



GRIFOLS

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

- English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

- EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

- Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Grifols is a global company in the health sector that has been working since 1909 to improve the health and well-being of people around the world. As a pioneer in the plasma industry, Grifols is one of the largest plasma companies with a network of donation centers around the world. With the plasma obtained, Grifols produces essential medicines to treat chronic, rare, and, at times, life-threatening conditions. As a leader in transfusion medicine, the company has a comprehensive portfolio of solutions designed to improve safety from donation to transfusion. It also provides hospitals, pharmacies and health professionals with the tools, information and services that contribute to offering specialized and efficient medical care. Headquartered in Barcelona (Spain) and with 21,000 employees in more than 30 countries, Grifols is committed to a sustainable business model that helps define the standards of innovation, continuous improvement, quality, safety and ethical leadership in the sector. We have five primary business units - Biopharma, Plasma Procurement, Diagnostic, Biosupplies and Others – which develop, produce and market our innovative products and services to medical professionals. Commercial affiliates over the world (offices and warehouses in some of them) Biopharma: Our Biopharma Business Unit is a leading global provider of plasma-derived medicines as well as other therapies and healthcare solutions for patients with chronic, rare and prevalent diseases that can be life-threatening. The company's existing and growing knowledge of human plasma proteins, along with other innovative solutions such as recombinant polyclonal antibody therapies, enable us to treat patients in a broad range of therapeutic areas: neurology, immunology/infectious diseases, pulmonology, intensive care, hepatology and hematology. Today, our principal medicines include those made from immunoglobulins for treating immunodeficiencies

and autoimmune diseases; albumin to restore circulatory volume and protein loss in conditions such as liver cirrhosis, sepsis, septic shock and cardiac surgery, among others; alpha-globulins for alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency; and clotting factors, antithrombin, and fostamatinib, a non-plasma oral therapy, for bleeding disorders.. **Plasma Procurement:** The Plasma Procurement BU helps ensure a reliable, sustainable and consistent source of plasma medicines globally. We ensure that all plasma donor centers are held to the highest quality and safety standards established by U.S., European and other relevant health authorities. **Diagnostic:** As a trusted provider of blood banks and hospitals, our Diagnostic BU's main objective is to improve transfusion safety. We offer a comprehensive portfolio of transfusion medicine products that includes solutions to ensure blood compatibility and detect possible pathogens in donors of blood, plasma and tissues, while also simplifying laboratory operations. In addition, we have a portfolio specialized in clinical diagnosis centered on specific therapeutic areas that includes the detection of infectious and autoimmune diseases as well as the monitoring of their treatments. Overall, we offer hospitals, pharmacies and healthcare professionals the laboratory analyzers and instrumentation needed for specialized efficient healthcare. **Bio Supplies:** Our Bio Supplies BU provides high quality biological materials for research in health sciences, clinical trials and pharmaceutical and diagnostic manufacturing. These materials are obtained from our blood and plasma donation centers in the U.S. and Europe. We are organized into two areas of expertise: -**Biopharma:** This area offers pharmaceutical and biotechnological companies a portfolio of plasma-derived products for further processing, including albumin, albumin-derived products, immunoglobulins, thrombin and other plasma proteins and intermediate products. - **Diagnostic:** This area offers a wide range of biological materials for health sciences research and for the manufacture of reagents and control tests for in-vitro diagnostic companies. The product portfolio includes total blood, blood components, processed plasma and clinical samples. **Others (Healthcare Solutions):** A broad range of parenteral solutions for intravenous therapies and clinical nutrition products used in the care of patients. Also offers latest- generation solutions for hospital pharmacy management processes. It also includes Engineering company for designing solutions for the manufacturing processes in its own plants and offers its services to other companies.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

6088884000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ES0171996087

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, not currently but we intend to provide it within the next two years</p>	<i>In the next two years, we expect to have the main company facilities geolocated</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Suppliers are being analysed from an ESG point of view (including climate change) based on the costs they represent for Grifols and the environmental risk of the activity they carry out. This risk includes the emissions generated. For this process the tool Dun&Bradstreet Risk Analytics is used. This tool uses a suppliers score methodology and includes an overall ESG ranking, a comparison with other companies in the same sector and an environmental section with information about emissions and climate change, natural resources, environmental opportunities and risks. The mapping is partial. The success in this first phase consisted in exceeding 30% of the spend, which has been achieved. By measuring the behaviour of our suppliers, we have determined that the majority of them (94%) are in a favourable position. However, a significant % of this well-ranked companies have only achieved a medium score (44%). This indicates that with a future incentives plan, we have the potential to improve even more the scores of our suppliers with a reasonable level of effort on their part.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The chosen time horizon for materialization is directly related to the moment when the impact derived from each risk and opportunity is expected to significantly materialize in line with the selected scenario. In the case of Grifols, strategic and/or financial planning uses different time frame than the environmental one. This is because the environmental and climatic time horizons are much longer than those used in financial risk assessments since climate change occurs slowly over time and may take years to generate a significant impact. Grifols uses a short-term horizon to address climate risk by focusing on immediate adaptation measures, such as implementing improvements to reduce water consumption and developing energy-efficient practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The chosen time horizon for materialization is directly related to the moment when the impact derived from each risk and opportunity is expected to significantly materialize in line with the selected scenario. In the case of Grifols, strategic and/or financial planning uses different time frame than the environmental one. This is because the environmental and climatic time horizons are much longer than those used in financial risk assessments since climate change occurs slowly over time and may take years to generate a significant impact. Grifols uses a medium-term horizon to address climate risk by designing Corporate Environmental Program that includes actions to take in period of several years. This program includes actions such as the gradual replacement of refrigerant gases with others that have a lower global warming potential or improving facilities to use more efficient technologies. All of this is done with the intention of reducing emissions.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The chosen time horizon for materialization is directly related to the moment when the impact derived from each risk and opportunity is expected to significantly materialize in line with the selected scenario. In the case of Grifols, strategic and/or financial planning uses different time frame than the environmental one. This is because the environmental and climatic time horizons are much longer than those used in financial risk assessments since climate change occurs slowly over time and may take years to generate a significant impact. Grifols uses a long-term horizon to address climate risk by designing a decarbonization plan that allows the company to achieve net zero in the long term. This includes strategies and options for emission reduction and compensation projects.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts	Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority</p>	<i>The company has not planned the evaluation of dependencies and impacts yet due to the priority of other issues.</i>

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities</p>

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Sea level rise
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Associations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |

- Suppliers
- Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Grifols updates its climate risk map and analyzed the resilience of its strategy based on a climate scenario with a potential maximum rise of 2°C annually, following the recommendations of the TCFD. The firm uses this climate risk map to establish if a potential substantial impact could affect the direct operations of the company. The analysis is made considering a multi-disciplinary company-wide management process. This process includes: (i) Climate scenario selection. Selection and simulation of relevant climate scenarios that reflect Grifols' needs, resources and capabilities. To select the different scenarios, Grifols assessed those proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as well as the radiative forcing projections (SSP-RCP) according to the latest climate models from the World Climate Research Program's Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6). In this context, Grifols has performed the simulation of the SSP2-RCP4.5 climate scenario, which is aligned with the Paris Agreement's upper limit for achieving the objectives; and includes the most recent actions, policies, and commitments in climate matters including those updated in COP27. (ii) Climate-related risks. The study of exposure to risks arising from climate change was carried out for the most relevant Grifols industrial facilities, as well as for its plasma centers. The time horizon of the risk materialization, the probability of occurrence, and the inherent and residual potential impact have been evaluated for each of the 28 climate risks detected. Time horizon considered is: Short-term (0-5 years), Medium-term (5-15 years), Long-term (15-30 years), Unknown (30 years). Probability of occurrence is: Very high (scoring 5), high (scoring 4), Medium (scoring 3), Low (scoring 2), Very low (scoring 1), Unknown (scoring 0). Potential impact is classified as following: Very high (scoring 5), high (scoring 4), Medium (scoring 3), Low (scoring 2), Very low (scoring 1), Unknown (scoring 0). The result of this analysis has allowed Grifols to assess the financial impact of the most significant risks. After assessing the variables extracted from the mapping study and literature reviews, the exposure risk analysis focused on Grifols' 11 most relevant manufacturing facilities and plasma centers. For this analysis Grifols uses not only information generated by the company but also external information sources: Information generated by third parties, such as literature reviews and risk and opportunity mapping published by renowned organizations in the field of climate change: Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)², Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)³ and Climate Analytics⁴, among others. For opportunities, Grifols has identified several climate-related opportunities after a competitive benchmark and analysis of industry trends. Opportunities have been analyzed in four groups: products and services, markets, resource efficiency, and resilience. Each of these has been related to the climate opportunity they would affect. Considering the impact that the climate opportunity has on the supply chain, infrastructure, and services, a weighting of the potential impact on waste is carried out with values from 0 to 3. The explanation is as follows: 0 – Absence of opportunity management elements 1 – Opportunity monitoring system 2 – Mitigation/adaptation measures: One-time actions 3 – Mitigation/adaptation measures: Recurring actions.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

- No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Despite the fact that assessing impacts and dependencies is an important matter, current efforts are focused on implementing a tool that allows the company to have more environmental information about its suppliers. This is crucial for achieving short-term (2030) SBTi goals, which are currently being evaluated and will be audited in 2024. The company's intention is to conduct an analysis of impacts and dependencies within a maximum of two years to deep into its relationship with the environment and be able to meet the requirements of the new CSRD legislation. In 2024, an in-depth review of the TCFD report will be carried out, updating the company's risks and opportunities in a 1.5°C climate scenario.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We prioritize locations that have natural areas within Grifols facilities or over which we have influence. All our locations are either in offices in urbanized areas or in industrial areas. We only consider the GT Clayton facility as an important location because it has a natural area within the facilities over which we can take action. Periodic species inventories are conducted as part of the Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) program.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Grifols Therapeutics Address.pdf

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Financial impact

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Residual and inherent potential impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Grifols has defined a substantive financial impact in relation to the classification of the financial impact in the identification of climate risks and opportunities following the TCFD recommendations. It is considered substantive impact when the financial impact is above 1 Million EUR, it means: Low impact 1- 10M 20M 200M). Time horizon: Short-term (0 to 5 years): 2,5 / Medium-term (6 to 15 years): 2 / Long-term (16 to 30 years): 1,5 / Unknown (30 years): 1 Likelihood of effect occurring: Very high: 5 / High: 4 / Medium: 3 / Low: 2 / Very low: 1 Residual and inherent potential impact: Very high: 5 / High: 4 / Medium: 3 / Low: 2 / Very low: 1

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Financial impact

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Residual and inherent potential impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Grifols has defined a substantive financial impact in relation to the classification of the financial impact in the identification of climate risks and opportunities following the TCFD recommendations. It is considered substantive impact when the financial impact is above 1 Million EUR, it means: Low impact 1- 10M 20M 200M). Time horizon: Short-term (0 to 5 years): 2,5 / Medium-term (6 to 15 years): 2 / Long-term (16 to 30 years): 1,5 / Unknown (30 years): 1 Likelihood of effect occurring: Very high: 5 / High: 4 / Medium: 3 / Low: 2 / Very low: 1 Residual and inherent potential impact: Very high: 5 / High: 4 / Medium: 3 / Low: 2 / Very low: 1
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants</p>	<i>Our main impact is focused on the manufacturing plants, on the parameter COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand)</i>

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Other, please specify :Organic material

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand). If this pollutant load was discharged into public waterways, it would cause eutrophication processes. In our case, this impact is not generated because it is discharged into the public sewage system, which has municipal purification processes.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

At manufacturing sites where this parameter is generated, treatment methods are available to reduce the organic load and ensure compliance with regulatory standards. Main manufacturing plants in Barcelona and Clayton (both in Biopharma BU) operate wastewater treatment plants on-site for reducing the COD before water discharge. Our manufacturing site in Clayton, N.C. recently brought online a new wastewater treatment plant capable of processing up to 5.678 m³ a day. This aerobic biological treatment plant is the largest in the global Grifols network. While the Clayton site has had wastewater treatment facilities since the early 1990s, this latest evolution is a 30% increase in capacity and significant improvement in the quality of wastewater sent to the Town of Clayton for further processing. On the other hand, a new wastewater treatment plant brought online at our Biopharma facilities in Parets del Vallès. (Barcelona) This facility is an aerobic biological treatment plant, which treats wastewater containing a high load of organic matter and produces biogas that is used in the steam boilers. The new treatment plant offers multiple benefits:

- It doubles our wastewater treatment capacity.*
- It generates a renewable fuel, biogas, which replaces part of the fossil fuel natural gas used in our boilers.*
- It reduces solid waste from the sewage treatment plant.*
- Improves the quality of wastewater discharged into the sewage system.*

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Currently, the company considers it a priority to focus efforts on risks related to climate change

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Other acute physical risk, please specify :Water scarcity

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Some Grifols facilities are located in Parets del Vallés (Barcelona) and Los Angeles (USA). Both are water stressed. In Parets del Vallés, according to the SSP2-RCP4.5 scenario and information provided by the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool, it is estimated that the demand for water resources will decrease by 20% from today to 2030 due to a lower increase in supply sources. In 2023, the Generalitat of Catalonia declared a state of emergency due to hydrological drought. In Los Angeles (USA), it is estimated that the demand for water resources will remain stable, and therefore, we can't use the water price elasticity approximation.

However, we expect an increase in water consumption restrictions that may trigger supply problems. Specifically, the State Water Project supplies water with a maximum amount. The allocations represent how much the state can give based on available supplies. In 2021, Governor administration announced a 0% water allocation for California districts in 2022 with the exception of the health sector. Despite the exception of this restriction, we calculate financial impact. These 0% water allocation restrictions may cause interruptions in supply to production plant in the area. This may cause supply problems with impacts in the price of water and production restrictions which can translate into an increase in spending associated with obtaining own water resources, cleaning and correct maintenance and industrial processes dependent on water.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

10600000

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

3560000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

10600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The possible financial impact has taken into account the possibility of stopping production and the increase in the price of m3 of water in areas with a negative price elasticity of demand. With all this, it is estimated that the financial impact would produce an increase in spending of between 3.5 and 10.6 million euros. Parets facilities: Estimated increase of water cost in 2030 will be between 35% and 147%. If 35% the estimated price in 2030 will be 3.51 Eur/m3. Estimated water consumption in 2030 478,500 m3 Possible increase of water cost in 2030 478,500 m3 x 3.5 Eur/m3 1,674,750 EUR1.67 million EUR. If 147%, the estimated price in 2030 will be 6.4 Eur/m3 Possible increase of water cost in 2030 478,500 m3 x 6.4 Eur/m3 3,072,927 EUR3.07 million EUR. Los Angeles facilities: A possible temporary stoppage of production (from 5 to 20 days) at the Los Angeles plant could cost: 5 days fixed production costs 1.89 million EUR. 20 days fixed production costs 7.57 million EUR. More detail about that is considered confidential. Total calculation; Minimum currency: Total impact (5 days) 1.67 1.89 3.5 million EUR Maximum currency: Total impact (20 days) 3.07 7.57 10.6 million EUR. The financial impact would produce an increase in spending of between 3.5 and 10.6 million euros.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

330000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

A possible temporary stoppage of production (from 5 to 20 days) could have these costs: Cost transport from LA to Clayton 15000 EUR/Container. Cost transport from LA to Barcelona 30000 EUR/Container. 5 days temporary stoppage: to move two plasma containers from LA to Clayton and two plasma containers to Barcelona: 2 containers * 15000 EUR/container 30000 EUR (LA to Clayton). 2 containers * 30000 EUR/container 60000 EUR (LA to Barcelona). Total 5 days stoppage 3000060000 EUR 90000 EUR. 20 days temporary stoppage: to move eight plasma containers from LA to Clayton and seven plasma containers to Barcelona: 8 containers * 15000 EUR/container 120000 EUR (LA to Clayton). 7 containers * 30000 EUR/container 210000 EUR (LA to Barcelona). Total 20 days stoppage 120000210000 EUR 330000 EUR. Transport costs for plasma and other intermediate pastes, 50% to the North Carolina plant and 50% to the Barcelona plant, can range from 90,000 to 330,000..

