# Eisai EMEA

# NET ZERO REPORT

## Targets Carbon Reduction Plan | FY2022

*hhc*

*human health care*

# Executive endorsement

Publication date: 1st September 2023

Name: Eisai Europe Limited (incorporating Eisai EMEA Affiliates)

Eisai Europe Limited's Management Board have reviewed the high-level summary of Eisai Europe's Baseline Carbon footprint (FY22) and Net Zero report, and are committed to the Net Zero targets and plans outlined.

# About us

Eisai is a global leading research-based pharmaceutical company with affiliate operations across the globe in Asia, in the UK, Europe, Middle East, Russia & Oceania and the United States. Our corporate philosophy is to give first thought to patients and families and increase the benefits that health care provides to them. Under this philosophy, we endeavour to become a human health care (hhc) company and this hhc principle guides all of our decision making.

Eisai has been strengthening our ESG initiatives over recent years, and includes reducing the burden on the global environment (environmental), improving access to medicine (social), and ensuring fairness and transparency of management (governance).

Eisai positions these efforts as being consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) advocated by the United Nations which aim to bring attention to and alleviate the major issues facing humanity. Eisai has chosen 10 SDG's to align with our hhc focus.

Figure 1: Eisai EMEA's Global SDG Focus Goals


Eisai EMEA[1] (Europe, Middle East, Africa) region incorporates drug discovery and development research as well as manufacturing to our presence in our UK presence, as well as commercial affiliates across the EMEA region. The region covers many markets including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic/Slovakia, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nordics (including Denmark, Finland, Sweden, & Norway), Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. Our continued commitment is demonstrated through an open innovation drug discovery strategy, strategic partnership initiatives and an academic-industrial alliance.

[1] Eisai EMEA Affiliates are operating companies registered in the respective countries within the Eisai EMEA region.

# Our commitment to Net Zero

Eisai EMEA is committed to ensuring that we play our role in working to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre industrial levels, the threshold set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Eisai EMEA is committed to taking action to reduce our carbon emissions and achieving Net Zero by 2045, five years earlier than the UK Government's and the EU's Net Zero target. We will aim to reduce our emissions year-on-year to achieve:

**65%** reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2032

**43%** reduction in our Scope 3 emissions by 2032

**83%** reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040

**73%** reduction in our Scope 3 emissions by 2040

**90%** reduction in our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2045, offsetting any residual emissions via high-quality nature-based or direct air capture projects and becoming Net Zero by 2045

To achieve these goals, Eisai EMEA is taking the following actions:

1. Appointed an external specialist carbon consultancy to collate and verify data, calculate carbon emissions and advise on carbon reduction options
2. Set the base year (April 2022 – March 2023) and calculated our carbon footprint in line with the GHG protocol for that base year:

### Scope 1

i. Gas, transport and refrigerants

### Scope 2

i. Electricity

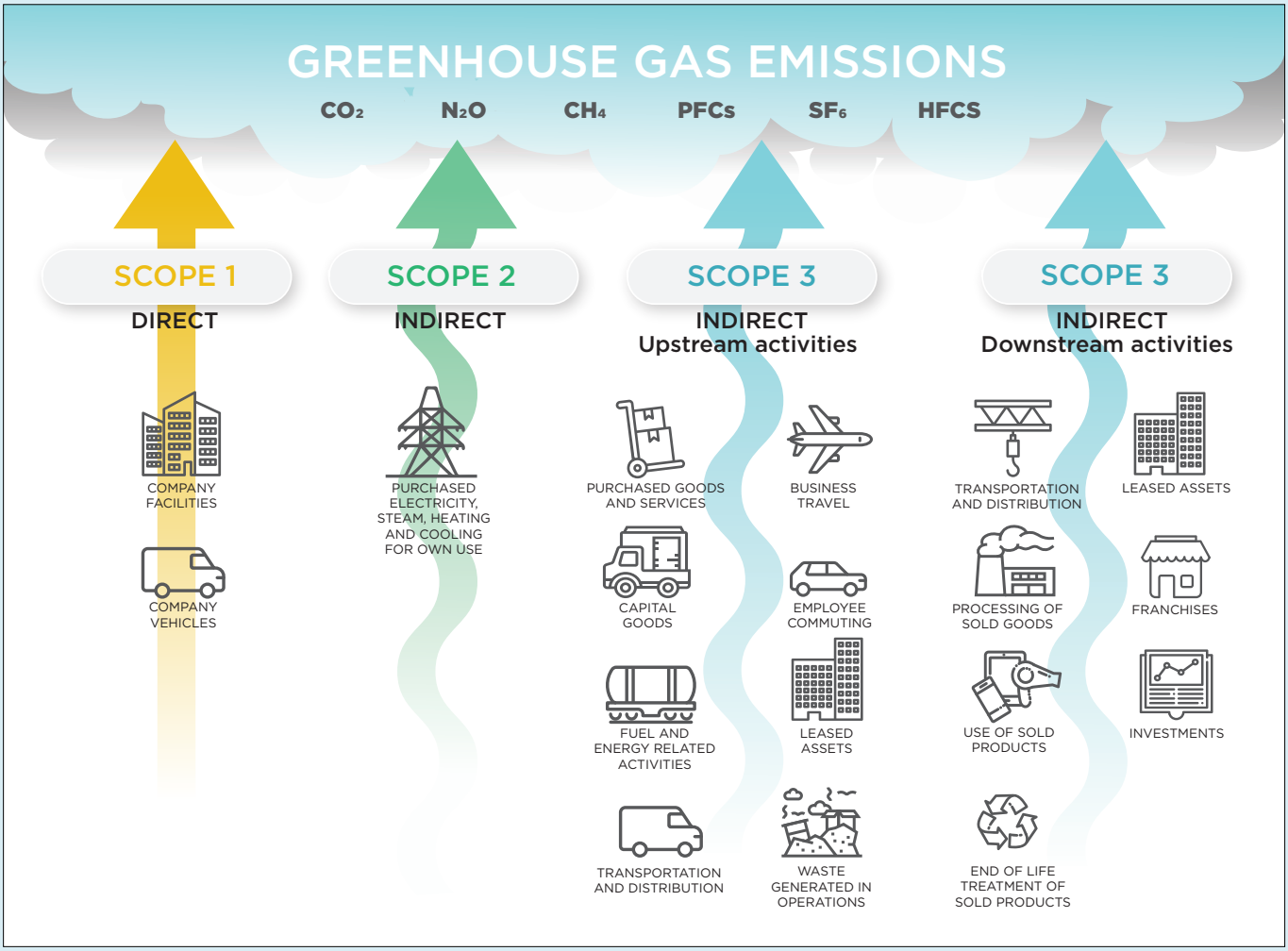
### Scope 3

Selected categories from the below based on materiality:

i. 7 upstream categories
ii. 1 downstream category

3. Created a carbon reduction plan for each Scope and selected category
4. Established our Net Zero target and committed to updating our carbon footprint annually

