2: Electricity use for cars owned and leased by Fagron. If available, we use the exact electricity use.

Otherwise, we estimate the amount of electricity use based on the known distance traveled and the vehicles' electric efficiency as indicated by the lease company.

- Scope 3: Business travel in cars owned by employees, compensated for by Fagron. This can be either when Fagron pays for the distance traveled (e.g., kilometer or mile compensation) or the exact fuel use, if this is declared via a receipt or a fuel card, is used by the employee paid for by Fagron.

Fagron employees use lease cars both for business travel and for commuting to/from work. We do not distinguish between these two and include all lease car use under scope 1 (fuel use) or scope 2 (electricity use). In some cases, employees may use a fuel card when they are in between lease cars. We do not monitor this, and we assume that all fuel use via a fuel card given to an employee for use with a lease car is used for that purpose.

Some employees receive a budget for mobility, including business travel and commuting to/from work. The employee is free to determine the preferred mobility option, which means neither the mode of transport nor the distance traveled is known. Therefore, the scope 3 business travel by car or business travel by public transportation does not include the budget for mobility. Also excluded from this category is car travel from (long-term) consultants that Fagron indirectly pays for via the consultancy fee.

Most car travel occurs within the country in which the car is leased. In the case of electricity use (for an electric or hybrid car), we assume that all charging occurs in the country where the car is leased or owned (for location-based reporting) and at the facility where the employee is employed (for market-based reporting). Not all electricity use for our plug-in hybrid/full-electric cars that occurred in 2022 has been billed yet. In some cases, the electricity use is only billed per quarter. In this case an estimate has been made.

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### **Energy use**

Energy use includes all greenhouse gas emissions due to energy use in the facilities we own or lease. Energy use includes:

- Scope 1: Fuel used in facilities owned and leased by Fagron. This includes fuel used for heating purposes and to generate electricity in case of a power failure. Fuel use per facility is based on invoices of billed energy.
- Scope 2: Purchased electricity and heat used in facilities owned and leased by Fagron. Electricity and heat purchases are based on received invoices.

We do not include facilities that we lease but sub-lease in the carbon footprint. That means that any fuel or electricity used in such a facility is not included.

Not all energy use that occurred in 2022 has been billed yet. In this case, an estimate has been made of the energy use for these months.

### **Electricity used from own solar panels**

Electricity used from own solar panels includes all greenhouse gas emissions that are not emitted because we produce electricity with solar panels on our own roof, and consume the produced electricity. All electricity sold to the grid is not seen as reducing greenhouse gas emissions in our own facilities. In those locations where we have two separate meters (purchase and feed in meter) we calculate the electricity from own solar panels by subtracting the electricity fed into the grid from the total production of the solar panels as registered by the solar panel inverter. In those locations where we only have a net meter we assume that we consume all electricity that is registered by the solar panel inverter.

### **Refrigerants**

Refrigerants include all greenhouse gas emissions due to leakage of refrigerants in the facilities that we lease or own. Facilities that we lease but sub-lease to another tenant are not included in the carbon footprint.

That means that any refrigerant used in such a facility is not included.

We determine leakage of refrigerants by the addition of refrigerants during maintenance of refrigerators, cooling, and air conditioning installations.

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## Methodology and emission factors

### Greenhouse gas emissions

We calculate our greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.<sup>4</sup> In addition to the location-based methodology results, we have added for the first time the market-based methodology for Scope 2.

We calculate greenhouse gas emissions by multiplying activity data such as liters of diesel use with their respective emission factor. Different sources have been used to determine the emission factors (in kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq) of the various energy carriers, electricity sources, refrigerants, and business travel modalities. All emission factors used can be found in Appendix B.

### GHG emission intensity

Part of Fagron's strategy is to acquire new companies to integrate into the Fagron Group. We, therefore, calculate greenhouse gas emission intensity by dividing the total greenhouse gas emissions (location-based) in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>-eq by the Group turnover in million €. For the years 2020 to 2025 greenhouse gas emission intensity, we normalize the turnover with the average 2019 exchange rate to counteract any positive or negative impact of fluctuating exchange rates of, e.g., Brazilian Real to Euro.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{GHG emission intensity} \\ &= \frac{\text{GHG emissions in metric ton CO}_2 - \text{eq}}{\text{million € turnover (2019 exchange rate)}} \end{aligned}$$

### Energy use

To determine the total energy use for the Fagron Group, we consider the energy consumption within the facilities in scope (electricity and fuel used for heating, cooling, steam) as well as energy consumption in the cars owned and leased (electricity use, diesel, and petrol use). An overview of the conversion factors used can be found in Appendix C.

