Getinge climate disclosure

2024

GETINGE

About Getinge

Getinge specializes in manufacturing and supplying products and systems for the healthcare and life science industries, aiming to enhance clinical outcomes and streamline workflows. Its offerings are essential for hospitals and life science institutions, spanning across three key business areas: Acute Care Therapies, Surgical Workflows, and Life Science.

Getinge operates in 40 countries, maintains production facilities in Europe, Asia, and America, and sells its products in more than 135 countries. This extensive operational network is supported by a global supply chain, including subcontractors who deliver a broad range of products, such as metals, plastics, electronics, and finished components.

Acknowledging the healthcare sector's role in contributing to almost 5%* of global carbon emissions, Getinge is engaging in efforts to mitigate its own and customers' environmental footprint. Getinge makes efforts to decrease impact across the full value chain, which encompasses in-house research and development, production, marketing, sales, logistics, as well as the lifecycle management of products involving customers, end-users, and end-of-life disposal. Carbon emissions are prevalent at most stages of this value chain, with significant emissions arising from purchased goods and services, transportation of goods to and from production sites, and the use of sold products.

Aligned with Getinge's commitment to lowering climate impact, the company established a climate target in 2023 aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The company has established both near-term and long-term emission reduction goals inline with the Paris Agreement's objective to limit global warming to 1.5°C, which are now validated by SBTi. The long-term target is:

- Net zero emissions scope 1, 2 & 3 by 2050, which means reducing all emissions by at least 90% compared with the base year 2021.
- The near-term targets are to reduce:
  - Scope 1 & 2 emissions by at least 90% and
  - Scope 3 emissions by at least 25% by 2030 (base year 2021).

This report presents the results and analysis of Getinge's greenhouse gas emissions for the year 2024 including the emissions from the base year 2021. It also includes an overview of the methods employed to quantify these emissions.

*https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196(20)30121-2/fulltext

Method

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) has been used to calculate the carbon emissions from Getinge. The protocol is the most recognised global standard for calculating greenhouse gas emissions from a company's operations. The calculations have been carried out according to the three associated standards: The Corporate Standard, The Corporate Value Chain (scope 3) Standard and the Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions.

According to the GHG Protocol, an activity's emissions must be reported in three scopes (see figure 1 below), where:

- Scope 1 represents direct emissions from the operations, Getinge includes leased vehicles in its scope 1 emissions.
- Scope 2 includes indirect emissions generated during the production of purchased electricity, district heating, cooling, and process steam. Getinge includes leased office spaces in its scope 2 emissions.
- Scope 3 comprises other indirect emissions, both upstream and downstream in the value chain, arising from activities such as purchased travel, transportation, production of purchased goods and services, and commuting trips of employees.