Figure 2: Green House Gas Emissions per Scope

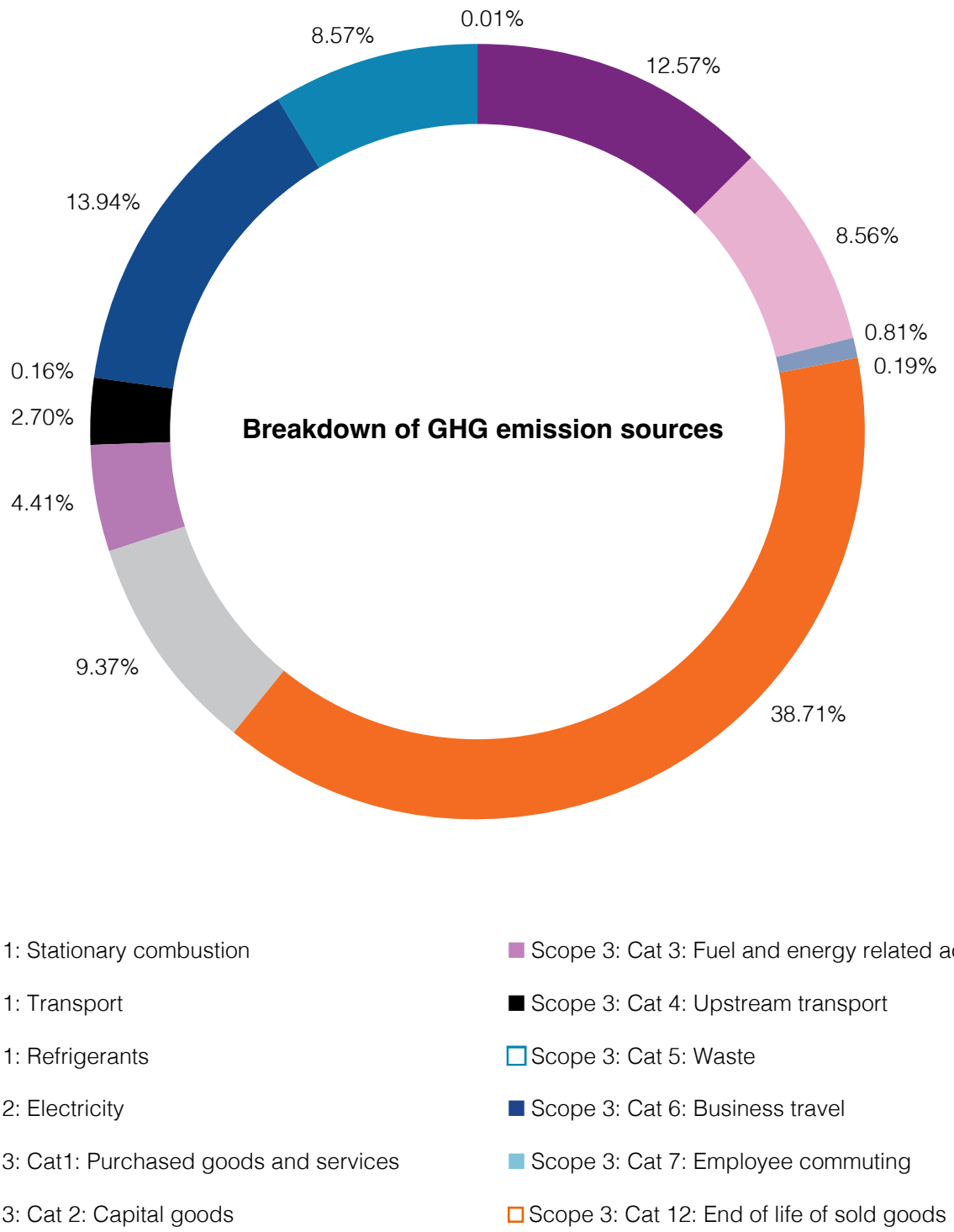



Source: GHG Protocol

# Baseline emissions footprint

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that were produced in a given period prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions, and are the reference point against which emission reductions can be measured. Eisai EMEA have chosen April 2022 – March 2023 as our baseline year. Eisai EMEA's FY 2022 baseline carbon emissions footprint is as follows:

Figure 3: Eisai EMEA FY22 $tCO_2e$

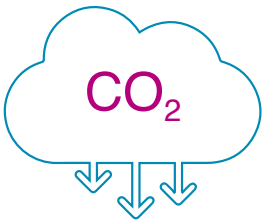


Below is an itemised breakdown showing the amount of carbon emissions ($tCO_2e$) produced by each Scope and category from April 2022 – March 2023 baseline calculation.

| Scope/Category | Item | Total $tCO_2e$ | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 1** | | | |
| Stationary combustion (Gas) | Gas consumed | 2,042.95 | 12.57% |
| Transport | Owned and leased vehicles | 1,390.99 | 8.56% |
| Refrigerants | HVAC gases | 131.56 | 0.81% |
| **Scope 2** | | | |
| Electricity (Location based)[2] | Purchased electricity, steam, heating & cooling for own use | 1,607.54 | – |
| Electricity (Market based)[3] | Purchased electricity, for own use (specific contract) | 31.58 | 0.19% |
| **Scope 3** | | | |
| Cat 1: Purchased goods and services | Goods and services | 6,290.48 | 38.71% |
| Cat 2: Capital goods | CapEx expenditure | 1,522.35 | 9.37% |
| Cat 3: Fuel & energy related activities | WTT (Well-To-Tank) & T&D (Transmission & Distribution losses) from electricity, gas, transport, business travel and employees commuting | 716.51 | 4.41% |
| Cat 4: Upstream transportation | Paid transport for goods (upstream & downstream), well to wheel (WTW) | 438.76 | 2.70% |
| Cat 5: Waste | Waste | 25.91 | 0.16% |
| Cat 6: Business travel | Land and air travel for business purposes | 2,265.52 | 13.94% |
| Cat 7: Employee commuting | Employees commuting to and back from work | 1,392.89 | 8.57% |
| Cat 12: End of life of sold goods | Waste disposal and treatment of products sold at the end of their life | 1.54 | 0.01% |
| **Total Gross Emissions (Location based)** | | **17,826.97** | **100.00 %** |
| Less emissions avoided by procurement of renewable electricity | | (1,575.96) | |
| **Total Gross Emissions (Market based)** | | **16,251.01** | |
| Less carbon offsets | | (0) | |
| **Total Net Emissions** | | **16,251.01** | |