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: The exposure analysis revealed that Grifols' facilities in Barcelona (Spain) and Los Angeles (USA) would have the most risk exposure. Grifols' risk management strategy is different for each one. Task: For that Grifols should develop a risk management strategy tailored to each location's specific conditions to mitigate potential disruptions. Action: Related to this strategy, the main actions are: In Los Angeles, a swift response is feasible. Grifols can relocate production to other group plants promptly. In Barcelona, the company benefits from multiple main water supply connections and the capability for well water extraction, providing a robust safety net. Result: As a result, a possible temporary stoppage in production could be made up for by moving the production to the plants of Clayton (North Carolina) and Barcelona. However, this would need adjustments in staffing levels at each site, potentially leading to increased operational costs for the company. This structured approach highlights the proactive measures and potential outcomes of Grifols' risk management strategies. This response is linked to SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure because there are facilities in different countries that enable sustainable growth of activity.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Tenes River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increase in cost due to unexpected losses on damaged facilities: The packaging facility of Grifols' Biopharma division plant located at Barcelona (Spain) is located near the small Tenes river where a low potential of flooding exists. A potential flooding could affect this site but the real probability is low and there has never been any episode in the past. Changes in climate could affect this natural phenomena in the future though. The Catalan Water Agency carried out some planning work of the Besòs river. The result was that this Grifols' packaging facility is located in the 100 and 500- year flood zones of the Tenes river return period.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not calculated

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

5000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The worst serious impact would be on 100- and 500-year-flood return period. In this case, the maximum loss of product that it is storaged in the cold room and the damages to the facilities is assessed at a maximum of 10 million EUR. Manufacturing areas are located in the first floor and product warehouse is elevated 1 meter above the level 0. Floods are not expected to affect these areas.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Develop flood emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

16000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost response to reduce this risk is associated to the implementation of the following actions: - Installing a non-return valve in the drainage. - Covering one of the factory's perimeter doors. - Building a wall to increase the protection of the fire pumps.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In April 2019 a detailed hydraulic study was carried out to evaluate the impact on Grifols' facilities in case of floodings caused by the Tenes river with return periods of up to 500 years. The main outcomes were: 1. Avoiding the return of water levels of the Tenes river through the internal drainage network. 2. Prevent the external runoff generated in the surrounding industrial park from entering to Grifols facilities. 3. Avoiding the direct flooding of the Tenes river for avenues of return of 100 and 500 years. As a result, several actions will be carried out (cost of response to risk): - Installing a non-return valve in the drainage. - Covering one of the factory's perimeter doors. - Building a wall to increase the protection of the fire pumps.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The number of countries that have committed to reach zero emissions by mid-century or later are growing. The E.U. has set itself the goal of becoming climate neutral by 2050, positioning itself as the leading region in the fight against climate change. The European Green Pact has defined the roadmap to meet this objective. Europe has also recently increased its climate ambition setting a target of reducing GHG emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. Similarly, in 2022, USA announced a new target for the country to achieve a 50-52% reduction in economy-wide GHGs by 2030 from 2005 levels. In addition, USA has set a goal of achieving 100% carbon-free electricity by 2035, which can be achieved through multiple cost-effective pathways, each of which will result in significant emissions reductions in this decade. In this context, setting climate neutrality targets is crucial in guiding emissions reductions to meet the Paris goals since, in the end, countries' commitments will decline at the emitters, at the companies. Grifols has committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Until then, new requirements could be established to reduce GHG emissions that would require greater investments to reduce direct emissions through the installation of renewable energy or changes in electricity supply for renewable electricity sources, among other measures. The new requirements and changes could make significantly more difficult for Grifols to obtain the Zero Net Emission

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

29258870

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

10326660

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

29258870

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

If Grifols was unable to make such investments in renewable energy or changes in electricity supply for renewable sources, the company would expect greater investment in carbon credits to offset its carbon footprint. The potential financial impact projected for 2040 caused by the reduction of the carbon footprint according to the current objectives, assuming a carbon price of between 30 and 85 euros per ton emitted, would mean an annual expense of between 10.3 and 29.3 million euros by 2040. Explanation of cost calculation: Take note that this is based on the 2022 calculation (scope 1 scope 2 (Market-based): 201,788 tCO₂ Scope 3 1,416,451 tCO₂. Total 2022 1,618,239 tCO₂e). -Target reporting year 2040 so the time for achieving the reduction is 18 years (2021-2039). -Estimated yearly reduction 4.2% (SBTi target approach, yearly). - Estimated carbon footprint of Grifols in 2040 344,222 tCO₂e. -It is assumed that the carbon price will be in the estimated range 30 (current average price)- 85 EUR/tCO₂e (International Monetary Fund forward estimate). Cost calculation: 344,222 tCO₂e * 30 EUR/tCO₂e 10,326,660 EUR (minimum cost). 344,222 tCO₂e * 85 EUR/tCO₂e 29,258,870 EUR (maximum cost).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

29258870

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Explanation of cost calculation: In 2040, based on the reduction of emissions forecast of Science-Based Targets Initiative of Absolute Contraction Approach of 4,2% of the carbon footprint, the CO2e emissions (including scope 1, 2 and 3) will be 344,222 tCO2e. It is assumed that the carbon price will be in the estimated range 30 - 85 EUR/tCO2e. Cost calculation: 344,222 tCO2e * 30 EUR/tCO2e 10,326,660 EUR (minimum cost). 344,222 tCO2e * 85 EUR/tCO2e 29,258,870 EUR (maximum cost).*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: The company is implementing a two-part response to address its environmental impact and align with sustainability goals: Task: The first one will be the use of energy from renewable sources using 169.000 MWh of renewable electricity, obtained through PPAs (Power Purchasing Agreements) and the execution of multiple specific energy efficiency measures, including the use of artificial intelligence, the recovery of biomethane, or the improvement of lighting systems. The second one will be to invest in carbon credits to offset its carbon footprint. Action: To carry out the aforementioned, there are two actions. The first action involves securing renewable energy and executing targeted energy efficiency initiatives. The second action focuses on the acquisition of carbon credits to neutralize emissions that cannot be reduced directly. Result: As a result, these measures are expected to reduce operational costs and lower emissions, contributing to environmental sustainability. Also, the investment in carbon credits will offset remaining emissions, ensuring compliance with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Finally, this response will be aligned with SDG 13, 'Climate Action,' as its main objective is to reduce emissions caused by the company's activity. Short-term horizon.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to the sixth IPCC report released in August 2021, there is high possibility that the anthropogenic climate change contributed to extreme precipitation during Hurricane Harvey (2017) and other intense tropical cyclones. Furthermore, this report indicates that heavy precipitation events are very likely to intensify and become more frequent in most regions with additional global warming. On a global scale, extreme daily precipitation events are projected to intensify by about 7% for every 1°C of global warming (high confidence level). The proportion of heavy tropical cyclones (categories 4-5) and the maximum wind speeds of the most intense tropical cyclones are projected to increase on a global scale with increasing global warming (high confidence level). Specifically, in the 2°C global warming scenario, there is a high confidence level revealing an increase in intense tropical cyclones of 13%. In addition, precipitation associated with such events will increase by 14% under the same scenario. Despite the intensification of these events, production plants located in the states most vulnerable to such events (Texas and North Carolina) are prepared to respond to these weather events. However, these weather events could affect Grifols' plasma donation activity in the mentioned locations

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

23000000

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

5000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

23000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Total number of plasma donor centers that could be affected by extreme precipitations are located in North Carolina (8 of 15) and in Texas (18 of 53). We have taken into consideration the total plasma liters collected in the 26 donor centers (restricted information) and the revenue per plasma liter (confidential information). The financial impact is estimated to be in 6-8 days. Minimum financial impact figure: Taking into consideration revenue per liter (restricted information) * total liters collected by day in the 8 donor centers in North Carolina * 6 days 5,000,000 EUR. Maximum financial impact figure: Revenue per liter (restricted information)* total liters collected by day in the 18 donor centers in Texas * 8 days 23,000,000 EUR.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The analysis has been carried out considering the centers most exposed to an increase in the severity of climatic events such as hurricanes and tropical storms. In the worst-case scenario of centers closing, production would not be substantially affected, so the impact would be limited to the temporary reduction of plasma collection in the directly affected centers. There won't be a significant impact in the total collected plasma in US so the cost of response to risk would be zero, therefore, no calculation breakdowns are needed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: The exposure analysis indicate that plasma centers are the facilities that may be most exposed to this risk. Task: It's for that, it's necessary to implement a strategy to mitigate the impact of this risk on plasma collection and availability. Action: However, the fact that they are widely scattered in several regions allows any potential impact to be diluted. This allows donors to have relatively close donation centers where they can go. Result: As a result, the strategic placement of centers results in only a temporary disruption in plasma collections at affected sites, leading to a lower availability of plasma-derived medicines and consequently small reduction in sales. This response is linked to SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure because there are facilities in different states of the USA that enable sustainable growth of activity. Short-term horizon.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Chile
- China
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Sweden
- Austria
- Czechia
- Germany
- Ireland
- Switzerland
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Brazil
- Canada
- France
- Mexico
- Poland
- Portugal
- Thailand
- Argentina
- Australia
- Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In the geographical areas in which Grifols operates, compliance with the decarbonization goals for 2030 is based on the principles of technological neutrality and cost efficiency, requiring high investments in innovation and infrastructure. In this context, it is important to recall the increased investments associated with the installation of air conditioning technologies, boilers, and renewable energy generation aimed at reducing Grifols' emissions and increasing energy efficiency. The technologies

used in the production plants that contribute the most to the carbon footprint are the fossil-fuel boilers, and their potential impact is their replacement with low-emission alternatives. Grifols has estimated that replacing the current boilers with others that run on carbon neutral fuels would require an investment of around 26 million euros by 2040.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

29400000

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

29400000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

29400000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Grifols has estimated that replacing the current boilers with others that run on renewable hydrogen or other alternative fuels would require an investment of around 29,4 million euros by 2040. The estimation is as following: Cost of replacing 3 boilers in the manufacturing companies in Spain is 4,600,000 EUR. Cost of replacing 5 boilers in the manufacturing sites in Clayton is 16,500,000 EUR. Cost of replacing 2 boilers in the manufacturing site of LA is 6,600,000 EUR. Cost of replacing 1 boiler in Ireland is 1,725,000 EUR. Total: 29,4 million EUR.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Air conditioning technologies, boilers and renewable energy generation

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

29400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimation is as following, taking into consideration the cost facilitate by the suppliers in Spain, Ireland and USA (Clayton and LA): Cost of replacing 3 boilers in the manufacturing companies in Spain is 4,600,000 EUR. Cost of replacing 5 boilers in the manufacturing sites in Clayton is 16,500,000 EUR. Cost of replacing 2 boilers in the manufacturing site of LA is 6,600,000 EUR. Cost of replacing 1 boiler in Ireland is 1,725,000 EUR. Total: 29,4 million EUR. The explicit calculation breakdown would be the following: 4,600,000 EUR 16,500,000 EUR 6,600,000 EUR 1,725,000 EUR 29,430,000 EUR. In this case, the cost of response to risk is the same as the potential impact figure due to the action to be carried out would be the same, the replacing of boilers by 2040.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: Grifols is committed to enhancing its climate resilience by replacing outdated, polluting technologies with cleaner alternatives. The company is exploring the market for technological solutions that align with this goal. Task: It's for that Grifols works to identify and integrate technologies that can contribute to climate resilience and reduce reliance on fossil fuels, with a particular interest in the potential of renewable hydrogen as an energy vector. Action: In that way, the company conducts periodic market analyses to assess available technologies and it's actively monitoring the development of renewable hydrogen to evaluate its feasibility for future use (nowadays the use is still incipient). Despite the current lack of a consensus technology for industrial-scale heat generation without fossil fuels, Grifols remains vigilant in its search for viable solutions. Result: As a result, the ongoing efforts are expected to reduce emissions and support the company's alignment with the Science Based Targets (SBT) initiative. These actions will need an economic investment to adapt facilities to new, more sustainable technologies. This response is linked to SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure because innovation is a key point to find less polluting activities and to the SDG 13 Climate action to reduce the impact of the company emissions on the environment. Long-term horizon.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Besos river

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Grifols Biopharma division plant in PARETS DEL VALLÈS (Barcelona, Spain) is located at a water-stressed area. This site could be affected by droughts, which could increase due to climate change. Droughts could affect the availability of groundwater that is used in manufacturing. In Barcelona, water for manufacturing comes from wells of Grifols property and city water. A long time without rain could affect the reservoir of these wells. In 2023, Grifols consumed 961 megaliters of water in Spain, 40,8% comes from wells (40,3 % in 2021). Nevertheless, the city water supply is more than enough to meet the needs of these facilities and it is unlikely to run out of supply.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not calculated

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

875000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

875000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The possible financial impact has taken into account the possibility of stopping production and the increase in the price of m3 of water in areas with a negative price elasticity of demand. Parets facilities: Estimated increase of water cost in 2030 50%. Equivalent to 1.4 /m3. Estimated water consumption in 2030 625,000 m3. Possible increase of water cost in 2030 625,000 m3 x 1.4/m3 875,000 EUR0.87 million EUR.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Secure alternative water supply

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Not correspond

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In Barcelona, the company has several main water supply connections and also has well water extraction so it is not necessary a response.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Los Angeles River watershed

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Grifols has facilities in areas where, under the simulated scenario, there could be a reduction in the availability of water resources. Los Angeles (USA) facilities has been evaluated according to the SSP2-RCP4.5 scenario and the information provided by the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool, it is estimated that the demand for water resources in that geographic area will remain stable, and therefore, we cannot use the water price elasticity approximation. However, we expect an increase in water consumption restrictions that may trigger supply problems. Specifically, the State Water Project supplies water to 29 districts in California. The allocations, which are adjusted based on the amount of snow and rainfall the state receives, represent how much the state can give based on available supplies. Despite health sector being exempt from this restriction, we calculate the financial impact as the possibility that, considering that Los Angeles area will reach more than 100 consecutive days without rainfall in 2040, these 0% water allocation restrictions may cause interruptions in supply to production plant in the area. This may cause supply problems with impacts that include an increase in the price of water and production restrictions in industrial facilities which can translate into an increase in spending associated with obtaining own water resources (well water), cleaning and correct maintenance or use of infrastructures, and industrial processes dependent on water.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not calculated

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

2800000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

8600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Los Angeles facilities: A possible temporary stoppage of production (from 5 to 20 days) at the Los Angeles plant could cost: 5 days fixed production costs 1.93 million EUR. 20 days fixed production costs 7.72 million EUR. Minimum currency: Total impact (5 days) 0.87 1.93 2.80 million EUR. Maximum currency: Total impact (20 days) 0.87 7.72 8.59 million EUR. The financial impact would produce an increase in spending of between 2.8 and 8.6 million euros.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Develop drought emergency plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

330000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*A possible temporary stoppage of production (from 5 to 20 days) could have these costs: Cost transport from LA to Clayton 15000 EUR/Container. Cost transport from LA to Barcelona 30000 EUR/Container. 5 days temporary stoppage: to move two plasma containers from LA to Clayton and two plasma containers to Barcelona: 2 containers * 15000 EUR/container 30000 EUR (LA to Clayton). 2 containers * 30000 EUR/container 60000 EUR (LA to Barcelona). Total 5 days stoppage 3000060000 EUR 90000 EUR. 20 days temporary stoppage: to move eight plasma containers from LA to Clayton and seven plasma containers to Barcelona: 8 containers * 15000*

EUR/container 120000 EUR (LA to Clayton). 7 containers * 30000 EUR/container 210000 EUR (LA to Barcelona). Total 20 days stoppage 120000 / 210000 EUR 330000 EUR.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The results of the exposure analysis indicate that the plants in Barcelona (Spain) and Los Angeles (U.S.) would have the most risk exposure. Grifols' risk management strategy is different for each one. In Los Angeles, response could be effective in a short-term. Grifols would have the capacity to transfer the production to other plants in the group, while in Barcelona, the company has several main water supply connections and also has well water extraction. In Los Angeles plant, a possible temporary stoppage in production could be made up for by moving the production to the plants of Clayton (North Carolina) and Barcelona.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

58658870

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

32250000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Financial transition risks: - Maximum potential financial impact: 58,658,870 Eur. - Total revenues: 6,088,884,000 Eur. - % total financial transition risks: $(\text{Maximum potential financial impact (EUR)} / \text{Total revenues (EUR)}) * 100$ $((58,658,870 \text{ Eur} / 6,088,884,000 \text{ Eur}) * 100)$ 0,96%. Financial physical risks: - Maximum potential financial impact: 32,250,000 Eur. - Total revenues: 6,088,884,000 Eur. - % total financial physical risks $(\text{Maximum potential financial impact (EUR)} / \text{Total revenues (EUR)}) * 100$ $(32,250,000 \text{ Eur} / 6,088,884,000 \text{ Eur}) * 100$ 0,52%.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal

- Tejo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin*Select from:*

- 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected*Select from:*

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Grifols warehouse in Madrid (Spain) is located at a water -stressed area where drought episodes could lead to a lower water availability.