### Energy use intensity

We calculate the annual energy intensity by dividing the total energy use by the Group turnover in million €. For the year 2020 to 2025 energy use intensity, we normalize the turnover with the average 2019 exchange rate.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Energy use intensity} \\ &= \frac{\text{Energy use in GJ}}{\text{million € turnover (2019 exchange rate)}} \end{aligned}$$

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<sup>4</sup> Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. World Business Council for Sustainable Development.



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## Reporting and control processes

### Reporting process

All companies within scope with a carbon footprint of 50 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq or more per year report their data every month via the bookkeeping system that Fagron uses. They also submit a background excel file. All integrated companies with a carbon footprint below 50 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per year report quarterly.

### Control process

All data submitted is checked for consistency at least quarterly by the Global ESG officer by:

- Comparing data over the years for any significant changes.
- Requesting of invoices for electricity use and natural gas use. Invoices for electricity use and natural gas use have been requested and all submitted data checked with these invoices.
- Requesting of invoices for flights and car travel, in case they are significant.

### Recalculation of carbon footprint and energy use

Fagron is a company with a Buy & Build strategy. This means that significant acquisitions are conducted each year. Last year we had defined that we would recalculate the carbon footprint and energy use when a threshold of 10% carbon footprint increase due to acquisitions has been surpassed. We estimate that if we recalculate our 2019 base year emissions now by correcting for acquisitions from 2020 to 2022, the absolute increase would be approximately 0%.

After careful consideration we have concluded that recalculating leads to a large monitoring burden especially the closer we get to 2025. Not recalculating leads to underestimating emissions in the base year, and therefore makes achieving our carbon footprint targets more challenging. Our new recalculation policy is to only recalculate if the total emissions of divestments surpass the emissions of acquired companies.

We do recalculate the carbon footprint when changes in emission factors or significant changes in activity data occur. This 2022 carbon footprint is largely based on location-based emissions factors for electricity use from 2021 (EU) and 2020 (USA), because 2022 emission factors have not been published yet. Recalculation occurs once, when all location-based emissions factors have been published. Ideally for publication in the annual report one year after the first publication. This means that the 2022 carbon footprint will be restated for the 2022 annual report, the first half of 2023 or in the 2023 annual report (depending on when the USA location-based emission factors are published).

## 2022 Carbon Footprint

### Greenhouse gas emissions

All greenhouse gas emissions are given in CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. There were no biogenic emissions in Scope 1 and 3.

The location-based emissions are lower than the market-based emissions for electricity use (Scope 2). This is due to the fact that for a large number of locations, there is no emission factor available from the electricity supplier. In line with the Greenhouse Protocol, residual market-mix emission factors have been selected. These factors are generally higher than location-based emission factors for electricity.

### Greenhouse gas emission intensity – location-based

The total turnover in 2022 was 645.3 million € with the average 2019 exchange rate for all currencies other than Euro. The greenhouse gas emission intensity is shown in the table below.

**Greenhouse gas emissions 2022 (in metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq)**

	2022 - location-based	2022 - market-based
<b>Scope 1: Direct emissions</b>	<b>2 913</b>	<b>2 913</b>
Emissions from fuel use in operations	1 867	1 867
Emissions from fuel use in owned/leased cars	787	787
Fugitive emissions from refrigerants	259	259
<b>Scope 2: Energy indirect emissions</b>	<b>6 827</b>	<b>8 444</b>
Emissions from purchased electricity	6 731	8 302
Emissions from purchased heat	67	67
Emissions from purchased electricity – car	29	75
<b>Scope 3: Other indirect emissions</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 847</b>
Employee business travel (excluding owned/leased cars) – car	207	207
Employee business travel – air	1 640	1 604
<b>Total emissions (Scope 1/2/3)</b>	<b>11 587</b>	<b>13 204</b>

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

**Greenhouse gas emissions intensity 2022 (in metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per million € turnover)**

	2022 - location-based
Scope 1: Direct emissions	4.51
Scope 2: Energy indirect emissions	13.09
Scope 3: Other indirect emissions	2.86
<b>Total emissions (Scope 1/2/3) – location-based</b>	<b>20.46</b>

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

## Energy use

Total energy use is shown in the table below. There was no fuel consumption from renewable sources in 2022.