[2] Location based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on grid average emissions

[3] Market based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on specific energy contracts




To further understand our emissions, we have also recorded them using intensity ratios as this will allow us to track our emissions as our business grows and develops.

| Intensity Ratios | Gross Emissions (Location based) | Gross Emissions (Market based) | Net Emissions |
|---|---|---|---|
| $tCO_2e$ per employee | 13.58 | 12.38 | 12.38 |
| $tCO_2e$ per square meter | 0.54 | 0.49 | 0.49 |
| $tCO_2e$ per million £ turnover | 28.93 | 26.37 | 26.37 |

When calculating carbon emissions, the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard states that a company must set its organisational boundaries[4]. This can be done either by an "Equity Share" or "Control" approach. The Equity Share approach reflects a company's economic interests and percentage ownership of companies or subsidiaries to assign GHG emissions. The Control approach can follow two routes and defines the boundary by looking at either how much Financial or Operational Control a company has. To fully cover all of its operations and subsidiaries, Eisai EMEA, has selected the Operational Control method when setting our organisational boundary. The Operational boundary will include all three Scopes as outlined by the GHG Protocol. Eisai EMEA emissions are reported in $tCO_2e$ and have been calculated utilising the following formula:

**Source emissions data x conversion factor* = total source emissions**

**Source unit x ($tCO_2e$/unit) = $tCO_2e$**

* Conversion factors are primarily derived from the latest:
- UK Government GHG conversion factors
- DEFRA (Department for Environmental, Food and Rural Affairs)
- Environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) tables
  – EPA

[4] https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard

# Emissions methodology: Inclusions within current numbers

## Scope 1

Scope 1 sources included in the inventory are onsite (or "stationary") combustion, mobile fuel combustion from leased and owned vehicles, generator fuel and fugitive emissions of refrigerant gasses.

## Scope 2

Purchased electricity was the only identified Scope 2 emissions source. However, per the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, Scope 2 emissions have been calculated and reported using two separate methodologies:

- A location based method reflecting the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs.
- A market-based method reflecting emissions from the electricity that Eisai EMEA has purposefully chosen via our energy procurement activities. This accounts for energy purchased from green energy suppliers.

## Scope 3

### Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of goods purchased by Eisai EMEA in the reporting year.

### Category 2: Capital goods

Includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital good expenditure purchased by Eisai EMEA in the reporting year.

### Category 3: Fuel and energy related services

This relates to transportation and distribution losses, and the well-to-tank emissions for all fuels consumed as a result of Eisai's operations.

- Well-to-tank emissions account for all the emissions related to the extraction, production, and shipping of fuels excluding only the direct combustion of the fuel. (e.g., fuel consumed by Eisai owned or leased vehicles).
- Transmission losses account for all the energy that is lost between the electricity production in the powerplant and when it is used (e.g., resistance in power lines).

### Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

The warehousing and transport of goods from Tier 1 suppliers paid for by Eisai, the calculation includes well to wheel.

- We have used the distance-based method, which is particularly useful for Eisai as many of Eisai's shipments don't consume an entire vehicle or vessel.

### Category 5: Waste

Includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in Eisai's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year.

- We have utilised the 'waste–type-specific' method, which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods.

### Category 6: Business travel

Includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars. This also includes emissions resulting from hotel stays resulting from business-related trips.

- We have used the distance-based method, which involves determining the distance and mode of business trips, and then applying the appropriate emission factor for the mode used where possible.
- We have used the number of nights stayed in hotels to calculate the emissions.

### Category 7: Employee commuting

Includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and Eisai's offices. Emissions from employee commuting may arise from car, bus, train, or cab travel. We have also included energy consumption and waste production which occur from employees working from home in this category.

- In the UK we used primary data collected from the employee commuting survey. In the rest of EMEA we have used the average-data method, which involves estimating emissions from employee commuting based on average (e.g., national) data on commuting patterns.
- We will in future years supplement the above EMEA countries with employee travel surveys which collect data from employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance travelled, and mode used for commuting) and apply the appropriate emission factors for the modes used using the distance-based method.

### Category 12: End of life of sold goods

All waste from products such as packaging has been calculated using the 'waste–type-specific' method, where all waste has been assumed to be incinerated.

## Emissions methodology: non-material exclusions for FY22 baseline emissions

### Scope 3

#### Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Is excluded from FY22 baseline emissions, as we do not lease any assets.

#### Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Is excluded from FY22 baseline emissions as all transport is included in category 4 Upstream Transport

#### Category 10: Processing of sold products

Is excluded from FY22 baseline emissions as sold products are consumed.

#### Category 11: Use of sold products

Is excluded from the FY22 baseline emissions as sold products are consumed.

#### Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Is excluded from FY22 baseline emissions, as we do not own any leased assets that we lease to other businesses.

#### Category 14: Franchises

Is excluded from FY22 baseline emissions, as we do not operate franchises

#### Category 15: Investments

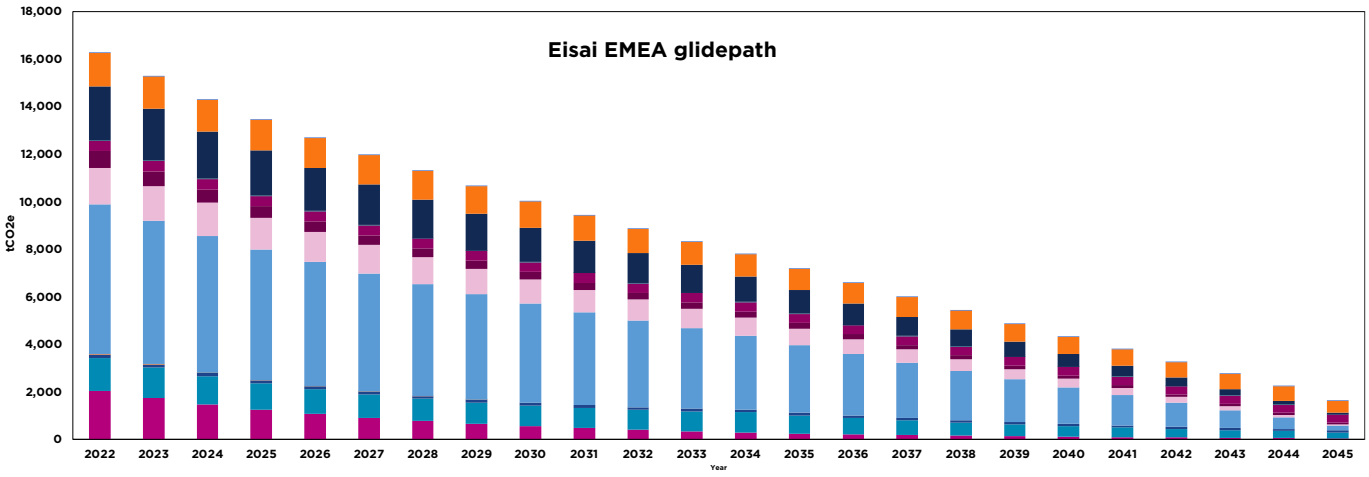
Is excluded from FY22 baseline emissions, as we do not have any investments whereby, we provide capital or offer financing as a service.