Row 2**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin****United States of America**

- Other, please specify :Los Angeles River watershed

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin*Select all that apply*

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

5

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Grifols Biopharma division plats in California (USA) are located at a water-stressed area where drought episodes could lead to a lower water availability for manufacturing purposes.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

Other, please specify :Segura

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Grifols manufacturing plant in Murcia (Spain) is located at a water-stressed area where drought episodes could lead to a lower water availability for manufacturing purpose.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

- Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Grifols facilities in Shanghai and Beijing (China) are located at a water-stressed area where drought episodes could lead to a lower water availability. It is a commercial affiliate.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Grifols facility in Sao Paulo (Brazil) is located at a water-stressed area where drought episodes could lead to a lower water availability.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Grifols facility in Vicopisano (Italy) is located at a water-stressed area where drought episodes could lead to a lower water availability. It is a commercial affiliate.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Unknown

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Grifols facility in Mexico D.F. (Mexico) is located at a water-stressed area where drought episodes could lead to a lower water availability. It is a commercial affiliate.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>In 2023, no economic sanctions were issued in relation to adverse environmental impact.</i>

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

- Other resilience opportunity, please specify :Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The E.U. has set a target of 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency by 2030 compared to 1990. USA has announced investments in new technologies to reduce emissions and ensure improvements in energy efficiency. In this context, Grifols is committed to increase the energy efficiency by 15% per unit of production by 2030

through the systematic application of eco-efficiency measures in new projects and existing facilities. Grifols identifies the reduction of energy consumption spending as an opportunity, while reducing its emissions. In 2021, Grifols signed a 10-year renewable power purchase agreement (PPA) that will enable it to meet 28% of its total annual electricity needs in Spain. With this Grifols will purchase the production for up to 25 GWh per year, which will prevent the emission of more than 7,600 tons of CO₂e. The plant is operational in 2022. In 2023, in the U.S., close to 120 million kWh of electricity have been consumed with a guarantee of renewable energy, and more than 11.5 million kWh in Ireland. Together, they account for 29.5% of electricity consumption. Grifols is working to reach PPA agreements in the U.S. Until then, Grifols is meeting its renewable electricity consumption target through the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (REC's). Grifols 2023-2026 Corporate Environmental Program includes the construction of a new photovoltaic plant in Spain to generate about 450,000 kWh/year.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

129,327,331

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

129.33

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

129.33

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*It has been considered the projection of the demand of all the production facilities for electricity and natural gas in the period 2021-2030. Grifols is committed to increase the energy efficiency by 15% per unit of production by 2030. In the period 2022-2030 (10 years) the percentage of energy savings should increase 1,5% annually to achieve the 15% savings in 2030 (15%/10 years 1,5%). Applying the percentage of annually energy savings (1,5%), the accumulated savings of energy will be 12,932,733 EUR in the period 2022-2030 (both electricity and natural gas). Financial impact-Electricity Year-%achievement-Financial impact: 2022 -1.5%-8,923,011 EUR (2021 Electrical consumption*Cost of kWh (both restricted information)). If 1.25% savings annually the result for 2030 is: 2030-15%-89,230,113 EUR. Financial impact-Natural gas Year-%achievement-Financial impact: 2022-1.5%-4,009,722 EUR (2021 Natural gas consumption*Cost of kWh in EUR (both restricted information)). If 1.5% savings annually the result for 2030 is: 2030-15%-40,097,217 EUR. The estimated savings in the period 2022-2030 would be 89,2 million EUR in electricity 40,1 million EUR in natural gas 129 million euros per year of total savings in energy consumption.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

For the period 2023-2026, some actions related to energy savings are included in the Environmental Program of the company. These actions represent an investment of 16 million Eur. Since this is a 4-year period, the investment for each year corresponds to 4 million Eur. The formula used is: Investment (Eur) period 2023-2026 (16 million EUR)/ Number of years of the period (4) 4 Million EUR Investment (Eur) per year

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Grifols' new Environmental Program for 2023-2026 includes environmental goals focused on energy efficiency. Task: It includes, for example, the implementation of significant improvements in the chilled water control systems and the -20C glycol chilled water plant, with a total investment budget of 16 million

EUR. Action: To carry it out, a centralized -20C glycol chilled water plant with a lower coefficient of performance will be installed. In addition, artificial intelligence will be applied to the chilled water control systems to optimize their efficiency. Result: This project needs an annual investment will be 4 million EUR over the next four years. With these measures the company expects to improve energy efficiency and contribute to the company's environmental objectives. Finally, all opportunities are equally prioritized since they are of the same economic magnitude.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Water recovery from sewage treatment

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Besos River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Expand the wastewater treatment plant of the Biopharma division in Barcelona (Spain) to reduce the organic matter discharged in 300 mg/l (108 t/year). The cost of this expansion is 1M.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

It is not possible to know an anticipate effect.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

It is the cost of the project to expand the wastewater treatment plant.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Grifols identified the need to reduce the COD load in the wastewater discharge from its production operations. Task: To address this, a project was developed to expand the wastewater treatment plant at Grifols' facilities. Action: A team composed of internal Grifols personnel, supported by specialized external staff, studied the characteristics of the produced wastewater and analyzed the best alternatives to reduce COD. Once this was done, the expansion of the wastewater treatment plant was executed. Result: The result was the commissioning of the plant, which will allow Grifols to reduce the COD discharge by 300 mg/l (108t/year).

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

- Other markets opportunity, please specify :Increased investor confidence

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Climate change is a sensitive issue for companies in which stakeholders demand responsible action. Investors are increasingly aware of the role that companies play in economy decarbonization and in the investment opportunities that exist due to climate change. Therefore, investment decision-making is based on the information available from the companies. There is evidence that companies can protect and enhance their reputation, stay ahead of regulation, increase their competitiveness, and gain access to lower capital costs, among other advantages, simply by publishing their environmental data consistently. There is also evidence that companies that have higher scores on climate metrics have a better financial performance. Grifols, as a listed company, is subject to the expectations of its own investors and shareholders. High sustainability performance can have a positive impact on Grifols' reputation, increase investor confidence and provide additional financial returns. This effect is reflected in index performances, such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) World, which Grifols has been a part of since 2021 with 9% profits.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased access to capital

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

It is not possible to establish a direct correspondence between the Dow Jones Sustainability Index score and the increase in the company's sales or the market value. However, it is possible to give the objective data of the increase in profitability of the Dow Jones index over the last three years, which has been 9%.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Information to be reported to these indexes are managed by Grifols employees so no additional expenses are required. As a consequence, no calculation breakdown is needed.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Grifols has a longstanding commitment to sustainability, a principle that has been integral to the company since its inception. This dedication has positioned Grifols as a leader in the healthcare sector, with a focus on sustainable and responsible practices. Task: The company aimed to continuously improve its sustainability performance, aspiring to be recognized by leading rating agencies and to be included in benchmark indices such as the DJSI, FTSE4Good, and Euronext Vigeo. Action: The company aimed to continuously improve its sustainability performance, aspiring to be recognized by leading rating agencies and to be included in benchmark indices such as the DJSI, FTSE4Good, and Euronext Vigeo. Result: As a result of these actions, Grifols has been globally recognized as one of the leading companies in its sector. Its Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance has been positively rated by major rating agencies, and the company has been included in key benchmark indices, demonstrating the success and effectiveness of its commitment to sustainability. All opportunities are equally prioritized since all three are in the same order of economic magnitude.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Within the framework of the 2023-2026 environmental program, Grifols develops initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and improve energy efficiency. These include actions to reduce emissions impact derived from transporting employees to their jobs and the progressive application of LEED criteria in office buildings to consume less energy and generate fewer emissions. In this sense, new office building in Sant Cugat has been certified LEED Gold and the new Clayton (U.S.) purification and filling facilities (PFF) have been awarded of level Three Green Globes of the Green Globe Certification. In total, Grifols has two buildings Green Globes certified in U.S. and three buildings LEED certified in Spain and U.S.. New manufacturing plant in Montreal is being constructed following LEED to obtain the certificate. The "Flexibility for U" program has been fully implemented. Grifols has identified opportunities offered by new ways of working to reduce the carbon footprint originating from a reduction in office operating costs related to lighting, air conditioning, the use of computer equipment, and the emissions related to its use.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

11,202,394

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

3.97

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

11.2

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Potential savings are derived from homeworking and the reorganization of areas optimizing the spaces. 1.- Working from home: A plan called Flexibility for U was developed in 2021. Calculation is based in the two main offices buildings located in Sant Cugat (Barcelona), Clayton (North Carolina) and Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego (California). 2022 Estimations are considered valid for 2023. Cost of electricity/person in Spain is 2,165 EUR/year (consumption total different office buildings 3,300,183 kWh/number of employees of each one is 8,328 kWh/employee (average). Cost estimation 0.260 EUR/kWh. $8,328 \text{ kWh} * 0.260 \text{ EUR/kWh} = 2,165 \text{ EUR}$. Cost of electricity/person in Clayton is 62 EUR/employee-year Electricity consumption in building E750/year 1,197,717 kWh Number of employees 362. $1,197,717 \text{ kWh} / 362 \text{ employees} = 3,308 \text{ kWh/employee-year}$ Cost estimation $0.137 \text{ EUR/kWh} * 3,308 \text{ kWh/employee-year} = 453 \text{ EUR/employee-year}$. Cost of electricity/person in California sites is assumed 446 EUR/employee-year*31,360 EUR/employee-year. Work from home is applied to employees not associated to the manufacturing process. Annual saving calculations in Spain: 4,224 total employees (2022), 1,267 of them can work from home (30% is using the Flexibility for U program) $1,267 \text{ employees} * 2,165 \text{ EUR/employee} = 2,746,055 \text{ EUR}$. Annual saving calculations in USA: Clayton: 635.4 employees are homeworking: $635.4 * 453 \text{ EUR/year} = 287,836 \text{ EUR/year}$. Annual saving calculations in USA: California: 423.6 employees are homeworking: $423.6 * 446 \text{ EUR/employee} = 190,000 \text{ EUR/year}$. Annual saving calculations in the Rest of the World: 10% of savings in Spain and USA 10% of $(2,746,055 + 190,000) = 2,936,055 \text{ EUR/year}$. Total financial impact figure (minimum) $2,746,055 + 190,000 = 2,936,055 \text{ EUR/year}$. 2.- Reduce spaces in rental offices Calculations Spain: Annual cost of rental offices by employee (EUR/employee-year) 2,700 EUR Annual saving for rental offices in Spain $2,700 \text{ EUR} * 1,267 \text{ employees using FlexProgram} = 3,420,900 \text{ EUR}$. Calculations USA: Annual cost of rental offices by employee (EUR/employee-year) 3,600 EUR Annual saving for rental offices in USA $3,600 \text{ EUR} * 1,059 \text{ employees using FlexProgram (Clayton and California)} = 3,812,400 \text{ EUR}$. Total savings of rental offices: $3,420,900 + 3,812,400 = 7,233,300 \text{ EUR/year}$. Total financial impact figure (maximum) Working from home savings $3,970,985 \text{ EUR/year}$ Reduce spaces in rental offices savings $7,233,300 \text{ EUR/year}$ $11,204,285 \text{ EUR/year}$.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

15000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of implementing the program Flexibility for you has been: 250 hours of IT specialist x 60 EUR / hour 15,000 EUR

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Grifols identified the need to adapt to the evolving work environment and enhance employee well-being. Recognizing the increasing frequency and severity of climate events, the company saw an opportunity to maintain business continuity through flexible work arrangements. Task: The task was to develop a teleworking strategy that could be voluntarily adopted for applicable positions, ensuring operational resilience and offering employees greater flexibility. Action: In response, Grifols launched the "Flexibility for U" program in 2022. This initiative allowed employees to telework for 40% of their time, among other flexible working options. Result: The introduction of the "Flexibility for U" program provided a strategic advantage. It not only facilitated the maintenance and continuity of the business during disruptive climate events but also positioned Grifols as a forward-thinking employer that values the adaptability and satisfaction of its workforce. All opportunities are equally prioritized since all three are in the same order of economic magnitude

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

16.08

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*For the period 2023-2026, some actions related to energy savings are included in the Environmental Program of the company. These actions represent an investment of 16 million Eur (Specific resources (cost) are detailed for each action in the environmental program). This investment represent less than 1% of the total revenues of the company. The formula used is: (Investment (Eur) / Total Revenues (Eur))*100 (16,076,429 Eur / 6,088,884,000 Eur) * 100 0,26% [Add row]*

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

- Executive directors or equivalent
- Non-executive directors or equivalent
- Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

- Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In accordance with the recommendations set out in the Code of good governance of listed companies, the Policy has always had two aims: (i) to guarantee that any proposal for the appointment or re-election of the members of the Board of Directors is based on a prior analysis of the required competences by the Board of Directors and (ii) to support knowledge, experience, age and gender diversity. The Board of Directors of Grifols will ensure that the selection process promotes

balance and diversity in age, gender, experience and knowledge, as well as that it is free from any bias that may infer any kind of discrimination, in particular, on grounds of gender, disability or any other personal condition.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

*Grifols - Politica de diversidad - EN.PDF
[Fixed row]*

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board chair

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
 Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
 Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
 Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
 Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
 Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Situation: In 2023, the Board of Directors maintained regular communications between the Chief Industrial Officer (CIO) and the CEO, with annual and biennial progress reported to the President and CEO for review. Topics such as biodiversity policy, increased renewable energy consumption, and the Science-Based Targets initiative were key discussion points in the last committees of the year 2023. Task: The Board was tasked with leading the company's commitment to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) with the aim of establishing specific carbon emissions reduction targets and defining the climate ambition that will determine Grifols'

Climate Transition Plan. This involved the need to oversee the setting of corporate targets which included tasks such as the presentation of the commitment letter for SBTi, the targets feasibility modelling and the planning of the validation process targets for 2024. Action: The CIO, who led the project and acted as a liaison with the Board, regularly informed the CEO about the business strategy, including the climate transition plan. The Board also considered the evaluation of risks and opportunities in decision-making (for example new legal requirements related to reducing GHG emissions), initiating projects for resource and energy optimization and water consumption such as the application of artificial intelligence measures in chilled water control systems or the recovery of biomethane generated in the new treatment plant for use as fuel in the steam boilers. Despite the initial costs, these projects were deemed beneficial for the long-term improvement of environmental performance and meeting customer demands. Result: Consequently, the Environmental Program was developed, encompassing the company's objectives and the budget allocation. Progress was monitored through indicators. The Integrated Annual Report, overseen by the CEO, published the company's performance on climate-related matters. Additionally, the CEO reviewed all policies before they were signed and publicly communicated, ensuring oversight and guidance in public policy engagement.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Situation: In 2023, the Board of Directors maintained regular communications between the Chief Industrial Officer (CIO) and the CEO, with annual and biennial progress reported to the President and CEO for review. Key discussion points in the last committees of the year included biodiversity policy, increased renewable energy consumption, the Science-Based Targets initiative, and water consumption. Task: The CEO, as a member of the board of directors and the Executive Committee, was responsible for approving the corporate environmental policy. The board of directors was tasked with approving the Grifols Integrated Annual Report, which included water objectives and performance markers. The executive committee regularly supervised Grifols' performance regarding the environmental plan, including indicators and lines of action linked to the water life cycle. Action: Consequently, the Environmental Program was developed, encompassing the company's objectives and budget allocation. Progress was monitored through indicators. The Integrated Annual Report, overseen by the CEO, published the company's performance on water-related matters. Additionally, the CEO reviewed all policies before they were signed and publicly communicated, ensuring oversight and guidance in public policy engagement. Result: The result was a comprehensive Environmental Program that aligned with the company's objectives and budget, with progress tracked through specific indicators. The Integrated Annual Report provided transparency on the company's water-related performance, and the CEO's review process ensured robust oversight and guidance in public policy engagement.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee is formed by three directors appointed by the Board of Directors, taking into account the knowledge, competence and experience of the directors and the duties of the Committee. The Sustainability Committee is only be formed by non-executive members, the majority of them being independent. The responsibilities entrusted to the Sustainability Committee are regulated in the Board of Director's Internal Regulations. In this respect, it has been assigned the functions set out in the regulations and, likewise, in practice, it carries out all of those specified in the Good Governance Code. The Sustainability Committee stipulates the company's principles and commitments in relation to environmental and social responsibility and oversees the integration of financial and non-financial

reporting on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters. Indeed, the Sustainability Committee is integrating climate action into the company's global strategy, and commits to addressing climate change risks, as well as monitoring its performance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Industrial Officer (CIO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Industrial Officer (CIO) serves on both the Executive Committee and Environmental Committee, which regularly updates the COO on the company's environmental performance and status of water issues. The CIO approves the Corporate Environmental Plan, as well as the requisite economic and human resources to achieve it; authorizes water-efficiency investments; and monitors water consumption issues.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Industrial Officer (CIO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Industrial Officer (CIO) serves on both the Executive Committee and Environmental Committee, which regularly updates the COO on the company's environmental performance and status of climate-change issues. The CIO approves the Corporate Environmental Plan, as well as the requisite economic and human resources to achieve it; authorizes energy-efficiency investments; and monitors energy costs and air emissions, among other core responsibilities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Corporate Environmental Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Corporate Environmental Committee is the most representative and decision-making body for establishing guidelines, ensuring the implementation and maintenance of the environmental management system. Its functions include the allocation of resources, both personnel and financial, to develop and maintain the system. The top management of each company participates.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Sustainability Steering Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Steering Committee is formed by the VP Investor Relations & Sustainability, VP Global Procurement & Grifols Viajes, the Chief Communications Officer, the Director HR People Experience and the Director Global Energy & Environment. This committee reviews the objectives, the commitments of each category, the annual planning, the changes that have taken place and the current and future projects.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Corporate Sustainability