Total electricity use in our facilities in 2022 was 25 089 723 kWh. Of this use 19.5% was from renewable electricity, either purchased or produced with solar panels on our facilities.

## Energy use intensity

The total turnover in 2022 was 645.3 million € with the average 2019 exchange rate for all currencies other than Euro. That makes for a total energy intensity of 215.9 GJ per million € turnover.

### Energy use 2022 (in GJ)

	Quantity	Unit	Conversion factor to MJ <sup>5</sup>	GJ energy use
<b>Used in facilities</b>				
Electricity purchased	24 367 382	kWh	3.60	87 723
<i>Of which renewable electricity</i>	4 178 285	kWh	3.60	15 042
<i>Of which non-renewable electricity</i>	20 189 097	kWh	3.60	72 681
Electricity generated and used	722 341	kWh	3.60	2 600
Natural gas – low caloric	432 667	Nm <sup>3</sup>	35.17	15 217
Natural gas – high caloric	482 998	Nm <sup>3</sup>	39.76	19 206
Diesel use in facilities	40 996	L	36.07	1 479
LPG use in facilities	6 434	L	24.34	157
Heat purchased	1 109 754	MJ	1.00	1 110
<b>Use for leased/owned cars</b>				
Petrol	178 771	L	33.12	5 921
Diesel	143 242	L	36.07	5 166
Electricity	205 262	kWh	3.60	739
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>139 316</b>

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix C.

## Change in Carbon Footprint 2022 in comparison with 2019

### Change in carbon footprint – location-based

The change in carbon footprint is shown in the table below. The increase in emissions from fuel use and electricity use is largely due to the acquisition of additional companies, 18 additional facilities were included in the 2022 carbon footprint that were acquired in 2019 or 2020. The increase in emissions from purchased electricity for use in our lease cars, is a testament to the effort that we are putting into electrifying our car fleet.

Change in greenhouse gas emissions between 2019 and 2022 (in metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq)

	2019	2022	Change	% Change
<b>Scope 1: Direct emissions</b>	<b>2 818</b>	<b>3 913</b>	<b>+ 95</b>	<b>+ 3%</b>
Emissions from fuel use in operations	1 522	1 867	+ 344	+ 23%
Emissions from fuel use in owned/leased cars	1 136	787	- 349	- 31%
Fugitive emissions from refrigerants	159	259	+ 100	+ 62%
<b>Scope 2: Energy indirect emissions</b>	<b>7 714</b>	<b>8 444</b>	<b>+ 730</b>	<b>+ 9%</b>
Emissions from purchased electricity	7 676	8 302	+ 626	+ 8%
Emissions from purchased heat	34	67	+ 33	+ 97%
Emissions from purchased electricity – car	4	75	+ 71	+ 1 800%
<b>Scope 3: Other indirect emissions</b>	<b>2 477</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>- 630</b>	<b>- 25%</b>
Employee business travel (excluding owned/leased cars) – car	244	207	- 37	- 15%
Employee business travel – air	2 233	1 640	- 593	- 27%
<b>Total emissions (Scope 1/2/3) – location-based</b>	<b>13 009</b>	<b>13 204</b>	<b>+ 195</b>	<b>+ 1%</b>

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

## Change in greenhouse gas emission intensity – location - based

The change in greenhouse gas emission intensity is shown per Scope in the table below.