# Emission reduction targets

In order to continue our progress to achieving Net Zero, we have mapped out and planned a number of positive actions in order to achieve the following carbon reduction targets:

- **65% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2032**
- **43% reduction in our Scope 3 emissions by 2032**
- **83% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040**
- **73% reduction in our Scope 3 emissions by 2040**
- **90% reduction in our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2045, offsetting any remaining residual emissions via high-quality nature-based offset projects and becoming Net Zero by April 2045**

Figure 4: Eisai EMEA Glidepath




Eisai EMEA's approach will be to focus efforts on reducing our directly controlled emissions. However, a large proportion of our carbon emissions lie within Scope 3, outside our direct control. It is difficult to reduce these emissions within the short term where these are within our supply chain and where we have influence but not control. To achieve reductions in these emissions, Eisai EMEA will use purchase power and choice of suppliers to encourage carbon reducing behaviour within our supply chain.

# Carbon emission reduction plan

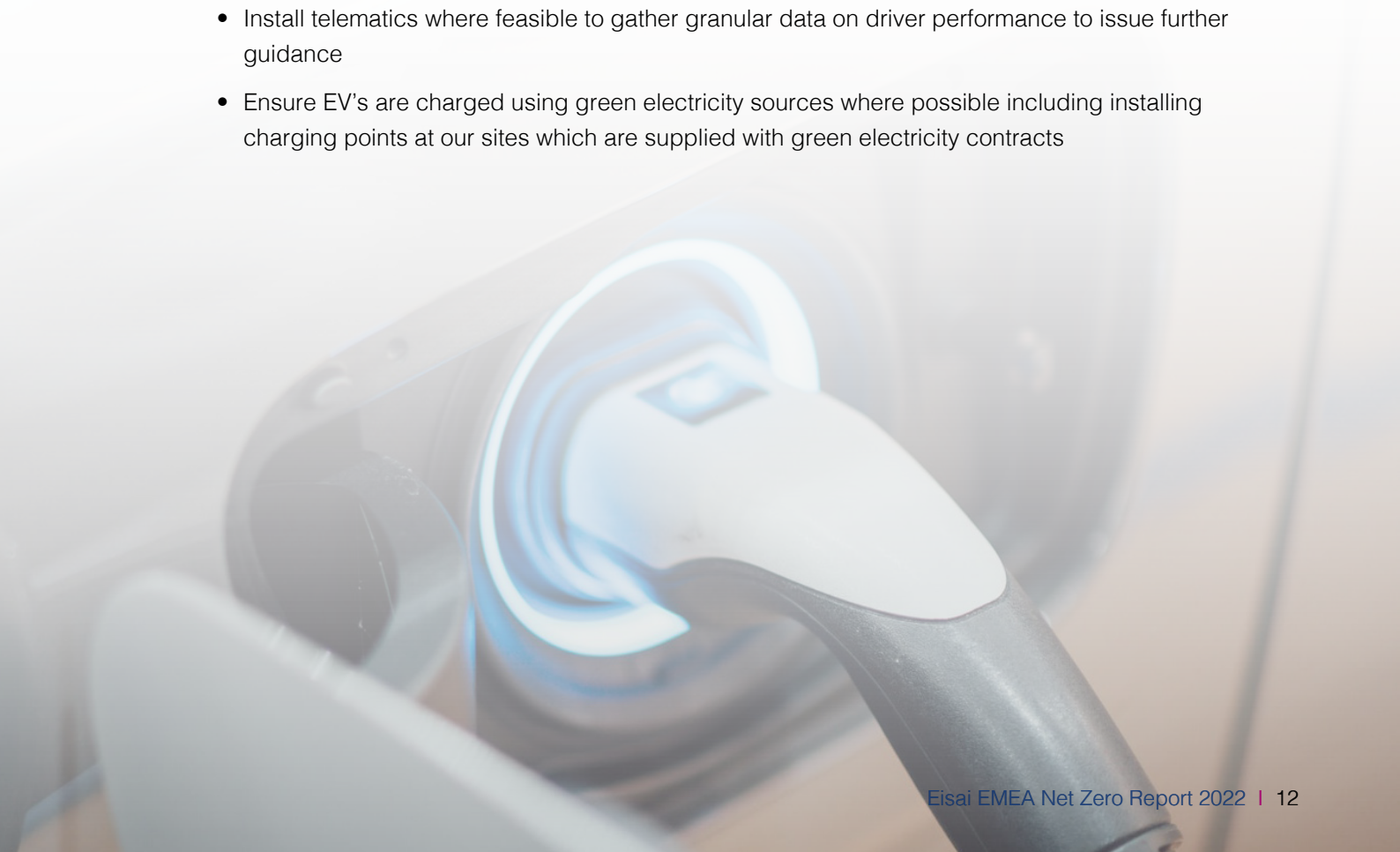
As a responsible business, Eisai EMEA has for many years had a focus on the environment and reducing carbon emissions. To drive this to the next level, we engaged the services of Sustainable Advantage to advise the Eisai EMEA Board on global best practices on carbon reduction. We have a detailed carbon emissions reduction plan, the key actions of which are summarised below:

## Scope 1: Stationary combustion (Natural Gas)

- Progressively replace brown gas consumption with renewable gas consumption
- Reduce reliance on gas use and replace gas boilers with electrical heating systems such as air source heat pumps, infra-red panels, electric storage heaters etc. where practical
- Investigate new technologies as they become available and install these where practical (e.g., hydrogen-powered boilers)
- Ensure that all our facilities use minimal heating by making sure buildings are fully insulated
- Identify sites with high gas consumption and perform energy surveys to identify capital expenditure (CapEx) opportunities