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) (the equivalent in Grifols is the VP Corp. Investor Relations & Sustainability) plays a crucial role in addressing climate change. Their responsibilities encompass developing and implementing sustainability strategies, policies, and initiatives. Regarding climate change, the CSO's responsibilities include:- Developing a comprehensive strategy to mitigate and adapt to climate change..- Conducting assessments to understand Grifols' environmental impact, particularly related to climate change..- Identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities..- Engaging with internal and external stakeholders to foster

collaboration and create awareness about climate change..- Overseeing the preparation of sustainability reports and ensures compliance with relevant environmental regulations and reporting frameworks, including TCFD..- Ensuring that employees across the company are educated about climate change issues and their role in addressing them. By fulfilling these responsibilities, the CSO is addressing the challenges of climate change and integrate sustainable practices into Grifols' operations, ultimately driving positive environmental impacts.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

2.5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Grifols has updated its remuneration policy to adapt and align it with its long-term strategy. In 2023, there is a percentage of variable remuneration to which the executive directors (Board level and C-Suite level) of the Company are entitled to payment is linked to ESG objectives. Metric related to the achievement of environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) targets, with a weight of 10%. The weight of the metrics related to environment have been 25%, related to social was 40% and to governance was 35%. The Sustainability Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee proposed to the Board for approval, based on the metrics used by an independent third party, in this case, the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, the objectives to be met for the exercise prior to their implementation. To this end, the selection and evaluation of each objective were based on Grifols' progression in the various metrics analysed by the Dow Jones Sustainability Index.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

It is expected to implement monetary incentives related to water in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Grifols has updated its remuneration policy to adapt and align it with its strategic long-term priorities in the promotion and support of its successful business model, focusing on the sustainable creation of value for the common shareholder. As a result, in 2023, it has been introduced that a percentage of variable remuneration to which the executive directors of the Company are entitled to payment is linked to ESG objectives. Metric related to the achievement of environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) targets, with a weight of 10%. In particular, the weight of the metrics related to environment have been 25%, related to social was 40% and to governance was 35%. In this sense, the Sustainability Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee proposed to the Board for approval, based on the metrics used by an independent third party, in this case, the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, the objectives to be met for the exercise prior to their implementation. To this end, the selection and evaluation of each objective were based on Grifols' progression in the various metrics analysed by the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, which is published annually and part of their scoring criteria is related to reduction in absolute emissions and the energy efficiency improvement. The performance of these two metrics is measured for the year 2023.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Economic incentives have contributed to climate commitments as follows: - Support for the calculation of Scope 3 of the carbon footprint. - Presentation of the commitment letter to the SBTi project in 2023. Short-term emission reduction targets have been set for Scope 1, 2 and 3 in 2024.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- Energy manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Grifols has updated its remuneration policy to adapt and align it with its strategic long-term priorities in the promotion and support of its successful business model, focusing on the sustainable creation of value for the common shareholder. As a result, in 2023, it has been introduced that a percentage of variable remuneration to which the energy manager of the Company are entitled to payment is linked to environmental targets. A 35% is linked to develop an action plan for 2025-2030 to implement energy and water savings projects through the digitization of industrial plants and a 25% to implement an Energy Savings Certificates system in Spain. All these actions are strongly related to the reduction in total energy consumption and the improvement of the energy efficiency. The performance of these two metrics is measured annually. In these case the incentives are based on the results of 2023.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Economic incentives have contributed to climate commitments as follows: - Obtain renewable electricity supply through a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for reducing Scope 2 emissions. - Increasing the guarantee of origin of the electricity consumed for reducing Scope 2 emissions. - Carrying out audits and implementing projects and measures to improve the energy efficiency of facilities for reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Grifols has updated its remuneration policy to adapt and align it with its strategic long-term priorities in the promotion and support of its successful business model, focusing on the sustainable creation of value for the common shareholder. As a result, in 2023, it has been introduced that a percentage of variable remuneration to which the executive directors of the Company are entitled to payment is linked to ESG objectives. Metric related to the achievement of environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) targets, with a weight of 10%. In particular, the weight of the metrics related to environment have been 25%, related to social was 40% and to governance was 35%. In this sense, the Sustainability Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee proposed to the Board for approval, based on the metrics used by an independent third party, in this case, the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, the objectives to be met for the exercise prior to their implementation. To this end, the selection and evaluation of each objective were based on Grifols' progression in the various metrics analysed by the Dow Jones

Sustainability Index, which is published annually and part of their scoring criteria is related to reduction in absolute emissions and the energy efficiency improvement. The performance of these two metrics is measured for the year 2023.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Economic incentives have contributed to climate commitments as follows: - Support for the calculation of Scope 3 of the carbon footprint. - Presentation of the commitment letter to the SBTi project in 2023. Short-term emission reduction targets have been set for Scope 1, 2 and 3 in 2024.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The climate action policy includes: - Achievement of continual improvement - Identification of risks and opportunities deriving from climate change, establishing mitigation measures - Commitment to address and monitor climate change risks - Adaptation initiatives and goal of net zero emission by 2050. This means the use of 100% renewable energy. - Set short and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets - Align capital investments with long-term GHG emission reduction targets, eliminating investments in carbon-intensive assets or products. - Encourage our partners throughout the value chain to reduce their emissions - Business continuity program to ensure our facilities and partners are equipped to adapt and mitigate the risk of adverse impacts - Provide technical and financial support, promote their climate-change-mitigation policies and publicly communicate the commitment to reduce emissions. This policy covers all Grifols collaborators and they must be familiar with it and should perform their duties in accordance with the principles it establishes. All points included in the policy allow the company to reduce costs, anticipate potential negative situations, and progressively adapt to market demands regarding climate change.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Climate Change Policy .pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The environmental policy includes: - Achievement of continual improvement - Identification of risks and opportunities deriving from climate change, establishing mitigation measures - Promotion of efficient energy use - Promotion of circular economy - Management of water cycle efficiently, minimizing water consumption - Protection and conservation of biodiversity - Fulfillment of compliance obligations - Environmental awareness and training of employees and communication with stakeholders. This environmental policy covers all Grifols collaborators and they must be familiar with it and should perform their duties in accordance with the principles it establishes. In addition to complying with applicable legal requirements, promoting energy efficiency, proper waste management, and optimizing water consumption allow for cost savings for the company. Furthermore, all these reinforce the company's commitment to reducing the impact of its activities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Identify the risks and opportunities deriving from climate change, establishing mitigation measures to help reduce its impact and developing opportunities by setting objectives.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environment Policy_ENG.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?**(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?**

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Grifols' commitment for each framework is: - TCFD: Conducting the risk and opportunity assessment based on the TCFD guidelines on an annual basis at global level. - Global Reporting Initiative: This is the framework through which all indicators are reported in the integrated annual report. - UN Global Compact: It has been subscribed to and responds annually to all its requirements. - Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi): Commitment letter presented during 2023. Short-term emission reduction targets have been set for Scope 1, 2 and 3 in 2024.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Grifols number at the EU lobby transparency register: RT 400747536239-04

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

To manage the risks identified related to new legal requirements related to reducing GHG emissions and the transition to low-emission technologies the company has developed the following process: (i) Description of the method of engagement: Collaboration directly with local governments. For example, we are members of the Association of Engineers and the Group of Energy Managers, for the organisation of dissemination and training sessions on energy management, influencing energy planning and policy in Catalonia and Spain. ii) Topic of the engagement: Conservation of natural areas and Reduction of carbon footprint via the promotion of public or shared transports and efficient use of energy. (iii) Nature of the engagement: Voluntary engagement or agreed engagement. iv) Actions advocated as part of engagement: Examples are the following. - Natural areas conservation project: Grifols reached an agreement with Fundación RIVUS in order to fund and promote conservation projects focused on the Besos river area. - Mobility plan: Several actions were included in the mobility plan that was presented to the Catalan government for reducing emissions in commuting. Some of the actions are the following: an internal application for sharing private cars that can be consulted by all the employees, installation of bike racks in all Grifols sites in Spain, use of bus financed by the company and installation of electric vehicle charging points in the facilities. The mobility plan is currently under revision - Local working group: The City Council of Parets del Vallés created the "Consell Industrial" that organize periodic meeting where Grifols, the local administration and other companies discuss about industrial issues including environmental that affects the town and the territory. - Related to efficient use of energy, some of the actions are the following: Obtain renewable electricity supply through a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Guarantee of origin of the electricity consumed. Carrying out audits and implementing projects and measures to improve the energy efficiency of facilities.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify : Medtech Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Grifols concurs with the organizations positions and contributes with its expertise on the working groups that set up that positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of the funds is to support an organization that represents plasma derived medicines manufacturers. The association could participate on public consultations or follow legislative proposals that might include environmental provisions.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Plasma Protein Therapeutics Association (PPTA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Grifols concurs with the organizations positions and contributes with its expertise on the working groups that set up that positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

2136677

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of the funds is to support an organization that represents plasma derived medicines manufacturers. The association could participate on public consultations or follow legislative proposals that might include environmental provisions.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- commitments. Biodiversity strategy.**
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities

Other, please specify :Content of biodiversity-related policies or

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2023 Grifols Integrated Report. PP. 101 to 109 PP. 119 to 121

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

[2023-integrated-and-sustainability-annual-report_EN.pdf](#)

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No comments to add.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Emissions figures
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2023 Grifols Integrated Report. PP. 101 / 119 to 121

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023-integrated-and-sustainability-annual-report_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No comments to add.

[\[Add row\]](#)

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

- Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

- Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Currently it is not a priority for the company.

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :2041

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The following is an analysis of the chosen scenario, which gives an idea of the physical and socioeconomic aspects that are expected to be observed. Physical aspects: - An average increase in land surface temperature of 1.6-2.5C is expected for the period 2041-2060 and 2.1-3.5C by the end of the century. - An average sea level rise of 0.66-1.33 m is expected by 2100. - Changes in precipitation will be diverse throughout the world, - A warmer climate will intensify very wet and very dry weather events, with consequent floods or droughts, but the location and frequency of these events depend on regional atmospheric circulation. - Rates of CO2

absorbed by land and ocean are projected to decrease in the second half of the 21st century. Socioeconomic aspects - Current social, economic and technological trends continue. The use of fossil fuels is phased out at different rates depending on the region. - Development and growth are progressing unevenly. - National and international institutions are striving to achieve the SDGs but progress is slow. - Environmental systems are degrading but improvements are being made in some of them. The intensity of resource and energy use is decreasing. - Population growth is moderate and stabilizes in the second half of the century. - There is income inequality and problems persist in reducing vulnerability to social and environmental changes. Finally, the selected scenario is SSP2-RCP4.5

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenario based on a combination of SSP-RCP is the one that explored the most likely future climate changes. These reports consider population growth, urbanization, technological advancements, and other factors. Therefore, the organization's commercial strategy must align with this trend. Increasing of Earth temperature and increasing sea level days with temperature above 40°C. Time horizon: 2024-2041 Base year: 1995-2014 Reference: IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas: Regional Information (Advanced). The scenario is chosen by combining the RCPs with the SSPs of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). 1. TCFD requests that, at least, a future where global warming remains around 2C is considered. 2. If countries comply with the Nationally Determined Contributions, the IEA estimates that projected warming by 2100 falls to 2.4C. 3. During COP26, some 20 countries have launched a joint statement pledging to stop financing the purchase of fossil fuels by 2022 and more than 40 countries have committed to phase out the use of coal. 4. Progress in terms of sustainable development shows different degrees of progress according to geographies, as evidenced by the latest report on the achievement of the UN SDGs.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Climate Watch Data and Climate Action Tracker

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :2041

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The following is an analysis of the chosen scenario, which gives an idea of the physical and socioeconomic aspects that are expected to be observed. Physical aspects: - An average increase in land surface temperature of 1.6-2.5C is expected for the period 2041-2060 and 2.1-3.5C by the end of the century. - An average sea level rise of 0.66-1.33 m is expected by 2100. - Changes in precipitation will be diverse throughout the world, - A warmer climate will intensify very wet and very dry weather events, with consequent floods or droughts, but the location and frequency of these events depend on regional atmospheric circulation. - Rates of CO₂ absorbed by land and ocean are projected to decrease in the second half of the 21st century. Socioeconomic aspects - Current social, economic and technological trends continue. The use of fossil fuels is phased out at different rates depending on the region. - Development and growth are progressing unevenly. - National and international institutions are striving to achieve the SDGs but progress is slow. - Environmental systems are degrading but improvements are being made in some of them. The intensity of resource and energy use is decreasing. - Population growth is moderate and stabilizes in the second half of the century. - There is income inequality and problems persist in reducing vulnerability to social and environmental changes. Finally, the selected scenario is SSP2-RCP4.5

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

After analyzing the physical risks, the possible transition risks posed by climate change are analyzed in accordance with reference scenarios (e.g., B2DS, 2DS, etc.), taking into account the regulatory framework and trends in the markets in which Grifols operates (e.g., increased energy efficiency requirements in production processes). To this end, reference sources such as Climate Watch Data and Climate Action Tracker have been used, as well as specific documentation for each of the geographies (legislative proposals, climate reports, etc.). The chosen scenario based on a combination of SSP-RCP is the one that explored the most likely future climate changes. These reports consider population growth, urbanization, technological advancements, and other factors. Therefore, the organization's commercial strategy must align with this trend.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Grifols updates its climate risk map and analyzed the resilience of its strategy based on a climate scenario with a potential maximum rise of 2°C annually, following the recommendations of the TCFD. The firm uses this climate risk map in order to establish if a potential substantial impact could affect the direct operations of the company. The analysis is made taking into account a multi-disciplinary company-wide management process. This process followed includes: (i) Climate scenario selection. Selection and simulation of relevant climate scenarios that reflect Grifols' needs, resources and capabilities. To select the different scenarios, Grifols assessed those proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its latest report, August 2021, as well as the radiative forcing projections (SSP-RCP) according to the latest climate models from the World Climate Research Program's Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6). In this context, Grifols has performed the simulation of the SSP2-RCP4.5 climate scenario, which is aligned with the Paris Agreement's upper limit for achieving the objectives; and includes the most recent actions, policies, and commitments in climate matters including those updated in COP27. (ii) Climate-related risks. The study of exposure to risks arising from climate change was carried out for the most relevant Grifols industrial facilities, as well as for its plasma centers. The time horizon of the risk materialization, the probability of occurrence, and the inherent and residual potential impact have been evaluated for each of the 28 climate risks detected. Time horizon considered is: Short-term (0-5 years), Medium-term (5-15 years), Long-term (15-30 years), Unknown (30 years). Probability of occurrence is: Very high (scoring 5), high (scoring 4), Medium (scoring 3), Low (scoring 2), Very low (scoring 1), Unknown (scoring 0). Potential impact is classified as following: Very high (scoring 5), high (scoring 4), Medium (scoring 3), Low (scoring 2), Very low (scoring 1), Unknown (scoring 0). The result of this analysis has allowed Grifols to assess the financial impact of the most significant risks. After assessing the variables extracted from the mapping study and literature reviews, the exposure risk analysis focused on Grifols' 11 most relevant manufacturing facilities and plasma centers. For this analysis Grifols uses not only information generated by the company but also external information sources: Information generated by third parties, such as literature reviews and risk and opportunity mapping published by renowned organizations in the field of climate change: Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)², Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)³ and Climate Analytics⁴, among others. For opportunities, Grifols has identified several climate-related opportunities after conducting a competitive benchmark and analysis of industry trends. As a result of this analysis and related to "Target setting and transition plan", the company sent in 2023 the commitment letter for the Science Based Target Initiative and has set in 2024 the targets that are now in the process to be validated and audited.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Prioritization of other environmental issues