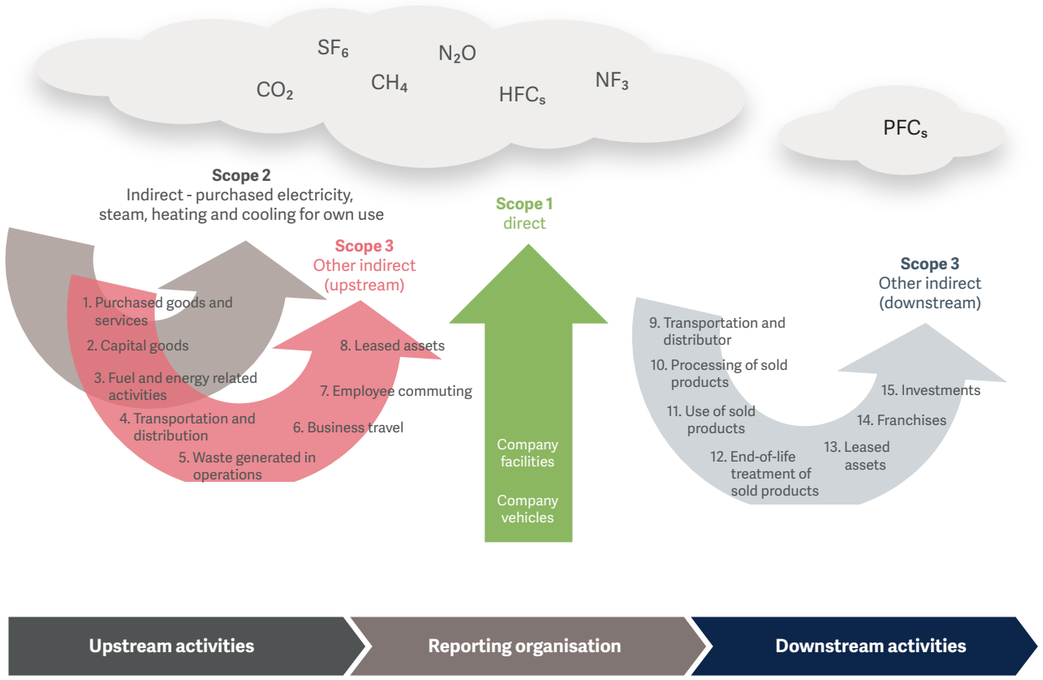


Figure 1: Schematic figure of emissions related to an activity and its value chain, according to the GHG Protocol.

A description of the calculation methods for all scopes and categories, including details on data sources, assumptions, default values and emission factors, is available in the Methodologies and calculations section of the appendix of this report.

Operational control approach

Companies have different legal and organisational structures. The GHG Protocol therefore requires a control approach to be determined, either the *operational control approach* or the *financial control approach*. The allocation of greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 3 is affected by the chosen control approach and is therefore important to report.

For this climate statement, the operational control approach has been chosen. Greenhouse gas emissions are classified as direct emissions when the activity gives rise to emissions during use, for example when leasing vehicles or operating in rented premises. All other methodology used for calculations and reporting are described in the chapter "Methodology and calculations (Appendix)".

Scope and limitations

Getinge's climate disclosure includes all emissions in scope 1 and 2. Greenhouse gas emissions in Getinge's value chain are reported in scope 3 and are categorised according to the GHG protocol in 15 different categories.

Table 1 below shows which scope 3 categories are included and excluded in the climate accounts.

Table 1: Inclusion and exclusion of Getinge's Scope 3 emission categories.

Scope 3-category		Relevant category for Getinge
3.1	Purchased goods and services	Included
3.2	Capital goods	Included
3.3	Upstream fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2	Included
3.4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Included
3.5	Waste management	Included
3.6	Business travel	Included
3.7	Employee commuting	Included
3.8	Upstream leased assets	Included (presented in Scope 1 and 2)
3.9	Downstream transportation and distribution	Included
3.10	Processing of sold goods	Excluded
3.11	End use of sold goods	Included
3.12	End-of-life treatment/disposal of sold goods	Included
3.13	Downstream leased assets	Excluded
3.14	Operation of franchises	Excluded
3.15	Operation of investments	Excluded

Result and analysis

The total results for the carbon calculation by scope and category are displayed in the table below. Getinge's total greenhouse gas emissions for 2024 were 600 805 ton CO_2eq. Recalculations of the previous year's emissions, due to update in methodology, are included in this figure. Getinge's total scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2024 reveal a reduction of 19% compared with 2023 and 51% vs. baseline 2021. Emissions of scope 1 & 2 from production facilities are 73% lower than base year 2021. When it comes to scope 3 emissions there is a modest reduction of less than 5% compared to the prior year, alongside a 4% reduction compared to baseline 2021.

Getinge's emissions are predominantly classified under scope 3, with the most substantial contributions emanating from category 3.1, which covers purchased goods and services and 3.11, related to the use of sold products. Getinge has dedicated considerable effort towards achieving a stable and credible assessment of emissions in these areas, however work is ongoing to further improve the assessment.