## Scope 1: Transport (owned and leased vehicles)

- Move diesel and petrol-owned and leased vehicles to electric vehicles (EV) as soon as is practical
- Where moving to EV's is not practical switch to hybrid vehicles
- Provide driver training on how to drive more efficiently to reduce emissions
- Install telematics where feasible to gather granular data on driver performance to issue further guidance
- Ensure EV's are charged using green electricity sources where possible including installing charging points at our sites which are supplied with green electricity contracts



## Scope 1: Refrigerants

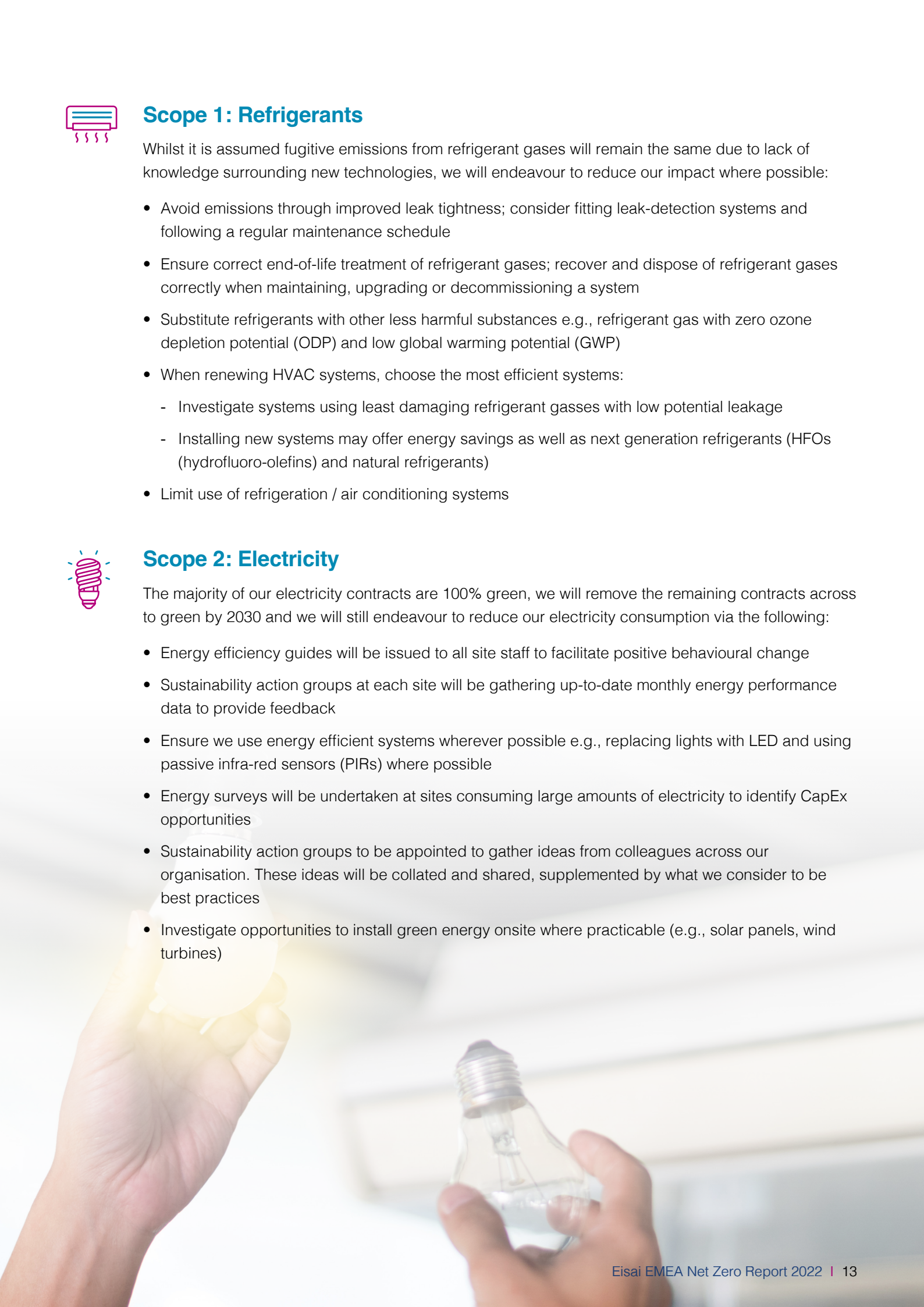
Whilst it is assumed fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases will remain the same due to lack of knowledge surrounding new technologies, we will endeavour to reduce our impact where possible:

- Avoid emissions through improved leak tightness; consider fitting leak-detection systems and following a regular maintenance schedule
- Ensure correct end-of-life treatment of refrigerant gases; recover and dispose of refrigerant gases correctly when maintaining, upgrading or decommissioning a system
- Substitute refrigerants with other less harmful substances e.g., refrigerant gas with zero ozone depletion potential (ODP) and low global warming potential (GWP)
- When renewing HVAC systems, choose the most efficient systems:
  - Investigate systems using least damaging refrigerant gasses with low potential leakage
  - Installing new systems may offer energy savings as well as next generation refrigerants (HFOs (hydrofluoro-olefins) and natural refrigerants)
- Limit use of refrigeration / air conditioning systems

## Scope 2: Electricity

The majority of our electricity contracts are 100% green, we will remove the remaining contracts across to green by 2030 and we will still endeavour to reduce our electricity consumption via the following:

- Energy efficiency guides will be issued to all site staff to facilitate positive behavioural change
- Sustainability action groups at each site will be gathering up-to-date monthly energy performance data to provide feedback
- Ensure we use energy efficient systems wherever possible e.g., replacing lights with LED and using passive infra-red sensors (PIRs) where possible
- Energy surveys will be undertaken at sites consuming large amounts of electricity to identify CapEx opportunities
- Sustainability action groups to be appointed to gather ideas from colleagues across our organisation. These ideas will be collated and shared, supplemented by what we consider to be best practices
- Investigate opportunities to install green energy onsite where practicable (e.g., solar panels, wind turbines)



## Scope 3: Category 1 & 2: Purchased goods and services and Capital Goods

Eisai EMEA realises that much of the GHG reductions in this category will happen because of our suppliers reducing their carbon emissions and becoming more carbon aware as Eisai EMEA progresses towards a Net Zero 2045. To try and enact positive change on our suppliers we will:

- Engage on a priority basis with all our suppliers to understand their carbon footprint
- Work with our existing suppliers to collaboratively ensure they are aligned to Eisai EMEA's net zero ambitions
- Ensure our supply chain is actively working towards Net Zero and ensuring new suppliers are aligned to our ambition, supporting suppliers to meet our carbon reduction targets

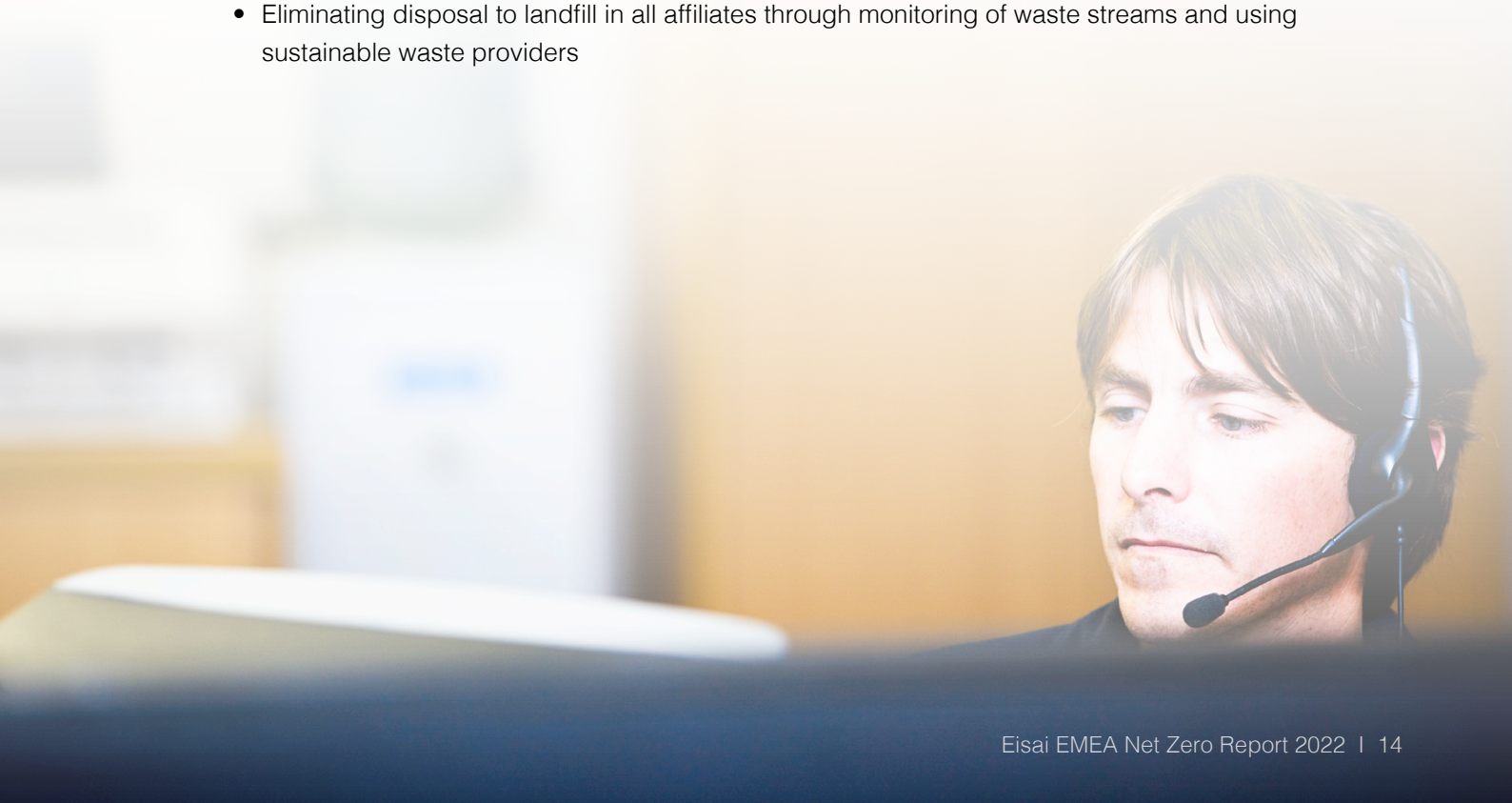
## Scope 3: Category 4: Upstream transportation

Eisai EMEA understands that by prioritising low carbon transportation, we can have significant impact in reducing this category. Consideration will be given to achieving this with our current logistics and distribution network across our region. Further carbon reduction measures will also be implemented as lower carbon transport technologies emerge.

## Scope 3: Category 5: Waste

Eisai EMEA already follows the waste hierarchy where a preference is given in order to:

- Preventing the generation of waste through efficiencies in processes
- Re-use of waste where possible
- Recycling waste wherever possible
- Residual waste to be incinerated and energy recovery systems in place to limit the volume of waste that goes to landfill
- Eliminating disposal to landfill in all affiliates through monitoring of waste streams and using sustainable waste providers



## Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

- Continued development into existing and new technology (such as video conferencing tools) to minimise business travel wherever possible
- Reviewing and implementing policies where practical which prioritise carbon-reducing travel modes (for example using rail over air)
- Encourage the uptake of EV vehicles where practical, with infrastructure support such as charging points
- Improving data integrity to ensure emissions are accurate and appropriate targets are set and monitored