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

During the following two years, a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5C world will be established. Some evidences that show Grifols is working on a tranistion plan are that the company has calculated all scope 3 emissions, presented the commitment letter to SBTi in 2023 and set the targets that are in the process of being validated in 2024. In addition, some actions will be implemented as an important part of the transition plan. Some of these actions for Scope 1 and 2 are: 100% electricity consumed from renewable sources, increase in energy efficiency and replacement of refrigerant gases by others with a lower Global Warming Potential. Talking about actions for Scope 3 we can highlight: Increase circular economy measures at each stage of the operational life cycle, increasing in remote work, optimizing logistics, adjusting the frequency of plasma collection routes, promoting full truckloads and increasing the storage capacity of plasma collection containers substitution, when it's possible, of air transport by sea transport and Increasing suppliers' commitment to reducing their emissions.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Grifols' supply chain is considered to be relevant from the point of view of risks and climate opportunities and it has influenced the company's strategy during the year 2023. In this case, the most important risks are transition risks, including policy, legal and market risks. For that reason, it is important for Grifols the optimization of logistics to reduce environmental impacts. Since 2021, Grifols launched measures to optimize its plasma transport network in Europe and minimize its environmental impact, with the overarching aims of decreasing contracted transport services by approximately 20% and reducing CO2e emissions by 16 tons per year. Among the initiatives launched are: - Optimization of the frequency of plasma collection routes in European centers - Efforts to encourage full truck loads between different plasma collection points, warehouses and the Barcelona manufacturing plant. Return transports also fully loaded with conditioning material from the plant to donation centers and warehouses. - Increased storage capacity of plasma collection containers (substitution of bag for bottle), which reduces the use of packaging material like expanded polystyrene (EPS foam) and cardboard. - Use of larger American pallets to optimize storage and transportation. As a result, in 2023, intermediate products are now transported from the Clayton (North Carolina, U.S.) plant to the Dublin (Ireland) plant by sea instead of by air, helping to reduce CO2e emissions by more than 3,400 t per year.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The company's corporate strategy includes business excellence and innovation as two of its fundamental pillars. Both rely directly on climate-change objectives that are outlined in the Environmental Program and are driven by the Corporate Risk and Energy Policies. In this way, climate-related risks and opportunities are interwoven into Grifols' strategy and decision-making framework in a medium-term horizon (2030 goals) and in a short-term (2023-2026 Corporate Environmental Program). In this case, the most important risks are transition risks, including policy, legal, technology and market risks. Most of these risks and opportunities are closely related to production areas, mainly in Spain and USA but also in other locations such as Germany, Ireland or Canada. Strategic goals for 2030 have been approved (though efforts are being carried out to set even higher targets): -Reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of production by 55%. -Increase energy efficiency per unit of production by 15% by systematically integrating eco-efficiency measures in new projects and existing installations. -Consume 100% of electricity from renewable sources. -Continue to implement circular economy measures in every stage of the operational life cycle -Facilitate the decarbonization of transport in business trips and employee commutes by reducing air travel, carbon offsetting, encouraging teleworking, among others -Protect biodiversity on Grifols properties through the Grifols Wildlife Program The most substantial strategic decisions made in this area has been the approval of the Corporate Environmental Program for the period 2023-2026, including specific targets for achieving the 2030 goals and the presentation of the commitment letter for the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). The Corporate Environmental Program 2023-2026 includes actions and the resources needed to carry them out. Some examples are: Apply artificial intelligence measures in chilled water control systems in Clayton (USA) and Barcelona (Spain) to save 4,170 MWh/year of electricity and reduce more than 1,333 metric tons of CO₂e per year, to improve energy efficiency in industrial refrigeration systems by centralizing the glycol generation circuits at - 20°C and 0°C in Barcelona (Spain) saving more than 3,500 MWh/year in electrical energy and reducing more than 525 metric tons of CO₂e per year or to recover biomethane generated in the new treatment plant for use as fuel in the steam boilers in Barcelona (Spain) saving 450 MWh/year of electricity and reducing 80 metric tons of CO₂e per year.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The analysis of the financial strategy, taking into account the risks and opportunities identified, is based on the use of renewable energy with a time horizon by 2030. The goal is to consume 100% of electricity from renewable sources. The current trend among companies is to reach net-zero in a long-term period. For this purpose, it is essential that all electricity used comes from renewable sources. Additionally, the company considers fundamental to join SBTi to demonstrate its commitment to emissions reduction. For that reason, it is necessary to find tools that could help the company in the way to use 100% renewable electricity. One of the options studied is to purchase of renewable energy through PPAs (Power Purchasing Agreements) with renewable energy producers. These long-term agreements, from 10 to 15 years, allow to contract at a fixed price or at variable price indexed to national or international electricity markets. To minimize risks the formula studied and more viable seems to be the variable price indexed to the domestic market and with a discount that is usually 5%. PPAs are the main option for Grifols and the other two (RECs and PV plants) are complementary. As a result, the projected 10-year savings are estimated in 4.4 Mill EUR and the reduction of Scope 2 emissions significantly.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

12760

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

82

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

In 2023, as required by Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, Grifols has initiated a process of analysis of its activities in order to identify those which could be considered environmentally sustainable. This process has mainly consisted of two phases: Phase 1. Eligible activities: In this first phase, an analysis has been carried out to determine whether or not any of Grifols' economic activities are considered eligible according to the European taxonomy. Phase 2. Aligned activities: Once the eligible activities had been identified, their suitability for the taxonomy was analyzed. For this analysis, the three conditions that an activity must meet in order to be considered environmentally sustainable have been taken into account:- Substantial contribution to at least one of the 6 objectives defined by the Taxonomy.- Principle of do no significant harm to the other defined objectives.- Comply with minimum social guarantees. This process has led to the conclusion that all eligible activities identified in the first phase are aligned with the EU Taxonomy for the environmental objective of Climate Change Mitigation. It has been determined that the mentioned activity is environmentally sustainable, as it demonstrates substantial contribution to the goal of climate change mitigation. It meets the technical criteria for substantial contribution and does not cause significant harm to other environmental objectives established by the European Taxonomy (DNSH acronym). Additionally, it complies with minimum social guarantees. For the calculation of the CAPEX proportion, as stipulated in Article 8, paragraph 2, letter b) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, it has been computed as the numerator divided by the denominator. Specifically, the denominator represents Grifols' total CapEx, including investments in intangible fixed assets, investments in tangible fixed assets, assets leased under rights of use, and assets transferred without consideration. As for the numerator, it consists only of the aggregated CapEx related to activities considered eligible from a taxonomic perspective. The final impact of all this process is a neutral impact.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

25

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

75

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

In 2023, as required by Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, Grifols has initiated a process of analysis of its activities in order to identify those which could be considered environmentally sustainable. This process has mainly consisted of two phases: Phase 1. Eligible activities: In this first phase, an analysis has been carried out to determine whether or not any of Grifols' economic activities are considered eligible according to the European taxonomy. Phase 2. Aligned activities: Once the eligible activities had been identified, their suitability for the taxonomy was analyzed. For this analysis, the three conditions that an activity must meet in order to be considered environmentally sustainable have been taken into account:- Substantial contribution to at least one of the 6 objectives defined by the Taxonomy.- Principle of do no significant harm to the other defined objectives.- Comply with minimum social guarantees. This process has led to the conclusion that all eligible activities identified in the first phase are aligned with the EU Taxonomy for the environmental objective of Climate Change Mitigation. For the calculation of the OPEX proportion, as stipulated in Article 8, paragraph 2, letter b) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, it has been computed as the numerator divided by the denominator. Specifically, the denominator represents Grifols' total OpEx, including investments in intangible fixed assets, investments in tangible fixed assets, assets leased under rights of use, and assets transferred without consideration. As for the numerator, it consists only of the aggregated OpEx related to activities considered eligible from a taxonomic perspective. There is no OpEx associated with that activity. In fact, no OpEx related to activities listed under the climate change mitigation objective was identified
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Transitional activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

12760

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The calculation of the main indicators for the identified activities is detailed as follows: In relation to OpEx, the associated expenses taken into consideration for both activities are composed only of non-capitalized direct costs related to research and development, short-term leases, maintenance and repairs. For both activities, the results have been considered very insignificant. With respect to CapEx, the Group has considered the weight of investments related to the above activity in relation to total additions for the year, whether in Property, Plant and Equipment, software additions, as active capitalized interest. During the 2023 financial year, in terms of CapEx for activity Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and in the parking spaces attached to the buildings) the result is considered very insignificant.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Assessment of the selected NACE codes with the list of eligible activities according to each environmental objective (Annexes I and II) to the Commission delegated

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The key details are:- Scope: Define the scope and context of activities and identify stakeholders affected..- Potential Harms: Identify and assess potential adverse impacts..- Thresholds: Establish criteria to determine what constitutes significant harm and requires mitigation..- Risk Assessment: Evaluate the likelihood, severity, and duration of potential harms, considering cumulative impacts and affected populations' vulnerability..- Mitigation: Develop and implement measures to prevent or minimize significant harm, such as responsible practices, environmental management systems, or social safeguards..- Reporting: Communicate analysis results transparently through our Integrated and Sustainability Annual Report

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023-integrated-and-sustainability-annual-report_EN.pdf

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

In line with the requirements set out in the Taxonomy Regulation for the 2023 fiscal year, Grifols' analysis specifically focused on those activities that contribute to the first two environmental objectives: Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation. This assessment was carried out based on the three essential conditions that an economic activity must satisfy to be classified as environmentally sustainable: • Offer substantial contribution to at least one of the 6 objectives defined by the Taxonomy.(EU Regulation 2020/852 Arts. 10 to 16) • Do no significant harm to the other defined objectives.(EU Regulation 2020/852 Art. 17) • Comply with minimum social safeguards (EU Regulation 2020/852 Art. 18). The results of the alignment analysis determine that Grifols contributes via investments to the objective of Climate Change mitigation. The following activities are considered to be classifiable as environmentally sustainable: • 7.4 Installation, maintenance and

repair of electric vehicle charging stations in buildings (and parking spaces adjacent to buildings). In the alignment analysis of Grifols' economic activities for the 2023 fiscal year, the aforementioned activities are deemed environmentally sustainable based on their substantial contribution to the "climate change mitigation" objective. These activities meet the technical criteria for substantial contribution and adhere to the principle of Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH) to other environmental objectives defined in the European Taxonomy. Additionally, they comply with the minimum social safeguards. The ways in which these activities meet each of the three conditions are detailed below. About Technical criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, Grifols is considered to contribute to the Climate Change Mitigation objective in the following economic activities, 7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings, since these activities meet the technical criteria of substantial contribution to the environmental objectives. These activities are considered to be in alignment with environmentally sustainable criteria, since the sections on "Promoting Integrity" and "Human Rights" in this document determine that Grifols complies with the "Minimum Social Safeguards" set out in Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

In 2023, as required by Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, Grifols has initiated a process of analysis of its activities in order to identify those which could be considered environmentally sustainable. This process has led to the conclusion that one eligible activity identified in the first phase is aligned with the EU Taxonomy for the environmental objective of Climate Change Mitigation. This is: - 7.4. Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and in parking spaces attached to buildings). The company's income is not considered eligible, but some of its investments and expenditures are. In relation to the taxonomic OpEx, the associated expenses taken into consideration for both activities are composed only of non-capitalized direct costs related to research and development, short-term leases, maintenance and repairs. For both activities, the results have been considered very insignificant. With respect to CapEx, the Group has considered the weight of investments related to the above activity in relation to total additions for the year, whether in Property, Plant and Equipment, software additions, as active capitalized interest. During the 2023 financial year, in terms of CapEx for activity 7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and in the parking spaces attached to the buildings), the result is considered very insignificant. All this information is published in our Integrated and Sustainability Annual Report and reviewed by third party (KPMG).

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon</p>

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Other, please specify :Reduce supply chain emissions

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Grifols performs a monthly analysis of carbon scheme cost, according to forward price published in Theice "EUA-Futures" <https://www.theice.com/products/197/EUA-Futures/data?marketId=6713102&span3> It's expected a 15% increase by 2024 versus 2022 EUA cost. The bullish tendency for CO2 allowances is mostly driven by EU environmental regulation, such as; 'Fit for 55' package will states that EU Will reduce its net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and achieve climate neutrality in 2050.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Grifols performs a monthly analysis of carbon scheme cost, according to forward price published in Theice "EUA-Futures" <https://www.theice.com/products/197/EUA-Futures/data?marketId=6713102&span3> is expected a 15% increase by 2024 versus 2022 EUA cost. The bullish tendency for CO2 allowances is mostly driven by EU environmental regulation, such as; 'Fit for 55' package will states that EU Will reduce its net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and achieve climate neutrality in 2050.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

85

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

85

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Operations
- Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Internal carbon price is considered when new facilities and processes are designed, and also when existing equipment, which consumes energy, should be replaced

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

48

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Carbon pricing has had an impact in all Grifols investments, helping determine whether the new projects are feasible or not and promoting energy-efficiency and renewable projects making them more cost-effective. For instance, carbon pricing is considered in the design of the Corporate Environmental Programs. Grifols is not included in the EU Carbon Scheme and is not obligated to purchase emission allowances. However, annually in November, Grifols compare the price of the EU Scheme against the price of purchasing REC's to determine the most advantageous option for the company and act accordingly.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

It is currently not a priority for the company as it is focusing efforts on suppliers

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

It is currently not a priority for the company as it is focusing efforts on suppliers

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

It is currently not a priority for the company as it is focusing efforts on suppliers

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years</p>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In procurement processes, ESG criteria are included, among others, for supplier selection. This prioritizes allocating project expenses to suppliers with strong environmental performance. The requested information regarding climate change includes their emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3), reduction targets, and offsets.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance</p>	<i>This is included in a project the company is working on it during 2024.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :The company is working in a project that will include the procedure to engage non-compliant suppliers

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Working in a project in 2024 to define mitigation actions strategies among other involved aspects in the suppliers ESG engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Information collection

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Other information collection activity, please specify :ESG global scoring including environmental aspects

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The main objective was to analyze the suppliers information. The success in this first phase consisted in exceeding 30% of the spend, which has been achieved. By measuring the behaviour of our suppliers, we have determined that the majority of them (94%) are in a favourable position. However, a significant % of this well-ranked companies have only achieved a medium score (44%). This indicates that with a future incentivization plan, we have the potential to improve even more the scores of our suppliers with a reasonable level of effort on their part.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Unknown

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	<i>To be align to the financial reporting requirements</i>
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	<i>To be align to the financial reporting requirements</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	<i>Select all that apply</i>

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure</p>	<i>In most of the centers the data available corresponds to location-based figure.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Grifols Colombia

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (location-based) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 2 (market-based) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions considered as not relevant as they are originated by energy consumption associated to office's staff which is very low. Total staff Grifols Colombia 2023 2 people (0,01%). Total staff Grifols 2023 21.144.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*The activity data used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is primary, resulting in low uncertainty. To estimate the excluded emissions from the carbon footprint, the number of employees in the excluded offices is utilized, as it best represents the company's activity in these locations. Therefore, the methodology is considered robust, and the uncertainty of the exclusion is low. Combined scope 12 (MB)204.565 tCO2e Total 2023 employees (FTE)21.144 Ratio emission/employee204.565 / 21.144 9,67 tCO2/employee Colombia2 employees*9,6719,35 tCO2/year 19,35/204.5650,000095 0,0095% of Scope12 total emissions*

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Grifols India

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions considered as not relevant as they are originated by energy consumption associated to office's staff which is very low. Total staff Grifols India Healthcare 2023 11 (0,05%). Total staff Grifols 2023 21.144.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*The activity data used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is primary, resulting in low uncertainty. To estimate the excluded emissions from the carbon footprint, the number of employees in the excluded offices is utilized, as it best represents the company's activity in these locations. Therefore, the methodology is considered robust, and the uncertainty of the exclusion is low. Combined scope 12 (MB)204.565 tCO2e Total 2023 employees (FTE)21.144 Ratio emission/employee204.565 / 21.144 9,67 tCO2/employee India11 employees*9,67106,37 tCO2/year 106,37/204.5650,00052 0,052% of Scope12 total emissions*

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Grifols Nordic AB

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

- Scope 2 (location-based)

- Scope 3: Franchises
 - Scope 3: Investments
 - Scope 2 (market-based)
 - Scope 3: Capital goods
 - Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
 - Scope 3: Processing of sold products
 - Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
 - Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
 - Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Business travel
 - Scope 3: Employee commuting
 - Scope 3: Use of sold products
 - Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
 - Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
 - Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
 - Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions considered as not relevant as they are originated by energy consumption associated to office's staff which is very low. Total staff Grifols Nordic AB 2023 5 (0,02%). Total staff Grifols 2023 21.144.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*The activity data used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is primary, resulting in low uncertainty. To estimate the excluded emissions from the carbon footprint, the number of employees in the excluded offices is utilized, as it best represents the company's activity in these locations. Therefore, the methodology is considered robust, and the uncertainty of the exclusion is low. Combined scope 12 (MB)204.565 tCO2e Total 2023 employees (FTE)21.144 Ratio emission/employee204.565 / 21.144 9,67 tCO2/employee Grifols Nordic AB5 employees*9,6748,35 tCO2/year 48,35/204.5650,00024 0,024% of Scope12 total emissions*

Row 4

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Grifols Malasya

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions considered as not relevant as they are originated by energy consumption associated to office's staff which is very low. Total staff Grifols Malasya 2023 6 (0,03%). Total staff Grifols 2023 21.144.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*The activity data used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is primary, resulting in low uncertainty. To estimate the excluded emissions from the carbon footprint, the number of employees in the excluded offices is utilized, as it best represents the company's activity in these locations. Therefore, the methodology is considered robust, and the uncertainty of the exclusion is low. Combined scope 12 (MB)204.565 tCO2e Total 2023 employees (FTE)21.144 Ratio emission/employee204.565 / 21.144 9,67 tCO2/employee Grifols Malasya6 employees*9,6758,02 tCO2/year 58,02/204.5650,00028 0,028% of Scope 12 total emissions*