Table 2: Getinge's greenhouse gas emissions by scope and category for 2021-2024

DETAILED EMISSIONS PER SCOPE [ton CO_2eq]	2024	2023	2022	2021
Scope 1	**12 710**	**15 532**	**14 838**	**18 119**
Oil	81	93	88	94
Gas	3 720	3 990	3 601	5 187
Leased vehicles	8 910	11 449	11 149	12 838
Scope 2	**3 069**	**3 901**	**8 441**	**13 915**
Electricity	363	1 096	4 924	9 805
Heating	0	0	97	210
Leased Spaces	2 706	2 805	3 420	3 900
Scope 3	**585 026**	**614 508**	**617 512**	**610 757**
3.1 Purchased goods and services	166 387	160 287	162 224	163 616
- Purchased goods Others	71 047	68 816	66 014	66 469
- Purchased goods Plastic	16 307	17 495	18 944	20 393
- Purchased goods Metal	21 629	20 688	25 109	22 949
- Purchased goods Electronics	12 781	13 454	15 370	13 348
- Purchased services	44 621	39 834	36 786	40 458
3.2 Capital goods	20 897	24 607	25 510	22 542
3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	3 615	2 891	2 986	2 645
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	39 675	42 956	52 436	58 772
- Inbound transportation	7 803	7 669	8 952	10 764
- Outbound transportation	31 871	35 287	43 485	48 008
3.5 Waste generated in operations	111	103	100	113
3.6 Business travel	7 138	5 142	3 028	1 502
3.7 Employee commuting	7 922	7 883	7 446	7 200
3.8 Upstream leased assets	-	-	-	-
3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution	1 594	1 764	2 174	2 400
3.10 Processing of sold products	-	-	-	-
3.11 Use of sold products	336 489	367 639	360 251	350 558
3.12 End of life treatment of sold products	1 199	1 236	1 356	1 409
3.13 Downstream leased assets	-	-	-	-
3.14 Franchises	-	-	-	-
3.15 Investments	-	-	-	-
Total	**600 805**	**633 941**	**640 791**	**642 791**

Analysis

Continuously improving calculation methods

Getinge has been working on emissions calculations for scope 1, 2 and 3 since the base year 2021 constantly seeking to improve the measurements and methods used. Since the starting point of calculating the emissions, valuable insights have been gained, revealing several areas where the process of measuring and calculating can be improved for both precision and effectiveness. Getinge has been committed to refining and advancing the methods, continuously striving to enhance the quality of the calculations.

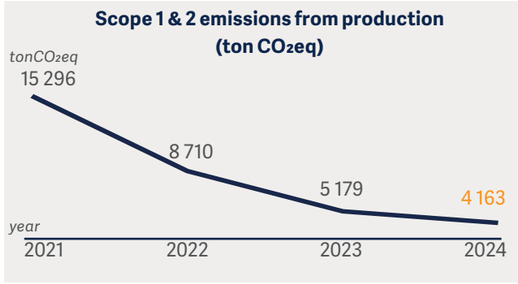
The changes made over the years have been designed to improve outcomes, however, these changes have had an impact on the interpretation of the short-term results. Specifically, when interpreting the result in category 3.1 "Purchased goods and services" since a large share of the calculations made are based on both spend and weight of material. Getinge have noticed that the categorizations and values of the data made in previous years were sometimes less accurate and is working to identify and correct the data. These changes pose challenges in accurately comparing annual results, attributed to the integration of updated values. While major updates have been retroactively recalculated to 2021, certain categories remain unable to undergo recalculation with the current available information. This is something Getinge aim to address in the near future to work towards the most accurate outcome possible. Moving forward, Getinge is committed to enhancing the quality of specific emission categories to strengthen the reliability and comparability of emission calculations over time.

In 2024, efforts to further enhance the quality of Getinge's sustainability data have resulted in the restatement of some data regarding climate and energy for the period 2021–2024. The gas metric was restated for three legal entities in Germany, which transitioned to more granular measurement methodologies. The metrics related to gas and electricity for one legal entity were corrected and the reporting process was improved to reduce the risk of inaccuracies going forward.