### Change in greenhouse gas intensity between 2019 and 2022 (in metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per million € turnover)

	2019	2022	Change	% Change
Scope 1: Direct emissions	5.56	4.51	- 1.05	- 19%
Scope 2: Energy indirect emissions	15.22	13.09	- 2.14	- 14%
Scope 3: Other indirect emissions	4.89	2.86	- 2.03	- 41%
<b>Total emissions (Scope 1/2/3) – location-based</b>	<b>25.67</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>- 5.21</b>	<b>- 20%</b>

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

## Change in energy use 2022 in comparison with 2019

### Change in energy use

The change in energy use is shown in the table below.

Change in energy use between 2019 and 2022 (in GJ)				
	2019	2022	Change	% Change
<b>Used in facilities</b>				
Electricity purchased	75 184	87 723	+ 12 539	
Electricity generated and used	230	2 600	+ 2 370	
Natural gas – low caloric	12 027	15 217	+ 3 190	
Natural gas – high caloric	17 306	19 206	+ 1 900	
Diesel use in facilities	276	1 479	+ 1 203	
LPG use in facilities	54	157	+ 103	
Heat purchased	805	1 110	+ 305	
<b>Use for leased/owned cars</b>				
Petrol	4 332	5 921	+ 1 589	
Diesel	10 906	5 166	- 5 740	
Electricity	38	739	+ 701	
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 159</b>	<b>139 520</b>	<b>+ 18 157</b>	<b>+ 15%</b>

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

## Change in energy intensity

The change in energy use intensity is shown in the table below.

### Change in energy use intensity between 2019 and 2022 (in GJ per million € turnover)

	2019	2022	Change	% Change
<b>Used in facilities</b>				
Electricity purchased	148.4	135.9	-12.43	
Electricity generated and used	0.5	4.0	+ 3.58	
Natural gas – low caloric	23.7	23.6	- 0.15	
Natural gas – high caloric	34.2	29.8	- 4.39	
Diesel use in facilities	0.5	2.3	+ 1.75	
LPG use in facilities	0.1	0.2	+ 0.14	
Heat purchased	1.6	1.7	+ 0.13	
<b>Use for leased/owned cars</b>				
Petrol	8.5	9.2	0.63	
Diesel	21.5	8.0	-13.52	
Electricity	0.1	1.1	1.07	
<b>Total</b>	<b>239.1</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>- 23.20</b>	<b>- 10%</b>

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

## Carbon footprint per emission category

### Greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emission intensity – location-based

All greenhouse gas emissions are given in CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. There were no biogenic emissions in Scope 1 and 3. The total turnover in 2022 was 645.3 million € with the average 2019 exchange rate for all currencies other than Euro. The greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emission intensity are shown in the table below.

**Greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emission intensity 2022**

	<b>Emission</b>	<b>Emission intensity</b>
Energy use	10 236 <sup>6</sup> metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	15.86 <sup>7</sup> metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq per million € turnover
Refrigerants	259 metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	0.40 metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq per million € turnover
Business travel – air	1 640 metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	2.54 metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq per million € turnover
Business travel – car	1 069 metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	1.66 metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq per million € turnover
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 204</b> <b>metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b>	<b>20.46</b> <b>metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per million € turnover</b>
<i>Solar panels (if electricity were purchased)</i>	235 metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	0.36 metric ton CO <sub>2</sub> -eq per million € turnover

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

<sup>6</sup> Total emissions of energy use, if no solar panels would have been installed, would have been 10 470 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.

<sup>7</sup> Total emissions of energy use, if no solar panels would have been installed, is 16.23 ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per million € turnover.



**Change in greenhouse gas emission intensity**  
**- location-based**

**Change in greenhouse gas intensity between 2019 and 2022**  
**(in metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per million € turnover)**

	2019	2022	Change	% Change
Energy use <sup>8</sup>	18.27	16.23	- 2.05	- 11%
Solar panels (if electricity were purchased)	- 0.05	- 0.36	- 0.31	
Refrigerants	0.31	0.40	+ 0.09	
Business travel – air	4.41	2.54	- 1.87	- 42%
Business travel – car	2.73	1.66	- 1.07	- 39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.67</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>- 5.22</b>	<b>- 20%</b>

Note: Due to rounding, not all numbers might add up.

<sup>8</sup> Total emissions if no solar panels would have been installed.