Row 6

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Grifols Taiwan

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions considered as not relevant as they are originated by energy consumption associated to office's staff which is very low. Total staff Grifols Taiwan 2023 3 (0,01%). Total staff Grifols 2023 21.144.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The activity data used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is primary, resulting in low uncertainty. To estimate the excluded emissions from the carbon footprint, the number of employees in the excluded offices is utilized, as it best represents the company's activity in these locations. Therefore, the methodology is considered robust, and the uncertainty of the exclusion is low. Combined scope 12 (MB)204.565 tCO₂e Total 2023 employees (FTE)21.144 Ratio emission/employee204.565 / 21.144 9,67 tCO₂/employee Grifols Taiwan3 employees*9,6729,01 tCO₂/year 29,01/204.5650,00014 0,014% of Scope 12 total emissions

Row 7

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Grifols Korea

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions considered as not relevant as they are originated by energy consumption associated to office's staff which is very low. Total staff Grifols Korea 2023 4 (0,02%). Total staff Grifols 2023 21.144.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*The activity data used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is primary, resulting in low uncertainty. To estimate the excluded emissions from the carbon footprint, the number of employees in the excluded offices is utilized, as it best represents the company's activity in these locations. Therefore, the methodology is considered robust, and the uncertainty of the exclusion is low. Combined scope 12 (MB)204.565 tCO2e Total 2023 employees (FTE)21.144 Ratio emission/employee204.565 / 21.144 9,67 tCO2/employee Grifols Korea4 employees*9,6738,68 tCO2/year 38,68/204.5650,00019 0,019% of Scope 12 total emissions*

Row 8

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Grifols ME & Africa

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions considered as not relevant as they are originated by energy consumption associated to office's staff which is very low. Total staff Grifols ME & Africa 2023 5 (0,02%). Total staff Grifols 2023 21.144.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*The activity data used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is primary, resulting in low uncertainty. To estimate the excluded emissions from the carbon footprint, the number of employees in the excluded offices is utilized, as it best represents the company's activity in these locations. Therefore, the methodology is considered robust, and the uncertainty of the exclusion is low. Combined scope 12 (MB)204.565 tCO2e Total 2023 employees (FTE)21.144 Ratio emission/employee204.565 / 21.144 9,67 tCO2/employee Grifols ME & Africa5 employees*9,6748,35 tCO2/year 48,35/204.5650,00024 0,024% of Scope12 total emissions*

Row 9

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Bioteest

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
 - Scope 3: Franchises
 - Scope 3: Investments
 - Scope 2 (market-based)
 - Scope 3: Capital goods
 - Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
 - Scope 3: Processing of sold products
 - Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
 - Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
 - Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 2 (location-based)
 - Scope 3: Business travel
 - Scope 3: Employee commuting
 - Scope 3: Use of sold products
 - Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
 - Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
 - Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
 - Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

3

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Not all data is available for a complete calculation of Bioteest emissions in 2023. It is excluded because at the level of governance and strategy Bioteest has not finished consolidating, and therefore does not have access to all the company's information.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*The activity data used to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is primary, resulting in low uncertainty. To estimate the excluded emissions from the carbon footprint, the process is as follows: Combined scope 12 (MB) Grifols 204.565 tCO2e Combined scope 12 (MB) Bioteest 33.764 tCO2e Total Scope 12 (MB) Grifols Bioteest 238.329 tCO2e Estimated % (Combined scope 12 (MB) Bioteest *100)/Total Scope 12 (MB) (33.764 t CO2e *100)/238.329 tCO2e 14% Therefore, the methodology is considered robust, and the uncertainty of the exclusion is low.*

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.**Scope 1****(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95242

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the calculation of emissions of fuel consumption in fixed facilities at Grifols locations (offices, warehouses, production centers, etc.) is considered. The calculation is performed using the following formula: kWh total fuel consumption (by type) x emission factor. Emission Factor: DEFRA 2022. For the calculation of emissions of fuel mobile combustion, fleet vehicles owned by Grifols are considered. Part of the data are in km and another second part through economic data, so a preliminary data treatment step has been performed. For the economic data, the currency of expenses has been standardized and converted to euros (.). From these expenses, the economic value can be transformed into gasoline consumption in liters based on the established price in each country. The formulas used are: Total km consumed (by type of fuel) x emission factor. Total liters cosumed (by type of fuel) x emission factor. Emission Factor: DEFRA 2022. For fugitives emissios of refrigerant gases the amount of gases leaked (kg) and the Global Warming Potential (GWP) are used in the formula: Kg of gas leaked x GWP

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

105068

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It refers to emissions associated with the consumption of electrical energy, steam, and heat in various facilities. The energy consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh) is multiplied by the corresponding emission factor in each case. Emission factors: IEA Emission factors 2022. For the emission of district heating DEFRA 2022 is used.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

106546

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It refers to emissions associated with the consumption of electrical energy, steam, and heat in various facilities. The energy consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh) is multiplied by the corresponding emission factor in each case. Emission factors: EF provided by energy supplier or residual country factor. When the residual factor for a specific country is unavailable, the default approach is to use the energy mix factor provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA). For the emission of district heating DEFRA 2022 is used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

765443

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data: Physical Units in m³ of Water Consumed. Secondary Data: Expenditure by Accounting Category in. Emission Factors for Primary Data: DEFRA 2022. Emission Factors for Secondary Data: Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0. For water consumption, data refers to directly measured quantities in cubic meters (m³). An ad hoc emission factor from the DEFRA database is applied. This factor directly converts m³ of water to CO₂-equivalent emissions. When working with secondary data (expenditure), a mapping process aligns different spending categories with the appropriate CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) emission factor for the corresponding year. The formula applied is: Σ (value of purchased goods or services in) emission factor for the purchased goods or services per unit of economic value (kg CO₂e/). Transport emissions are included in the same way as it is already commented in the row 'Scope 3 category 4.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

198034

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Secondary Data: Expenditure by Accounting Category in. Emission Factors for Secondary Data: Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0. Secondary data (expenditure), a mapping process aligns different spending categories with the appropriate CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) emission factor for the corresponding year. The formula applied is: Σ (value of capital goods in) emission factor for the capital goods per unit of economic value (kg CO₂e/).

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

56971

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data for Stationary Combustion: Energy Consumption of Natural Gas, Diesel, Gasoline, and Propane in kWh. Primary data for mobile combustion: Economic data or records of kilometers traveled by the entire fleet of cars, including long-term rental cars, specifying the type of fuel used by the cars. Primary data for electricity and heat consumption: Records of electricity consumption from the grid, renewable electricity, self-generated electricity in kWh, and heat consumption. Fuels consumed in fixed and/or mobile installations: To ensure consistency across the three scopes defined by the GHG Protocol, “Well to Tank” (WTT) emission factors available in the DEFRA database have been used. The WTT factor corresponding to each fuel is located under the same denomination used for Scope 1 calculations. Emissions related to mobile fuels have been calculated in parallel with Scope 1, using the same economic data and kilometers traveled, and applying the corresponding WTT emission factors. Fuels consumed in electricity generation: The emission factor for extracting fuels used in electricity generation varies depending on the type of electricity acquired. For electricity consumed without Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (or for all electricity, if calculated based on location), the “Well-to-tank” (WTT) emission factor is applied. This factor includes the addition of corresponding WTT factors for electricity generation, losses in distribution, and WTT for distribution. The International Energy Agency provides specific emission factors for both generation and distribution in each country where Grifols operates. Additionally, a correction factor for losses by country from the IEA is applied to the distribution factor. Fuels consumed in electricity generation: “Well to Tank” (WTT) emission factors available in the DEFRA database, where the WTT factor corresponding to urban heating generation is located, along with the DEFRA factor associated with transportation and distribution.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216062

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data: Emissions units generated by the transportation and distribution of various acquired services, along with, in some cases, data related to the cargo carried and the distance traveled for each shipment. Secondary Data: For other transportation and courier services, information based on accounting expenses (in) reported at the country and company level is used. Emission Factors: •DEFRA factors for the corresponding year. •Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0 Global. For transportation calculations, both primary data provided by different transport providers to Grifols and secondary data expressed in terms of expenses are considered. Secondary data includes the value of the paid service and the type of transportation. Since CEDA provides emission factors for different types of transportation, the most relevant factor is selected based on the given reference. The following formula is applied: (value of contracted service ()emission factor of contracted service per unit of economic value (kg CO2e/)), by country and contracting company. Transport associated with raw materials is not accounted for in this category because these emissions are already included in the calculations for category 1 (using cradle-to-gate economic emission factors).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data: Physical units in tons of waste types generated, identified by waste typology and the method of final disposal received (recovery, landfill, incineration, biological treatment, or thermal treatment) provided by waste managers. Emission Factors: DEFRA factors for the corresponding year. The most suitable DEFRA emission factor is selected based on the nature of the waste and the type of treatment. The main assumption in this category is that the impact associated with waste treatment in the United Kingdom is representative for other geographies, as specific emission factors are not available for all countries where GRIFOLS operates. Nevertheless, a significant portion of GRIFOLS' activity is concentrated in the United States and European countries, reducing the uncertainty of the calculation. For any new waste generated this year without specified treatment, landfill treatment is assigned.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22780

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data: Information about the location, number of hotel nights, and distance traveled per passenger by plane and train, as well as by rental cars. Secondary Data: Expense information (in) for hotel nights and travel by car, taxi, train, or plane that is not accounted for through primary data. Emission Factors: • DEFRA factors for the corresponding year. • Factors from the latest available version of the “Guia Pràctica per al càlcul d'emissions de gasos amb efecte d'hivernacle” (GEH) by the Oficina Catalana del Canvi Climàtic (OCCC). • Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0 Global. For WTT emissions, the DEFRA database for the corresponding year is used, and CEDA factors already account for these emissions. For journeys with available primary data in kilometers: • For flights, factors are differentiated based on short or long-distance travel and business, economy, or general fare. • For cars, factors are selected based on whether they are gasoline, diesel, or hybrid. • For international trains, the corresponding DEFRA factor is applied. However, for Spanish trains, the OCCC emission factor is used for greater precision. For hotel stays with available primary data on the number of overnight stays, the DEFRA factor is chosen based on the hotel's geographical location (tCO2e/night). Finally, the category is completed by calculating emissions from expenses not covered by primary data. This information comes from expense items related to work trips that include taxi transportation. Each expense category is used as a basis for selecting the most appropriate CEDA emission factor, applying the formula: (value of contracted trip ()emission factor of the type of transport service per unit of economic value (kg CO2e/)).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40637

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data: The number of employees working in physical centers and the commercial network. The data source is a census by job position. The total travel kilometers for Spain, the United States, and the rest of the world. Emission Factors: DEFRA factors for the corresponding year. For WTT (Work-Related Travel)

emissions, the DEFRA database for the corresponding year is used. To calculate travel emissions for Spain, the United States, and the rest of the world, the reported kilometers are multiplied by the DEFRA transportation factor. To estimate emissions from telecommuting, an EcoAct tool is utilized. This tool provides relevant averages per country, considering the average home lighting power and the electricity used at work desks. To use the tool, company-specific data such as working days, the percentage of telecommuting time, and the number of employees per country are required. The monthly telecommuting percentage corresponding to Spain (as provided by Grifols documentation) has been used. Additionally, 256 working days have been applied, representing the average across several countries. Employee counts for each country were also provided by Grifols.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21860

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Secondary Data: Expense data (in) corresponding to rent payments made in the current year. Emission Factors: Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0. To work with secondary data derived from certified expense items related to rentals, a mapping is performed between different purchasing groups (extracted from categories 1 and 2 data) and the relevant CEDA emission factor for the corresponding year that best aligns with the description of the expense. In cases where specific details about the rented asset are not available, an average of the rental factors provided by CEDA is applied.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant for the company

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant for the company

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2936

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data: The number of products sold and leased that consume electricity during the reporting year, broken down by product type, model, and country, along with energy consumption over their lifespan. Emission Factors: The latest version of electricity generation factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA). To calculate the total energy consumed (in kWh) per product model sold, consider the average power (in kW), operating hours (h), and product lifespan (years). Multiply the consumption data by the IEA emission factor corresponding to the country where the product is sold.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4065

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data: On one hand, the number of units placed in the market classified by division and by country, and on the other hand, kilograms of waste generated by material type for some of the products. Emission Factors: DEFRA factors for the corresponding year. The calculations have been performed separately by division: 1.

1. BIOPHARMA: o Data from SIGRE in Spain (kilograms placed in the market by material) are available. o Since information is not available for other countries, Spain is used as a sample for the calculation, including both domestic sales and exports. o Exports are excluded to focus solely on national packaging and avoid double counting when extrapolating to other countries. Once emissions are calculated for Spain, they are extrapolated to other countries based on sales volume.

2. BIOSUPPLIES: o As a less material-intensive division similar to BIOPHARMA, emissions calculated for BIOPHARMA are extrapolated based on sales volume in this division.

3. OTHERS: o Data on materials placed in the market (product and packaging weights and composition) are available for sales flows associated with "IV Therapy" and electronic equipment within the "Healthcare solution" branch. o For electronic equipment, GRIFOLS' own data on product and packaging weights and composition are used, except for smaller equipment. For these, average weights and bibliographic compositions from printer models sold by Grifols in 2021 (similar in dimensions to those in 2023) are used. o For the "Pharmatec" sales flow, the average emissions impact per Euro from approximations made with primary data is assumed. The same emissions impact per Euro as for "IV Therapy" is assumed for other sales flows within "Healthcare solutions." o For other sales flows within "Others," an approximation is made based on the tCO2e/ obtained for "Healthcare solutions."

4. DIAGNOSTIC: o Data on materials placed in the market are available for sales flows associated with non-electronic products and electronic equipment. o For non-electronic products, a materiality analysis is conducted on the total sales () to prioritize the most relevant primary data for estimations. Calculations are then performed using primary data for product types that collectively represent 59% of sales. For the remaining products, emissions are estimated based on the tCO2e/ KPI extracted from products with available primary data. o For electronic equipment, GRIFOLS' own data on weights and composition of product and packaging.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant for the company

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant for the company

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80643

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary Data: The value of Grifols' ownership stake in 4 of its invested companies. Emission Intensities: For this category, unlike others, emission factors are not applicable. Instead, we use emission intensities by sector. Emission intensity refers to the tons of CO2e emitted by a company per million euros invested in its activities. Using emission intensities by sector (expressed in tCO2e/M market value) refers to the tons of CO2e per sector (weighted average within the sector) per the average market value of companies in that sector. The sector-specific intensities used (tCO2e/M) consider market values of companies within the sector from the Factset database and emissions data by sector from CDP. For each company in which GRIFOLS holds a stake, aggregated Scopes 1 and 2 emissions have been

obtained. This year, calculations were performed using only Scopes 1 and 2 intensities for these investments, as required by the SBTi. As a comparative measure, calculations were also done for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions of the invested companies. The following formula was used: GRIFOLS' ownership value in the company (/Intensity by sector (tCO₂e/M market value)Emissions (tCO₂e)) Through the Factset tool, each company has been assigned a sector and subsector to select the corresponding intensities. When choosing the intensity to apply, the subsector intensity was used whenever possible for greater precision, except in cases where the sample of companies used to create the average intensity was not representative (

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant for the company

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant for the company

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106458.78

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 2023: - Fixed combustion: emissions derived from the consumption of fuels at the company's different facilities. - Mobile combustion: emissions derived from the consumption of fuels by Grifols-owned vehicles. - Fugitive emissions: emissions from refrigerant gases in air conditioning equipment. For the calculation of emissions of fuel consumption in fixed facilities at Grifols locations, offices, warehouses, production centers, etc. are considered. The calculation is performed using the following formula: kWh total fuel consumption (by type) x emission factor. Emission Factor: DEFRA 2022. For the calculation of emissions of fuel mobile combustion, fleet vehicles owned by Grifols are considered. Part of the data are in km and another second part through economic data, so a preliminary data treatment step has been performed. For the economic data, the currency of expenses has been standardized and converted to euros (.). From these expenses, the economic value can be transformed into gasoline consumption in liters based on the established price in each country. The formulas used are: Total km consumed (by type of fuel) x emission factor Total liters consumed (by type of fuel) x emission factor Emission Factor: DEFRA 2022. For fugitives emissions of refrigerant gases the amount of gases leaked (kg) and the Global Warming Potential (GWP) are used in the formula: Kg of gas leaked x GWP.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136237.31

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

98105.63

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 2023: - Electricity consumption. - Heat consumption. Location-based: It refers to emissions associated with the consumption of electrical energy, steam, and heat in various facilities. The energy consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh) is multiplied by the corresponding emission factor in each case. Emission factors: IEA Emission factors 2022. For the emission of district heating DEFRA 2022 is used. Market-based: It refers to emissions associated with the consumption of electrical energy, steam, and heat in various facilities. The energy consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh) is multiplied by the corresponding emission factor in each case. Emission factors: EF provided by energy supplier or residual country factor. When the residual factor for a specific country is unavailable, the default approach is to use the energy mix factor provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA). For the emission of district heating DEFRA 2022 is used. The company has purchased some of the electricity using some instruments such as Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and Guarantee Of Origin (GOO).