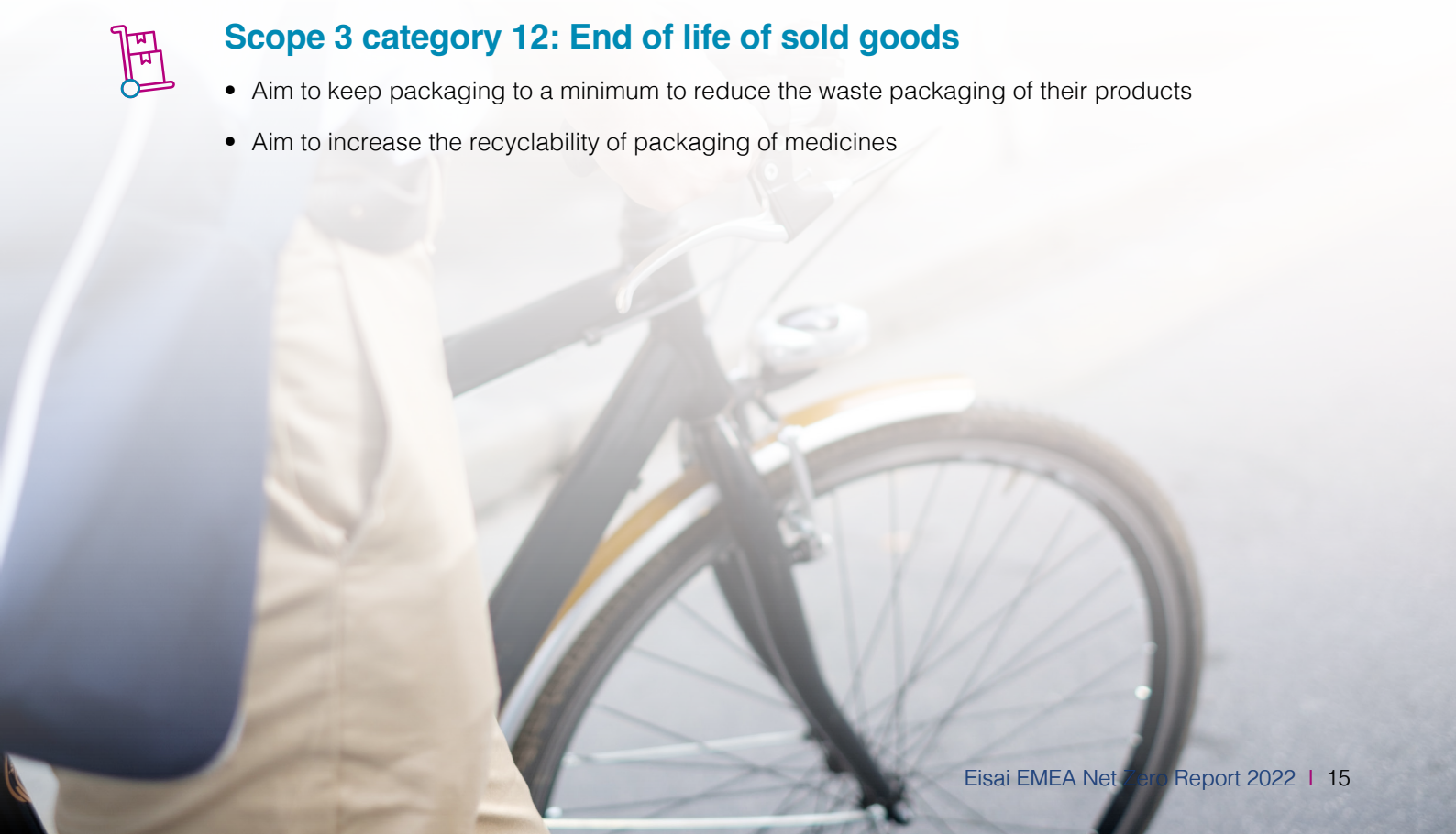
## Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Whilst Eisai EMEA cannot control employee commuting habits, we recognise that we cannot massively influence what modes of travel our employees use, but we can encourage them to join us on our sustainable journey. We will endeavour to achieve this by:

- Sending a travel survey to our employees to understand how they currently get to and from work
- Implementing a green travel plan, with initiatives such as:
  - Cycle-to-work schemes
  - Car sharing arrangements
  - Communication and education on public transport alternatives
  - Supporting electric vehicles / bicycles through appropriate infrastructure at affiliate locations where practical
  - Incentives for sustainable commuting where applicable

## Scope 3 category 12: End of life of sold goods

- Aim to keep packaging to a minimum to reduce the waste packaging of their products
- Aim to increase the recyclability of packaging of medicines



# Conclusion

Eisai EMEA will set out our carbon emissions reduction plan across the region, and will calculate our carbon footprint annually each year with FY 22 being the base year. We will track annually how we are performing against our targets and, where necessary, adjust our methods to ensure we stay on track to meet our Net Zero target. Eisai EMEA will continue to improve data gathering methods and improve calculation accuracy where possible. Eisai EMEA will continue to do all we can to minimise our emissions and do our part to minimise the negative effects of climate change on the planet.

# Appendix

## Part 1 - Eisai EMEA Deep dive into affiliates calculations and Eisai EMEA FY22 $tCO_2e$.

Figure 5: Eisai EMEA FY22 $tCO_2e$

| Scope/Category | UK & Ireland | Australia & New Zealand | Austria | Czech Republic & Slovakia | Belgium | France | Germany | Israel | Italy | Netherlands | Nordics | Portugal | Russia | Spain | Switzerland | Eisai EMEA Total $tCO_2e$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 1** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stationary combustion (Gas) | 1,960.43 | - | 10.63 | 27.55 | 5.73 | - | 22.33 | - | 8.01 | - | - | - | 0.03 | - | 8.23 | 2,042.95 |
| Transport | 32.20 | 49.34 | 69.56 | 42.28 | 69.70 | 0.73 | 526.29 | 12.29 | 26.88 | 32.25 | 33.96 | 59.05 | 107.04 | 257.68 | 71.69 | 1,390.95 |
| Refrigerants | 131.56 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 131.56 |
| **Scope 2** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity (Location based)[5] | 1,551.95 | 7.56 | 1.58 | 2.58 | 2.36 | 3.00 | 15.24 | 2.15 | 4.24 | 2.97 | 1.92 | 2.34 | - | 9.42 | 0.24 | 1,607.54 |
| Electricity Market based)[6] | - | - | 1.58 | 2.58 | - | 3.00 | - | 2.15 | - | 2.97 | - | - | 9.64 | 9.42 | 0.24 | 31.58 |
| **Scope 3** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchased goods & services | 3,027.29 | 117.42 | 85.14 | 6.43 | 60.70 | 692.95 | 499.97 | 10.09 | 559.76 | 19.82 | 152.56 | 34.04 | 456.51 | 492.53 | 75.27 | 6,290.48 |
| Capital goods | 1,438.71 | 0.16 | 7.08 | - | - | 11.58 | 25.03 | 38.82 | - | - | 0.55 | - | - | 0.24 | 0.18 | 1,522.35 |
| Fuel & energy related activities | 339.65 | 13.64 | 20.20 | 15.46 | 19.13 | 4.12 | 108.56 | 6.00 | 17.42 | 17.90 | 8.80 | 14.74 | 39.40 | 66.86 | 24.63 | 716.51 |
| Upstream transport | 396.23 | 0.87 | 0.17 | 0.36 | 0.05 | 1.24 | 0.78 | - | 32.76 | 0.07 | 1.76 | 0.08 | 2.67 | 1.70 | 0.03 | 438.76 |
| Waste | 5.42 | 1.06 | 0.60 | 0.31 | 0.40 | 3.26 | 4.11 | 0.31 | 2.89 | 0.37 | 0.84 | 0.40 | 3.06 | 2.43 | 0.46 | 25.91 |
| Business travel | 425.41 | 378.65 | 14.57 | 6.45 | 0.40 | 124.74 | 20.71 | 10.12 | 227.83 | 4.87 | 214.90 | 4.12 | 708.35 | 10.37 | 114.02 | 2,265.52 |
| Employee commuting | 725.06 | 34.37 | 19.51 | 10.22 | 13.00 | 105.89 | 133.75 | 10.22 | 93.81 | 12.07 | 28.79 | 13.00 | 99.39 | 78.95 | 14.86 | 1,392.89 |
| End of life of sold goods | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.13 | - | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.58 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.03 | 1.54 |
| **Total** | 8,482.09 | 595.52 | 229.06 | 111.67 | 169.12 | 947.63 | 1,341.67 | 90.00 | 969.48 | 90.34 | 442.74 | 125.49 | 1,426.21 | 920.36 | 309.63 | **16,251.01** |