Scope 1 data for leased vehicles has been restated, as the new method is more coherent over the reporting period 2021–2024. Scope 2 data for leased spaces has been restated, as a number of production sites were double counted and already included in production figures. In addition, the acquired unit (HPNE) is now included in the report. With regards to scope 3, a minor error in outbound goods transport calculations was found which now has been corrected.

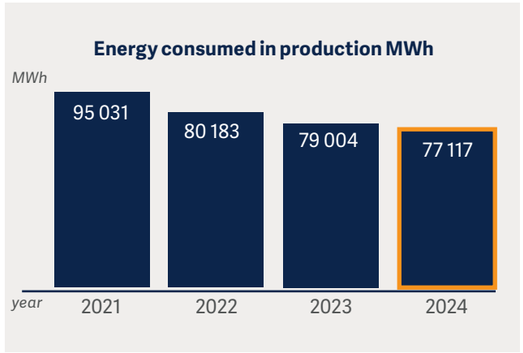
Progress scope 1 & 2

The emissions of scope 1 & 2 from production have seen a significant reduction (see graph 1 below) mostly attributed to the shift from fossil-based to renewable sources of energy and to other actions such as energy efficiency investments, and shifting to LED-lighting.



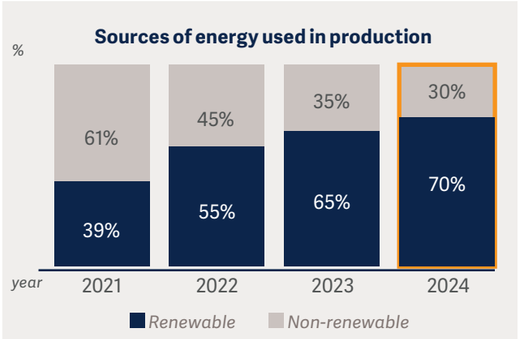
Graph 1: Emissions from scope 1 & 2 from production (ton CO_2eq) between 2021-2024

Energy efficiency has partially contributed to the reduction in emissions as can be seen by graph 2 below.



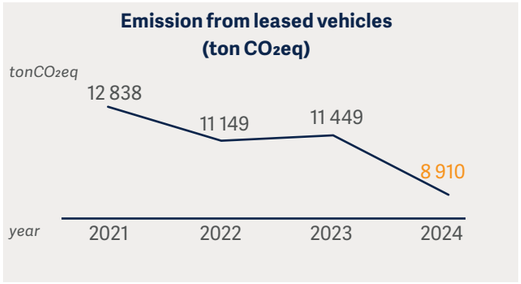
Graph 2: Energy consumption reduction from production between 2021-2024

The most significant reduction in emissions in 2024 was the result of production units reporting the purchase of international renewable energy certificates (iRECs) for all of 2024. As a result, the reported scope 1 and 2 emissions and share of renewable energy continued to decrease during the year, resulting in 70% of the energy used in production at a global level coming from renewable sources (see graph 3 below).



Graph 3: Renewable energy sources used in production (%) 2021-2024

The electrification of Getinge's leased vehicles continued in 2024. As can be seen in graph 4 the emissions from leased vehichles has decreased by 30% compared to base year 2021. There are still challenges regarding the availability of charging infrastructure in some parts of the world.



Graph 4: Emissions from leased vehicles (ton CO_2eq) between 2021-2024

Progress scope 3 emissions

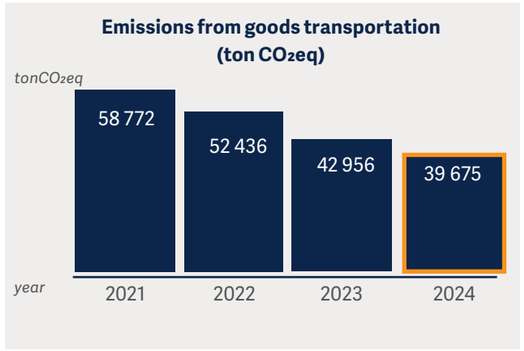
In 2024, Getinge continued to take important steps regarding scope 3 emissions in its business units to understand the measures that will make the greatest difference for reducing emissions and achieving the company's near and long-term targets. The three main areas where reduction continues to be key to achieving the targets are:

- purchased goods and services
- upstream and downstream transportation
- emissions from the use of sold products

Reducing emissions from purchased goods and services is challenging in the medtech industry due to the regulated nature of the industry. Despite this, Getinge is taking steps which will reduce emissions both in the near- and longer-term perspectives. The supply chain engagement activities initiated in 2022 continued in 2024 with a focus on direct suppliers of goods that have a relatively high emission impact (metals, plastics, and electronics). The aim is to obtain primary environmental data on products including emissions, and to partner with existing suppliers to support their carbon emission reduction journeys. This reduction is estimated to have an impact of between 5-20% of emissions from purchased goods. The more significant impact will come from the work that has started in the three business areas to identify which materials can be replaced with lower-emission alternatives, recycled metals in larger products such as washers and sterilizers and understanding how bio-based and other alternative plastics can replace fossil-based plastics. The impact from these actions will be visible first in the long term as the process of replacing materials is expected to take time.

Decrease in emissions from goods transportation

One of the focus areas for emission reduction during the past two years has been on goods transportation due to the possible impact that can be made near term. Goods transportation emissions have continued to decrease during 2024 as a result of shifting transport mode from air freight to sea freight on several logistics routes most notably between Europe and US. The decrease represents a reduction of more than 30% compared to the base year.



Graph 5: Emissions from goods transportation (ton CO_2eq) between 2021-2024

Emissions from use of sold products

Some of Getinge's products use a significant amount of energy and therefore cause large amounts of carbon emissions, depending on the source of energy used by the customer. For products such as sterilizers and washer-disinfectors with high energy consumption in the use phase, Getinge continuously explores ways to improve energy efficiency. A key approach is applying EcoDesign principles in product development. Reducing emissions during use also depends on the rate at which customers transition from fossil-based to renewable sources of electricity.

Getinge provides improved operating instructions and engages in active dialogue with customers, to support emission reduction. Energy efficiency remains a priority in product development. For example, the GEW 888 neo washer/ dryer, launched in 2024, features a compact design and resource efficient technology, reducing energy consumption by up to 25% compared to its predecessor, depending on configuration.

A reduction of the carbon footprint in the customer use phase requires a reduction in fossil generated electricity in favor of electricity produced from non-fossil sources. Instructions and an enhanced dialogue with business partners are measures that will be important for ensuring a continuous reduction in emissions from the use of products.

During 2024 the emissions from use of sold products saw a decrease of around 8%. The decrease is attributed primarily to the increase of sales of sterilizers that use less energy. Energy efficiency also contributed to this reduction.

Next steps in emission reduction

During 2024, the three business areas in Getinge have worked on developing carbon emission reduction roadmaps. Although the actions that will be taken in the coming years differ based on the nature of the products sold by the different business areas the following actions will be in focus:

- **Getinge has implemented Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) for products** and conducted more than 10 full studies up to date. In addition, the EcoDesign process mandates that all new products are to be assessed according to this LCA methodology. The result from the LCA studies aids in communicating the product's environmental impact, identifies where to focus to reduce emissions, optimizes resource use, provides a data-driven basis for informed decision making in product development and supports the EcoDesign process.
- **Energy efficiency of sterilizers and washers in focus** for new products.
  - One example is the GEW 888 neo washer/ dryer, launched in 2024, that features a compact design and resource-efficient technology, reducing energy consumption by up to 25% compared to its predecessor, depending on configuration
- **Partnerships upstream** to ensure reduction of emissions from suppliers as well as finding alternative materials to replace high emitting existing materials.
  - One example is that biobased plastics can replace fossil-based plastics. During 2024, Getinge reached one important milestone by developing a DPTE-BetaBag® where the beta port is made from renewable plastics replacing the previous fossil-based polycarbonate (PC).
- **Partnerships downstream** to promote the shift to renewable sources of electricity.
- **Continued focus on modal shift for goods transport** and collaboration with suppliers to make logistics efficient and reduce emissions.