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

546308.74

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors: For secondary data: - Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0, a database that provides emissions per monetary unit of output for more than 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. The CEDA database is used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the European Commission for policy support. For primary data: - UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA hereafter) factors for the corresponding year. The emission factor for water supply and treatment is located. Methodology: - Water information, priority is given to the primary data obtained in m3. Since the data is directly reported in m3 and is the best quality of data we can use, the transformation to CO2 equivalent emissions is direct thanks to the assignment of an ad hoc emission factor from the DEFRA database. - To work with the secondary data from certified amounts per expenditure item, a mapping of the different purchase groups is performed with the CEDA emission factor of the corresponding year that best fits the denomination of such expenditure. - In addition, an exhaustive analysis is performed to determine exclusions (null items, taxes, etc.) and to avoid double counting of some expense groups that could correspond to information from other scope 3 categories or even from scopes 1 and 2. - Finally, the following formula is applied: Σ (value of the good or service purchased / emission factor of the good or service purchased per unit of economic value (kg CO2e/)). KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information contained in the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Spend-based method is used for the calculation since the best available data for the company's activity in part of scope 3 category 1 is spend data as of the current reporting year, and this methodology follows one of the GHG Protocol's recommended methodology for this category. Raw data year: 2023. Minimum boundary: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased goods and services.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

86083.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors: - Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0, a database that provides emissions per monetary unit of output for more than 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. The CEDA database is used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the European Commission for policy support. Methodology: - Working with the secondary data from certified amounts per expenditure item, a mapping of the different purchase groups is performed with the CEDA emission factor of the corresponding year that best fits the denomination of such expenditure. - The formula applied is the following: Σ (value of the acquired capital good / emission factor of the acquired capital good per unit of economic value (kg CO₂e/)). KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information contained in the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Spend-based method is used for the calculation since the best available data for the company's activity in scope 3 category 2 is spend data as of the current reporting year, and this methodology follows one of the GHG Protocol's recommended methodology for this category. Raw data year: 2023. Minimum boundary: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased capital goods.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

54536.41

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors: - 2023 DEFRA factors. - International Energy Agency (IEA) factors of the latest version. Methodology: - Fuels used in fixed installations and mobile installations: In order for the results to show consistency across the three scopes defined by the GHG Protocol, the "Well-to-Tank" (WTT) emission factors available in the DEFRA database have been used, where the WTT factor corresponding to each fuel is located under the same name used for the calculation of Scope 1. Emissions from mobile fuels have been calculated in parallel to Scope 1, using the same economic data and kilometres travelled, and in this case applying corresponding WTT emission factors. -Fuels consumed in electricity generation: If Scope 2 is calculated on a market basis, the emission factor for the extraction of fuels for electricity generation varies depending on the type of electricity purchased. - Electricity from renewable sources should not be associated with an emission factor associated with the national mix, but will be zero. -To the electricity consumed without Guarantees of Renewable Origin, or to all of it in case it is calculated according to location, the upstream emission factor WTT is applied, which comprises the addition of the corresponding factors of the WTT of the generation of such electricity, the losses in the distribution of such electricity, and the WTT of this distribution. For both the generation and distribution WTT, IEA provides direct, country-specific emission factors. In addition, a country-specific loss correction factor from the IEA is applied to IEA's country electricity distribution factor. All these factors will be applied to the total electricity consumption of each country. KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information of the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Raw data year: 2023. Minimum boundary: Upstream emissions purchased fuels: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased fuels (from raw material extraction up to the point of, but excluding combustion. Finally T&D losses: All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of energy consumed in a T&D system, including emissions from combust

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

156333.39

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors: For secondary data: - Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0, a database that provides emissions per monetary unit of output for more than 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. The CEDA database is used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the European Commission for policy support. For primary data: - UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA hereafter) factors for the corresponding year. Methodology: - In the case of primary data, an initial comprehensive review of the data provided by the different suppliers has been carried out. As a result of this analysis, it has been agreed to directly use primary data from suppliers with independent third party verification. For primary data from suppliers that do not have external verification, km of distance travelled and kg carried have been used because are the best quality of data we can use, with emissions calculated by EcoAct using appropriate factors. For these cases, DEFRA emission factors have been applied.- For the secondary information is available on the value of the service paid for and the type of means of transport. As CEDA offers emission factors for different types of transportation, the one that best fits the given reference is located. The formula is applied: Σ (value of the contracted service () emission factor of the contracted service per unit of economic value (kg CO₂e)). KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information contained in the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Spend-based method is used for the calculation since the best available data for the company's activity in part of scope 3 category 4 is spend data as of the current reporting year, and this methodology follows one of the GHG Protocol's recommended methodology for this category. This category uses 64% of supplier/value chain partners which is from 2023. Minimum boundary: The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions transportation and distribution providers that occur during use of vehicles and facilities. The emissions of all transportation include life cycle stages from Well-to-Wheel.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

10814.05

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions factors: 2023 DEFRA (Emission factor kg CO₂/ton). Methodology: - The most suitable DEFRA emission factor is located according to the nature of the waste and the type of treatment. Since amount of waste generated is available for this category and is the best quality of data we can use, we have used tones of waste generated in this category to calculate emissions. KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information contained in the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Raw data year: 2023. Minimum boundary: The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of waste management suppliers that occur during disposal or treatment.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

20431.76

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method
- Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data base: - DEFRA 2023 - OCCC factors from the latest version Catalan Office of Climate Change. - Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0, a database that provides emissions per monetary unit of output for more than 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. - For WTT emissions, the DEFRA database of the relevant year was used. The CEDA factors already take these emissions into account. Methodology: For trips in km for which primary data is available, the mileage is identified and multiplied by the corresponding DEFRA factor: - For airplanes, factors are used differentiating between short-haul or long-haul trip types and business, economy or general fare. - For cars, factors are selected taking into account whether they are gasoline, diesel or hybrid. - For international trains, the corresponding DEFRA factor is applied. However, for Spanish trains, the OCCC emission factor is used for greater accuracy. For hotel stays for which primary data on the number of overnight stays is available, the DEFRA factor is chosen by geographical location of the hotel (tCO2e/night). Finally, the category is completed by calculating the emissions of the expenditure that is not covered by the primary data with the information from the expenditure items referring to business trips that include cab transport. Each line item designation is used as the basis for selecting the CEDA emission factor that best fits it by applying the formula: Σ (value of the contracted trip / emission factor of the type of transport service per unit of economic value (kg CO2e/)). KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information contained in the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Spend-based method is used for the calculation since the best available data for the company's activity in part of scope 3 category 6 is spend data as of the current reporting year, and this methodology follows one of the GHG Protocol's recommended methodology for this category. This category uses 96% of supplier/value chain partners which is from 2023. Minimum boundary: The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of transportation carriers that occur during use of vehicles.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

37809.76

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors: DEFRA 2023: Car (average unknown fuel) - Kg CO2e/km // Bus (average local bus) - Kg CO2e/passenger*km // Motorbike(average) - Kg CO2e/km // National Rail - Kg CO2e/passenger*km. Methodology: Surveys have been carried out on latest years in Spain, USA facilities and affiliates in order to get employee's commuting choices. Since distance data is available for this category and is the best quality of data we can use, we have used km of distance travelled in this category to calculate emissions. -Spain calculations: we have used a contracted tool based on averages of employee movements by country. Once the km travelled per country is obtained, it is multiplied by the corresponding DEFRA transportation factor. - USA and the rest of the world calculations: The reported kilometers are multiplied by the DEFRA transportation factor. For the kWh calculation, a contracted tool has been used to estimate telework consumption based on a 10.7% telework rate per Grifols employee and 224 working days. This tool, as well as the one used to calculate commuting emissions, uses relevant averages by country (average power of lighting, average distance travelled to the workplace, etc.). Once the kWh consumed per country is obtained, it is multiplied by the corresponding IEA emission factor. KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information contained in the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Raw data year: 2023. Minimum boundary: The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of employees and transportation providers that occur during use of vehicles.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16118.68

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors: - Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 6.0, a database that provides emissions per monetary unit of output for more than 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. The CEDA database is used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the European Commission for policy support. Methodology: - In order to work with the secondary data from certified amounts per expense item corresponding to rents, a mapping of the different purchase groups is made with the CEDA issuance factor of the corresponding year that best fits the denomination of such expense. KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information contained in the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Spend-based method is used for the calculation since the best available data for the company's activity in scope 3 category 8 is spend data as of the current reporting year, and this methodology follows one of the GHG Protocol's recommended methodology for this category. Raw data year: 2023. Minimum boundary: The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of lessors that occur during the reporting company's operation leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from downstream transport (not paid for by GRIFOLS) belonging to Scope 3_Category 9 would be those related to transport from distribution warehouses to the final customer. Most of the transport is covered by Scope 3_Category 4 worldwide. In USA not always is like this so the emissions from transport from distribution warehouses to final customers would be excluded as these emissions are around 1.4% of Scope 3.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Excluded because GRIFOLS has very small volumes of products whose processing is completed by a third party before they are marketed, so they are not considered significant emissions. We estimate that the revenues of products processed by a third party before being commercialised are less than 1%.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3544

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

84

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors: - Latest version of IEA electricity generation factors. Methodology: Direct information from Grifols products. Since energy consumption, operating hours and useful life data are available for this category and is the best quality of data we can use, we have used: - The total energy consumed (kWh) per model of products sold is calculated taking into account the average power (kW), operating hours (h) and useful life (years) of each product. - The consumption data is multiplied by the IEA emission factor.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6277.62

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

15

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission factors: 2023 DEFRA. Meth.: Calculations have been made by division: - BIOPHARMA: SIGRE data are available for Spain (kg placed on the market per material). The emissions in Spain are extrapolated to the rest of the countries according to the units sold. - BIOSUPPLIES: This division is less material and is assimilated to BIOPHARMA. The emissions for BIOPHARMA are extrapolated according to the units sold. - OTHERS: Data on materials placed on the market are available for the sales associated with "IV Therapy" and electronic equipment. For electronic equipment, Grifols' own data on weights and composition of product and packaging have been used, except for the smallest equipment, for which the average weight and composition of materials from the bibliography of the main printer models sold by Grifols have been used. For "Pharmatec" sales, the average impact in emissions/ of the approximations made with primary data is applied. For the rest, the same impact in emissions/ as that calculated for "IV Therapy" is applied. - DIAGNOSTIC: o Non-electronic products: materiality analysis is performed on total sales () to prioritize the most relevant primary data on which to make estimates. Based on the primary data available, calculations are made with primary data for the types of products representing more than 54% of sales. For the rest, emissions are estimated based on the impact/, according to the level of assertion of the product with primary data estimates. o For electronic equipment, GRIFOLS' own data on weights and composition of product and packaging have been used. For emissions calculations, the percentages that go to landfill and those that are recycled are taken into account. The emission factor associated with the corresponding treatment and type of waste is related to the number of units sold. KPMG has carried out an independent limited assurance review of the non-financial information contained in the Integrated Annual and Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). This category uses 15% of supplier/value chain partners which is from 2023. Minimum boundary: Scope 1 and 2 emissions of waste management companies that occur during disposal or treatment of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No assets owned by Grifols were leased to other entities in the reporting year.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The company does not own any franchise.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9204.62

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Value of the stake in the company () * Intensity by sector (tCO2e/M stock market value) Emissions tCO2e Through the Factset tool, each company has been assigned a sector and subsector to be able to choose the corresponding intensities. When choosing the intensity to apply, that of the subsector has always been used, as it is considered more precise, except in those cases in which the sample of companies used to create the average intensity was not very representative (*

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other upstream issues.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other downstream issues.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023-integrated-and-sustainability-annual-report_EN.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

The Independent Assurance Report can be found on pages 308-310. The verified emissions values can be found on pages 119, 120 and 121.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2023-integrated-and-sustainability-annual-report_EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The Independent Assurance Report can be found on pages 308-310. The verified emissions values can be found on pages 119, 120, 121.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

[2023-integrated-and-sustainability-annual-report_EN.pdf](#)

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The Independent Assurance Report can be found on pages 308-310. The verified emissions values can be found on pages 119, 120, 121.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2023-integrated-and-sustainability-annual-report_EN.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The Independent Assurance Report can be found on pages 308 - 310. The verified emissions values can be found on pages 119, 120, 121

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

17630

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.26

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*152.596.253 kWh from renewable sources were used in 2023. This resulted in emissions savings equal to 76.270 TCO2e. 118.766.313 kWh from renewable sources were used in 2022. This resulted in emissions savings equal to 58.640 TCO2e. Change in emissions 2023 vs 2022 calculations is 76270 - 58.640 = 17.630 TCO2e. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 & 2 Market based) of Grifols for this reporting year are 204.565 metric tons of CO2e. Its gross global emissions for the previous reporting year were 201.788 metric tons of CO2e. The emissions value change is equal to 24,11% according to the next formula: ((76.270 - 58.640)/204.565)*100 = 8,62%.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3496

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.44

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

9.931 MWh saved by energy reduction projects, equal to 3.496 TCO2e (the projects are related to renewable electricity generation and energy efficiency measures) included in the Corporate Environmental Program 2023-2026. It has been taken into account those actions finished by 2023. The gross global emissions (Scope 1 + 2 Market-based) of Grifols for this reporting year are 204.565 metric tons of CO2e. The emissions value change is equal to 1,71% according to the next formula: $(3.496/204.565)*100 = 1,71\%$.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

- No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

- No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

36

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

363

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

363

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

11

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

30

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

27

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2787

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

1582

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

1582

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

341

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

131

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

131

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

52

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

173

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

78

France**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

1

Germany**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

3141

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

5041

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

7741

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

19

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1998

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3259

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

20.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

139

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

195

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

11

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

36.09

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

60

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

61

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

14

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

27

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

58

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

58

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

33521

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

15405

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

20160

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

76

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

7

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

29

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

31

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

64241

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

109837

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

67518

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Diagnostic division</i>	11710.47
Row 2	<i>Biopharma division</i>	88360.79
Row 3	<i>Biosupplies division</i>	3193.76
Row 4	<i>Others division</i>	3193.76

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Diagnostic division</i>	14986.1	10791.62
Row 2	<i>Biopharma division</i>	113076.97	81427.67
Row 3	<i>Biosupplies division</i>	4087.12	2943.17
Row 4	<i>Others division</i>	4087.12	2943.17

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

106459

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

136237

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

98106

(7.22.4) Please explain

Includes all the consolidated entities

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*No other entities
[Fixed row]*

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Extra resources would be required to accurately track emissions to the customer level.

[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

524256.34

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

524256.34

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity**(7.30.1.1) Heating value***Select from:* Unable to confirm heating value**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

152142.78

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

252540.55

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

404683.33

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10464.17

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

10464.17

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

453.47

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

453.47

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

- Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

152596.3

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

787261.1

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

939857.3

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption of sustainable biomass

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption of other biomass

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption of other renewable fuels.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption of coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14926.6

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel and gasoline consumption.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

508937

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

398777.26

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

110159.7

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas consumption

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

392.8

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Propane consumption

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

524256.4

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

398777.26

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

110159.7

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas, diesel, gasoline and propane consumption

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

41109.6

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

453.5

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

453.5

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

453.5

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

30387.11

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

30387.11

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :Not specified in the supplier's certificate.

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11529.79

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Purchase of electricity from renewable sources at the Bioscience division manufacturing facilities in Ireland

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20273.88

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Guarantee of origin from PPA Casa Valdés (Spain)

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Other biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

119999.11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Energy attribute certificate bought for Grifols Therapeutics

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :Not specified in the supplier's certificate.

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

340

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Purchase of electricity from renewable facilities Grifols Germany
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

593.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

593.63

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

210

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

165

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

375.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

368.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

368.53

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13568.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13568.71

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

424.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

424.94

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

84.80

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.17

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

118.28

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.55

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8953.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10290

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19243.70

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30.22

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11529.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11529.79

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

425.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

425.58

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.59

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

141.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

141.25

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.97

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

59.83

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

147.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

147.64

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54190.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

453.47

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54643.77

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

831.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

831.41

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.19

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

149.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

149.24

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

312804.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

312804.35

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO₂e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

0.0000336

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

204565

(7.45.3) Metric denominator*Select from:*

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6088884000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption
 Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Several actions have influenced the change direction: Some of the reason are the following: -Increase in renewable energy consumption, from 26% to 34%. This increase was mainly in the production facilities in Spain and USA through Power Purchasing Agreements (PPA's). -Implementation of the eco-efficiency measures included in the 2023-2026 Corporate Environmental Program. The vast majority of these measures has been implemented in the facilities of Spain, USA and Germany. Some of them are: Apply artificial intelligence measures in chilled water control systems // Improve energy efficiency in industrial refrigeration systems by centralizing the glycol generation circuits at -20°C and 0°C. // Recovery of biomethane generated in the new treatment plant for use as fuel in the steam boilers. - Decrease of 1,2% in electricity consumption. -Increase in sales volume in 2023 compared to 2022 (6,8%).