[5] Location based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on grid average emissions

[6] Market based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on specific energy contracts

## Part 2 - Eisai EMEA grouped affiliate details

Please note in the affiliates in the below tables data sometimes overlap. The emissions with a '-' shows the emissions that have been covered by the partner country.

### UK & Ireland

| Scope/Category | UK | Ireland | Total $tCO_2e$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 1** | | | |
| Stationary combustion | 1,960.43 | - | 1,960.43 |
| Transport | 32.20 | - | 32.20 |
| Refrigerants | 131.56 | - | 131.56 |
| **Scope 2** | | | |
| Electricity (Location based)[7] | 1,551.95 | - | 1,551.95 |
| Electricity (Market based)[8] | - | - | - |
| **Scope 3** | | | |
| Cat 1: Purchased goods and services | 3,026.51 | 0.78 | 3,027.29 |
| Cat 2: Capital goods | 1,438.71 | - | 1,438.71 |
| Cat 3: Fuel & energy related activities | 339.65 | - | 339.65 |
| Cat 4: Upstream transportation | 396.23 | - | 396.23 |
| Cat 5: Waste | 5.42 | - | 5.42 |
| Cat 6: Business travel | 425.41 | - | 425.41 |
| Cat 7: Employee commuting[9] | 725.06 | - | 725.06 |
| Cat 12: End of life of sold goods | 0.12 | - | 0.12 |
| **Total** | | | **8,482.09** |

[7] Location based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on grid average emissions

[8] Market based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on specific energy contracts

[9] Employee commuting for UK and Ireland is the only affiliate that includes employee homeworking (also referred to as tele working) in calculations. All other affiliates emissions have been calculated using the assumption all employee working in the office full time.

## Australia & New Zealand

| Scope/Category | Australia | New Zealand | Total $tCO_2e$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 1** | | | |
| Stationary combustion | - | - | - |
| Transport | 49.34 | - | 49.34 |
| Refrigerants | - | - | - |
| **Scope 2** | | | |
| Electricity (Location based)[10] | 7.56 | - | 7.56 |
| Electricity (Market based)[11] | - | - | - |
| **Scope 3** | | | |
| Cat 1: Purchased goods and services | 111.29 | 6.13 | 117.42 |
| Cat 2: Capital goods | 0.16 | - | 0.16 |
| Cat 3: Fuel & energy related activities | 13.64 | - | 13.64 |
| Cat 4: Upstream transportation | 0.86 | 0.01 | 0.87 |
| Cat 5: Waste | 1.06 | - | 1.06 |
| Cat 6: Business travel | 361.34 | 17.32 | 378.65 |
| Cat 7: Employee commuting | 34.37 | - | 34.37 |
| Cat 12: End of life of sold goods | 0.02 | - | 0.02 |
| **Total** | | | **595.52** |

[10] Location based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on grid average emissions

[11] Market based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on specific energy contracts

## Nordics (encompassing Sweden, Denmark, Finland & Norway)

| Scope/Category | Sweden | Denmark | Finland | Norway | Total $tCO_2e$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 1** | | | | | |
| Stationary combustion | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transport | 8.49 | 8.49 | 8.49 | 8.49 | 33.96 |
| Refrigerants | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Scope 2** | | | | | |
| Electricity (Location based)[12] | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 1.92 |
| Electricity (Market based)[13] | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Scope 3** | | | | | |
| Cat 1: Purchased goods and services | 88.79 | 42.56 | 8.21 | 13.00 | 152.56 |
| Cat 2: Capital goods | 0.55 | - | - | - | 0.55 |
| Cat 3: Fuel & energy related activities | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 8.80 |
| Cat 4: Upstream transportation | 0.04 | 0.59 | 0.54 | 0.59 | 1.76 |
| Cat 5: Waste | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.84 |
| Cat 6: Business travel | 189.46 | 9.43 | 11.38 | 4.63 | 214.90 |
| Cat 7: Employee commuting | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 28.79 |
| Cat 12: End of life of sold goods | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.41 | 0.58 |
| **Total** | | | | | **442.74** |

[12] Location based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on grid average emissions

[13] Market based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on specific energy contracts

## Czech / Slovakia

| Scope/Category | Czech Republic | Slovakia | Total $tCO_2e$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 1** | | | |
| Stationary combustion | 27.55 | - | 27.55 |
| Transport | 42.28 | - | 42.28 |
| Refrigerants | - | - | - |
| **Scope 2** | | | |
| Electricity (Location based)[14] | 2.58 | - | 2.58 |
| Electricity (Market based)[15] | 2.58 | - | 2.58 |
| **Scope 3** | | | |
| Cat 1: Purchased goods and services | 6.43 | - | 6.43 |
| Cat 2: Capital goods | - | - | - |
| Cat 3: Fuel & energy related activities | 15.46 | - | 15.46 |
| Cat 4: Upstream transportation | 0.34 | 0.02 | 0.36 |
| Cat 5: Waste | 0.31 | - | 0.31 |
| Cat 6: Business travel | 5.96 | 0.49 | 6.45 |
| Cat 7: Employee commuting | 10.22 | - | 10.22 |
| Cat 12: End of life of sold goods | 0.03 | - | 0.03 |
| **Total** | | | **111.67** |

[14] Location based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on grid average emissions

[15] Market based represents emissions from electricity consumption based on specific energy contracts

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