## Results compared to targets

Fagron had five carbon footprint targets in 2022. Four of these are shown in the table below. In addition, Fagron aims to reduce the carbon intensity by 0.4 ton of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per million € turnover by installing solar panels. In 2022 this reduction was 0.36 ton of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq per million € turnover. This means that Fagron has achieved 4 out of 5 carbon footprint targets for 2022.

### Results 2022 compared to targets

	% Change compared to 2019	Target for 2022 compared to 2019	Target achieved?
Energy use <sup>9</sup>	- 11.0%	-9%	Yes
Business travel – air	- 42%	-12%	Yes
Business travel – car	- 39%	-30%	Yes
<b>Total</b>	<b>- 20%</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>Yes</b>

<sup>9</sup> Total emissions if no solar panels would have been installed.

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## Appendix A – Integrated companies

Appendix A is available at request.

## Appendix B – Emission factors

### Emission factors – location-based and market-based

Air travel	EF	Source	Unit
Long distance (business class) <i>This emission factor is used for flights longer than 3000 km.</i>	0.429	UK Government 2022 <sup>1</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / km
Medium distance <i>This emission factor is used for flights between 1000 and 3000 km.</i>	0.151	UK Government 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / km
Short distance <i>This emission factor is used for flights shorter than 1000 km.</i>	0.246	UK Government 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / km
Car travel	EF	Source	Unit
Diesel <sup>2</sup>	2.657	CO2emissiefactoren.nl 2022 (updated 2021) <sup>3</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / liter
Petrol	2.377	CO2emissiefactoren.nl 2022 (updated 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / liter
Electricity	See electricity use per location		
Car travel compensated	0.171	UK Government 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / km

<sup>1</sup> UK Government 2022. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. 2022 Government greenhouse gas conversion factors for company reporting.

<sup>2</sup> Assumed to be 100% fossil diesel, because the exact percentage of bio-diesel per country is difficult to determine.

<sup>3</sup> 2022 Lijst CO<sub>2</sub>-emissiefactoren. CO2emissiefactoren.nl

Energy use	EF	Source	Unit
Natural gas – low caloric <i>This emission factor is used for natural gas use in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands.</i>	1.788	CO2emissiefactoren.nl 2022 (updated 2022)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / Nm <sup>3</sup>
Natural gas – high caloric <i>Thus emission factor is used for natural gas use in all other countries.</i>	2.016	UK Government 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / Nm <sup>3</sup>
LPG	1.631	CO2emissiefactoren.nl 2022 (updated 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / liter
Heat Czech Republic	0.172	Czech Republic District Heating (data 2020) <sup>4</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / MJ
Heat Denmark	0.020	Danish Energy Agency, 2021 (data 2020) <sup>5</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / MJ
Heat Netherlands	0.023	CO2emissiefactoren.nl 2022 (updated 2022)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / MJ

Refrigerants	EF	Source	Unit
R22	1810	California Air Resources Board <sup>6</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kg
R404a	3900	California Air Resources Board	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kg
R407c	1774	California Air Resources Board	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kg
R410a	2088	California Air Resources Board	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kg

<sup>4</sup> Sustainability report 2021. EP Infrastructure. 2022.

<sup>5</sup> Energy Statistics 2020. Danish Energy Agency. 2021.

<sup>6</sup> High-GWP Refrigerants. California Air Resources Board. 2020.

## Emission factors – location-based

Energy use	EF	Source	Unit
Electricity Belgium	0.154	EEA, 2022 (data 2021) <sup>7</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Brazil	0.126	MCTIC, 2022 (data 2021) <sup>8</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity China	0.581	Chinese Government, 2022 (data 2021) <sup>9</sup>	
Electricity Colombia	0.203	UPME, 2021 (data 2020) <sup>10</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Croatia	0.138	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Czech Republic	0.442	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Denmark	0.130	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity France	0.067	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Germany	0.402	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Greece	0.604	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Israel	0.624	IEC, 2021 (data 2020) <sup>11</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Italy	0.247	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Mexico	0.423	Mexican Government, 2022 (data 2021) <sup>12</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Netherlands	0.418	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Poland	0.750	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity South-Africa	1.058	ESKOM, 2022 (data 2021) <sup>13</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Spain	0.232	EEA, 2022 (data 2021)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity UK	0.193	UK Government, 2022 (data 2021) <sup>14</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh

<sup>7</sup> Greenhouse gas emission intensity of electricity generation. European Energy Agency. 2022.