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

51119

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

14

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The increase in tonnes of waste generated is due to an annual increase in the company's production.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

928758952

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Kwh

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

- Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The increase in energy consumption is due to an annual increase in the company's production.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Water usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

3676809

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

m3

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The increase in water consumption is due to an annual increase in the company's production.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/26/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH ₄) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

113427

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

107476

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

813115

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

208161

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

60519

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

229518

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

1311313.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e)

1532216.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

87

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

89

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1164484.160

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

121669

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120011

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

597112

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107172

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60603

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

170820

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

935707.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1177387.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

- No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.49

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

SBTi targets have been created using the SBTi tool for target setting and following the SBTi requirements for objectives. This target is company-wide and covers 95% of both our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, with some small exclusion due to poor data availability from some of our smaller sites. We have not included any land-related emissions within the target boundary. For Scope 3 Categories 5-8, 10, 12 and 15 were excluded. This exclusion was due to the materiality of these categories in the carbon footprint, and because the included categories already covered the minimum 67% required by the SBTi. Proposal target pending to be audited by SBTi is to reduce 42% of Scope 1 and 2 and reduce 25% of the four selected categories of Scope 3 by 2030. It includes all Grifols companies worldwide. There is no exclusions in the selected categories.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In addition to reduce company emissions under the limit set to be 1.5C aligned, with its commitment to SBTi, Grifols seeks to be aligned and prepared for possible new regulations on climate change or changes to existing ones. Additionally, it will strengthen its position as a company committed to the fight against climate change in front of its investors

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

With the intention of achieving the established objectives, the company presents two lines of work. On one hand, the use of renewable energies will be promoted through various mechanisms, such as Power Purchase Agreements or Guarantee of Origin. Energy efficiency projects will also be carried out to reduce consumption. Additionally, refrigerant gases with high Global Warming Potential will be replaced by those with lower potentials. On the other hand, efforts are underway to change supplier evaluation in the purchasing process, requesting more information regarding emissions and including environmental criteria for low-emission product purchases. Talking about how to control the evolution of this objectives, for projects related to renewable electricity consumption and energy efficiency, the progress will be measured by analyzing the amount of energy consumed and the percentage of renewable energy consumed relative to the total. Regarding the purchasing project, the evolution can be assessed by analyzing the trend of emissions generated by our suppliers over the years and the amount of main suppliers included in the Grifols scope target.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Metric tons CO₂e per thousand EUR(€) net revenues)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0187

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0187000000

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2026

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

54

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0086020000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0161

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.016100000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

- No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

25.75

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

It includes complete calculation of scope 2 because is an initiative to increase the use of renewable energy. The target covers existing buildings in the manufacturing facilities of the Biopharma division in Spain and Diagnostic division in USA. It is based on the financial year.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

In addition to be aligned and achieving the goal of using 100% renewable electricity by the year 2030, with this objective Grifols seeks to be aligned and prepared for possible new regulations on climate change or changes to existing ones and reduce production costs related to use of electricity. Additionally, it will strengthen its position as a company committed to the fight against climate change in front of its investors

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

With the intention of achieving the established objectives, the company is committed to use renewable energies. It's for that various mechanisms such as Power Purchase Agreements or Guarantee of Origin will be promoted. Talking about how to control the evolution of this objectives, for projects related to renewable electricity consumption, the progress will be measured through the percentage of renewable energy consumed relative to the total. Progress made by the end of the reporting year was: 14% of the target completed.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Metric tons CO2e per thousand EUR(€) net revenues)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0167

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0187

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0354000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2026

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

3

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0343380000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0175

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0161

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.0336000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

- No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

169.49

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers existing buildings different facilities of all Grifols' divisions in USA and Europe. It is based on the financial year.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

One of the key points of this objective is to reduce the economic cost for the company derived from the electricity consumotion. This improvement in energy efficiency will result in a reduction of emissions derived from its activities and the strengthening of its position as a company committed to the fight against climate change in front of its investors

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Energy efficiency projects will also be carried out to reduce consumption and the progress will be measured by analyzing the amount of energy consumed. Progress made by the end of the reporting year was: 14% of the target completed.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

- No

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH ₄) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Metric tons CO2e per thousand EUR(€) net revenues

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0219

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0269

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0488000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0219600000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0175

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0161

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0336000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

- No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

56.63

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all Grifols companies worldwide. No exclusions are identified. It is based on the financial year.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

With this objective Grifols seeks to be aligned and prepared for possible new regulations on climate change or changes to existing ones and reduce production costs related to use of electricity. Additionally, it will strengthen its position as a company committed to the fight against climate change in front of its investors

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Reduction of Greenhouse Gases emissions by 55% throughout all Grifols divisions by the year 2030. The scope of the reduction includes Scope 1 & 2, including the following categories: - Natural gas consumption - Other fuels consumption (gasoline, diesel, propane) - Fugitive emissions (refrigerant gases) - Electricity consumption - District heating. The measures explained above will help to reduce emissions. In addition, refrigerant gases with high Global Warming Potential will be replaced by those with lower potentials. Progress made by the end of the reporting year was: 18% of the target completed.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

- No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/30/2019

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all the companies, businesses, organizations and other entities or groups that fall within the definition of the reporting boundary. No exclusions are made. Although the target is not validated by SBTi, It is considered an SBTi objective because it aims to achieve net zero by 2050 with the possibility of offsetting 10% of emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Improving a company's environmental performance and meeting long-term Science Based Targets (SBTi). It is also important to adapt the company to comply with current legislation and any that may be approved in the coming years regarding emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Targets are set for the next four years and for the year 2030, the achievement of which will contribute to zero emissions. The target for the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 atmospheric emissions by 55% in 2030 described in Int5 is an example. Corporate Environmental Program 2023-2026 is in progress. Some of the projects are the following: - New renewable electricity purchase agreements for the next 10 to 15 years, through PPA (Power Purchasing Agreement) contracts with producers. Production of 20000 MWh/year in Spain and 150000 MWh in United States. - Energy audits on several sites. - New solar plants in Europe sites (500000 EUR). - Replacement of cooling gases with high PCA (above 5000000 EUR). - Increase the use of Artificial Intelligence for increasing energy efficiency of the cooling systems in Spain and US (300000 EUR).

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Annually, technological innovations are reviewed to explore options that allow replacing natural gas consumption with alternative energy sources that have a lower emissions impact while maintaining the same efficiency

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO₂e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	'Numeric input
To be implemented	22	1908
Implementation commenced	6	57917
Implemented	6	118
Not to be implemented	0	'Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

8

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

25400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Implementation of energy saving measures related to the installation of LED technology, sunscreens on windows and renovation of cold room technology.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

30

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Apply energy optimization measures in -30°C plasma storage facilities.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.1

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

60

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Apply energy optimization measures in -30°C plasma storage facilities.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify :Use of biomethane produced in our water treatment plant

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

80

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

>30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Recovery of biomethane generated in the new treatment plant for use as fuel in the steam boilers.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

When Grifols installs a new product process or build a plant, the possibilities in eco-efficiency are always studied. Sometimes, we can choose between several technologies and we study the use of Best Available Techniques. The Manager studies the options and considers several factors. The eco-efficiency options are taken into account and these are usually approved if the payback period is reasonable. The installation of one autoclave for sterilizations (steam and air mixture) in Laboratorios Grifols plant in Barcelona, Installation Clean in Place Units (CIPs) to optimize the cleaning methods of reactors or installations of Variable Frequency Drives (VFD) and high efficiency motors and pumps when are technically possible are some examples of these investments. In the last started up industrial plant in Barcelona, Prolastine C, it has been included different technologies for reducing emissions. The price of carbon is taken into account when the reduction options are analyzed and the costs of the different alternatives are calculated.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Grifols, complying the ISO 14001 standard, has some instructions about the eco-efficiency measures in new products (RD), design of buildings and engineering projects. It is internally mandatory to study the options of eco-efficiency in the design of a project and the development of a new product. All the engineers have been trained in ecoefficiency technology.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The compliance to regulatory requirements in energy efficiency is always compulsory in Grifols projects. There is an internal procedure for legal compliance, which allows constant monitoring of existing requirements for Grifols activity and identification of new ones. Assessment of the legal compliance is systematically carried out in order to detect potential requirements in terms of emission reduction activities that may affect Grifols activity. More specifically, legal requirements are evaluated at three different levels: Catalan and local government regulations; Spanish and States (US) regulations; and European Union and Federal (US) regulations.

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

- No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

- No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

- No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third party sources: Invoices and water meters. Ground water sources: Water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all the sites the measurement is done yearly but, in most of the manufacturing sites, the measurement is monthly.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third party sources: Invoices and water meters. Ground water sources: Water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all the sites the measurement is done yearly but, in most of the manufacturing sites, the measurement is monthly.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Internal analysis by the quality control laboratories.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of the water is monitored in the manufacturing sites that incorporate water in their process to ensure that the quality of the water is optimal.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Invoices at sites where discharge is paid for. At sites where there is no production, such as the commercial affiliates, discharge is estimated to be equal to consumption.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all the sites the measurement is done yearly but, in most of the manufacturing sites, the measurement is done continuously.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Invoices at sites where discharge is paid for. At sites where there is no production, such as the commercial affiliates, discharge is estimated to be equal to consumption.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All wastewater is sent to local sewage systems, where it is treated by municipal or regional facilities. Grifols' industrial plants pre-treat the water to suitably purify it before its disposal, and all are located in areas where the local authorities monitor water discharge. Manufacturing plants with environmental management systems and/or certified companies have instructions on how to prevent, control and monitor the quality of wastewater. Commercial offices and warehouses discharge wastewater into the municipal sewage system.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Through water meters at the outlet of the internal treatment plants in the manufacturing sites. In the case of commercial offices, they are treated by public water treatment systems.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Manufacturing plants with environmental management systems and/or certified companies have instructions on how to prevent, control and monitor the quality of wastewater. Commercial offices and warehouses discharge wastewater into the municipal sewage system.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In-house analysis when adequate means are available. Other analysis are carried out externally by accredited laboratories.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of the discharged water is monitored only in manufacturing sites. In other sites, since the water consumed comes from a third party and doesn't require any process, an analysis isn't considered necessary to ensure compliance with the parameters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In-house analysis when adequate means are available. Other analysis are carried out externally by accredited laboratories.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of the discharged water is monitored only in manufacturing sites. In other sites, since the water consumed comes from a third party and doesn't require any process, an analysis isn't considered necessary to ensure compliance with the parameters. The discharge parameters (nitrates, phosphates and organic load) at non productive facilities are estimated to correspond to the faecal water parameters.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

It is considered not relevant because when it is productive water, it is not discharged into a public watercourse. In the case of commercial sites, it does not apply directly.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Invoices and water meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all the sites the measurement is done yearly but, in most of the manufacturing sites, the measurement is monthly.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters in some of the site processes where water is reused for auxiliary processes (boilers, cooling towers and irrigation).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Reused of water for some sites processes(boilers, cooling towers and irrigation).

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not relevant because all human consumption of water in all the sites comes from local third party system.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3676.81

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The increase in water usage is due to an increase in production.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2427.52

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The increase in water usage is due to an increase in production.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1249.29

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The increase in water usage is due to an increase in production.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

702.61

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Unknown

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Unknown

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

19.11

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The water usage in stressed areas is more or less the same as the previous year.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No water from these sources is used

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No water from these sources is used

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

392.86

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

It is considered water from wells. These wells are recharged by rainwater.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No water from these sources is used

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No water from these sources is used

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3283.95

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Water bought to suppliers
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All the wastewater is discharged into a third party system (public wastewater treatment plants).

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All the wastewater is discharged into a third party system (public wastewater treatment plants).

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All the wastewater is discharged into a third party system (public wastewater treatment plants).

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2427.52

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The wastewater discharged is more or less the same as the previous year.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant for the company

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

849.19

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At manufacturing sites where this parameter is generated, treatment methods are available to reduce the organic load and ensure compliance with regulatory standards. Main manufacturing plants in Barcelona and Clayton (both in Biopharma BU) operate wastewater treatment plants onsite for reducing the COD before Water discharge. Our manufacturing site in Clayton, N.C. recently brought online a new wastewater treatment plant capable of processing up to 5.678 m³ a day. This aerobic biological treatment plant is the largest in the global Grifols network. While the Clayton site has had wastewater treatment facilities since the early 1990s, this latest evolution is a 30% increase in capacity and significant improvement in the quality of wastewater sent to the Town of Clayton for further processing. On the other hand, a new wastewater treatment plant brought online at our Biopharma facilities in Parets del Vallès (Barcelona). This facility is an aerobic biological treatment plant, which treats wastewater containing a high load of organic matter and produces biogas that is used in the steam boilers. The new treatment plant offers multiple benefits: • It doubles our wastewater treatment capacity. • It generates a renewable fuel, biogas, which replaces part of the fossil fuel natural gas used in our boilers. • It reduces solid waste from the sewage treatment plant. • Improves the quality of wastewater discharged into the sewage system.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not relevant for the company

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater is not discharged into natural courses.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater from commercial offices, warehouses and manufacturing plants with low pollutant load is discharged into a third party system (public wastewater treatment plants) without a previous treatment in our facilities.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*Not relevant for the company
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)	Categories of substances included	Please explain
	57.41	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrates	Nitrates are mainly generated by the sanitary use of water, not by the manufacturing processes.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Murcia

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

California

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Los Angeles River watershed

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Beijing y Shanghai

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sevilla

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

- Guadalquivir

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sao Paulo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Vicopisano

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Madrid

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Portugal

Tejo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

Row 9**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mexico D.F.

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	6088884000	1656023.56	<i>It is not possible to anticipate the evolution.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

No

(9.13.2) Comment

Grifols' main business is to provide plasma-derived medicines as well as other therapies and healthcare solutions for patients. These products don't contain any hazardous substances.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Important but not an immediate business priority</p>	<i>Currently, this issue is not a priority for the company.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<i>Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]</i>
Water withdrawals	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<i>Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]</i>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years</p>	<i>Currently it is not a priority for the company.</i>

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Other	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years</p>	<i>Currently it is not a priority for the company.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Country/area/region

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

3034.35

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2948.62

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3676.81

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Underway**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-749

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply* None, no alignment after assessment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The objective covers the facilities of several companies of the Grifols Group located in Barcelona (Spain).

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The plan designed by the company to achieve the objective is the implementation of measures aimed at reducing water consumption during the period 2023-2026. These measures are included in the Corporate Environmental Program 2023-2026.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This objective is measured using absolute consumption values. Therefore, the trend may appear negative as it is not a relative indicator based on sales, production, etc. Consequently, it may not reflect the actual variation in consumption. Some of the actions included in the Corporate Environmental Program 2023-2026 to reduce water consumption are: - Reduce water rejection generated in the treatment of water for production purposes in the Biopharma division manufacturing plant in Barcelona (Spain). Reduction of more than 39,000 m³ per year. - Reduce water consumption for services in Biopharma and Others manufacturing plants in Barcelona (Spain). Reduction of more than 46,000 m³ per year.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

- Country/area/region

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

- Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1065

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

825

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

610

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Underway**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

190

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- None, no alignment after assessment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The objective covers the facilities of several companies of the Grifols Group located in Barcelona (Spain).

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The plan designed by the company to achieve the objective is the implementation of measures aimed at reducing chemical oxygen demand (COD) discharged to wastewater during the period 2023-2026. These measures are included in the Corporate Environmental Program 2023-2026.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This objective is measured using absolute values. Therefore, the trend may appear negative as it is not a relative indicator based on sales, production, etc. Consequently, it may not reflect the actual variation in consumption. The action included in the Corporate Environmental Program 2023-2026 to reduce chemical oxygen demand (COD) discharged to wastewater is: -Reduce chemical oxygen demand (COD) discharged to wastewater by 240mg/l by treating more effluent with high organic load in the biological treatment plant.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
 Species management
 Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Species inventory (every 2-3 years).</p>

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Not relevant</i>
UNESCO World Heritage sites	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Not relevant</i>
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Not relevant</i>
Ramsar sites	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Not relevant</i>
Key Biodiversity Areas	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Not relevant</i>
Other areas important for biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Not relevant</i>

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Changes in emissions are verified as part of ISO 14001 audits carried out by TÜV Rheinland. It is also audited by KPMG (limited assurance).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Waste information is verified as part of ISO 14001 audits carried out by TÜV Rheinland. It is also audited by KPMG (limited assurance).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

Water consumption – total volume

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Water consumption information is verified as part of ISO 14001 audits carried out by TÜV Rheinland. It is also audited by KPMG (limited assurance).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Other data point in module 7, please specify :Energy related activities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Energy information is verified as part of ISO 14001 audits carried out by TÜV Rheinland It is also audited by KPMG (limited assurance).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Industrial Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

- No