<sup>8</sup> Inventarios Corporativos. Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovações. 2022.

<sup>9</sup> Chinese Government, 2022 Corporate GHG Reporting announcement. 2022.

<sup>10</sup> Cálculo del factor de emisiones de la red Energía Eléctrica en Colombia para 2020. UPME. 2021.

<sup>11</sup> IEC, Environmental report for 2021. 2022.

<sup>12</sup> Factor de Emisión del Sistema Eléctrico Nacional 2020. Gobierno de México. 2021.

<sup>13</sup> ESKOM, 2021 Carbon Footprint Report. 2022.

<sup>14</sup> UK Government, Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2021. 2022.

Electricity USA ERCT	0.373	EPA, EGrid 2022 (data 2020) <sup>15</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity USA FRCC	0.380	EPA, EGrid 2022 (data 2020)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity USA MROW	0.448	EPA, EGrid 2022 (data 2020)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity USA NWPP	0.274	EPA, EGrid 2022 (data 2020)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity USA RMPA	0.522	EPA, EGrid 2022 (data 2020)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity USA SPNO	0.436	EPA, EGrid 2022 (data 2020)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh

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<sup>15</sup> EGrid. EPA 2020. 2022.

## Emission factors – market-based

Energy use	EF	Source	Unit
Electricity AnazaoHealth – Las Vegas	0.279	Green-E, Residual Mix Emission Rates, 2022 (2020 data) - NWPP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity AnazaoHealth – Tampa (Hoover) Electricity AnazaoHealth – Tampa (Hangar)	0.381	Green-E, Residual Mix Emission Rates, 2022 (2020 data) - FRCC	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Apodan/Fagron Nordic	0.000	Green electricity contract with Mødstrom.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Belgium – Bornem	0.149	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Belgium – Deux-Acren Electricity Belgium – Nazareth	0.000	Green electricity contract with Lampiris, delivered by Total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Colombia – Bogota (Calle 163) Electricity Colombia – Bogota (Calle 95) Electricity Colombia – Medellín Electricity Colombia – Chía	Assumed to be the same as location-based, no residual grid mix available.		
Electricity Croatia – Donja Zelina Electricity Croatia – Soblinec Electricity Croatia – Zagreb	0.466	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Czech Republic – Olomouc Electricity Czech Republic – Prague	0.550	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Dr. Kulich Pharma – Hradec Kralove Electricity Dr. Kulich Pharma – Otokovice Electricity Dr. Kulich Pharma – Ricany (Pharmacy) Electricity Dr. Kulich Pharma – Ricany (Warehouse)	0.550	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Excipiente (Office) Electricity Excipiente (Warehouse) Electricity Fagron Brazil (Office) Electricity Fagron Brazil (Warehouse) Electricity Fagron Distribution Brazil Electricity Fagron Labs - Ortofarma	0.0625	Totum, Cálculo do Mix Residual do Brasil para ano calendário 2020. 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Fagron Netherlands - Capelle aan de IJssel	0.264	Stroometiket Engie 2021, 2022.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Fagron Netherlands - Oude Beijerland	0.000	Owner from which we lease the building has indicated that they purchase renewable electricity.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Fagron Services Brazil (FSBR 1) Electricity Fagron Services Brazil (FSBR 2)	0.0625	Totum, Cálculo do Mix Residual do Brasil para ano calendário 2020. 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh



Electricity Fagron Services Netherlands	0.000	Covered by green electricity certificates.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Fagron Services Northern Europe – Cracow Electricity Fagron Services Northern Europe – Trzebinia	0.395	Partly covered by renewable electricity certificates, rest based on AIB. European Residual mixes. For 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Fagron Steriele Bereidingsapotheek	0.196	Partly covered by renewable energy certificates, rest Stroometiket from Engie 2021, 2022.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Fagron Technologies Brazil	0.0625	Totum, Cálculo do Mix Residual do Brasil para ano calendário 2020. 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Fagron USA	0.470	Green-E Residual Mix Emission Rates, 2022 (2020 data) - MROW	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Florian	0.0625	Totum, Cálculo do Mix Residual do Brasil para ano calendário 2020. 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity France	0.049	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity FSS - Wichita East Electricity FSS - Wichita West Electricity FSS - Wichita Warehouse	0.475	Green-E Residual Mix Emission Rates, 2022 (2020 data) - SPNO	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Gako	0.194	Kennzeichnung der Stromlieferungen 2021, EGT Energievertrieb GmbH (2020 data)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Gako (Office)	0.618	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Germany	0.000	Green electricity contract with KEHAG Unternehmensgruppe.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Greece	0.445	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity GSC (China)		Assumed to be the same as location-based, no residual grid mix available.	
Electricity GSC (New)	0.000	Covered by green electricity certificates.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity GX Sciences	0.371	Green-E Residual Mix Emission Rates, 2022 (2020 data) - ERCT	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Infinity Pharma	0.000	Covered by green electricity certificates.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Infinity Pharma – Campinas (Anhanguera) Electricity Infinity Pharma – Campinas (Monte) Electricity Infinity Pharma - Rio (Jose)	0.0625	Totum, Cálculo do Mix Residual do Brasil para ano calendário 2020. 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Italy	0.056	Partly covered by renewable electricity contract, the remainder is AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Lab Netherlands	0.000	Covered by green electricity certificates.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Mexico (Production) Electricity Mexico (New production) Electricity Mexico (Warehouse)		Assumed to be the same as location-based, no residual grid mix available.	

Electricity Mypack (Sao Bernardo di Campo) Electricity Mypack (Sao Paulo) Electricity Organic Compounding (Office)	0.0625	Totum, Cálculo do Mix Residual do Brasil para ano calendário 2020. 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Pharma Assist	0.450	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Pharma Assist (New)	0.000	Covered by green electricity certificates.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Pharma Tamar (Eitan 30) Electricity Pharma Tamar (Eitan 32)	Assumed to be the same as location-based, no residual grid mix available.		
Electricity Pharmaline	0.000	Covered by green electricity certificates.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Poland (1) Electricity Poland (4)	0.850	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Service Center EMEA	0.296	AIB, European residual mixes 2021, 2022	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Service Center LA	0.0625	Totum, Cálculo do Mix Residual do Brasil para ano calendário 2020. 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Service Center NA	0.371	Green-E Residual Mix Emission Rates, 2022 (2020 data) - ERCT	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Service Center NL	See Fagron Netherlands		
Electricity South-Africa - Cape Town Electricity South-Africa - Cape Town (New) Electricity South-Africa - Johannesburg	Assumed to be the same as location-based, no residual grid mix available.		
Electricity Spain/Fagron Genomics	0.000	Green electricity contract with NovaLuz.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Spruyt Hillen	0.000	Covered by green electricity certificates.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity UK	0.351	AIB, European residual mixes, 2022 (2021 data)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh
Electricity Via Farma (Office) Electricity Via Farma (Warehouse)	0.0625	Totum, Cálculo do Mix Residual do Brasil para ano calendário 2020. 2021	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq / kWh

## Appendix C – Conversion factors energy use

	Conversion factor <sup>16</sup>	Source	Unit
Electricity	3.6	-	MJ / kWh
Natural gas – low caloric <i>This conversion factor is used for natural gas use in BE, DE and NL.</i>	35.17	Kingdom of the Netherlands 2016 <sup>17</sup>	MJ / Nm <sup>3</sup>
Natural gas – high caloric <i>This conversion factor is used for natural gas use in all other countries.</i>	39.76	UK Government 2022	MJ / Nm <sup>3</sup>
Diesel	36.07	UK Government 2022	MJ / L
LPG	24.34	UK Government 2022	MJ / L
Heat	1.0	-	MJ / MJ
Petrol	33.12	UK Government 2022	MJ / L

<sup>16</sup> For natural gas, gross CV is used while for diesel, LPG and petrol, net CV is used for the conversion factors.

<sup>17</sup> Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. Staatscourant. Nr 21501. 11 May 2016.

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