Methodologies and calculations (Appendix)

Scope 1: Direct emissions

Heating and other fuel consumption in production sites and company vehicles are included in scope 1. Note that leased vehicles are also included in scope 1 for the reporting, the methodology is described under category 3.8.

Activity data:
- A record of all fuel consumption during the measurement period (monthly), including gas and oil consumption is collected.

Emission factors:
- Global scope 1 emission factor for fuel combustion is from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2021 Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, in line with IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- Emission factors for refrigerants are from DEFRA UK database.
- Emission factors for leased vehicles are from DEFRA's "UK Government Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" for the respective years 2021-2024 was applied in estimates.

Scope 2: Purchased energy

Scope 2 encompasses electricity and heating in production sites and offices. According to the GHG protocol guidelines for scope 2, emissions from electricity consumption are calculated using either a location-based method or a market-based method. Location-based emissions consider the carbon intensity of the local electricity grid where an organization operates. Market-based emissions consider the actual energy sources an organization has chosen to purchase. If an organization buys renewable energy, the emission factor is typically assigned as zero. This climate disclosure uses the market-based method.

Activity data:
- All purchased electricity and district heating during the measurement period (monthly) is collected
- For all offices the energy consumption is either based on real activity data or estimated based on surface (measured in m^2).

Emission factors:
- Energy consumption-based factors are from the IEA database.
- Renewable electricity factors are from AIB
- District heating factors are from Werner (2017).

Scope 3.1 – Purchased goods and services

The emissions represented in category 3.1 are based on the services and products Getinge has purchased during the year. These purchases were divided into five different categories:
- Plastics
- Metals
- Electronics and Electrical
- Other
- Purchased services

For plastics, metals and electronics, the calculations are based on both spend data and weight of the materials where available. Material emission factors used are the following: US Commodities and Industries v1.1, DEFRA UK database, EPA database, the Zero carbon product database and EcoInvent.

3.1 – Plastics

There are 10 different types of plastic in the calculations, which are based on the same methodology. The description below is applicable for all plastic types.

Activity data:
- Spend data from plastic supplier is collected and then divided into type of plastic and weight.

Emission factors:
- Plastic emission factors from the Zero carbon product database.
- Plastic emission factors from the DEFRA database.
- Plastic emission factors from the EcoInvent database.
- Each factor is increased with 20% to include the last processing step of each material.

Assumptions:
- Assumed value on the type of plastic(s) each supplier delivers to Getinge.
- Assumed value on price per kg to calculate the total weight of each plastic type.
- A scale-up factor based on spend was used to cover all plastic goods.

3.1 – Metals

There are 5 different types of metals in the calculations, which are based on the same methodology. The following description is applicable for all metal types.

Activity data:
- Spend and weight data is collected for each purchase of metals, which is categorized based on type of metal. If metals can't be categorized an assumed diversity is applied.

Emission factors:
- Metal emission factors are from the Zero carbon product database. The emission factors have values based on the origin countries of the metal and are then weighed to a general factor depending on the share of where the metals are bought and share of recycled (secondary) metals.

Assumptions:
- To include emissions from further processing of metals after production, each factor is increased with 20%.
- The emission factors are based on the mix of origin of countries 2021.

3.1 – Electronics and electrical

This category is based on weight data, which is allocated into every business area and divided into the different categories below.

Activity data:
- Spend and weight data is collected for each purchase of electronics, which is categorized based on type of electronical product. Each type of product is then assumed to include a specific mix of materials.

Emission factors:
- Material emission factors from the Zero carbon product database.
- Material emission factors from the DEFRA database.

Assumptions:
- The categorization of different products into a product group.
- The specific mix of materials included in the emission factors applied to the product groups.

3.1 – Other

This category is only based on spend data. All data are recalculated each year based on the exchange rate between the currency paid with and SEK, to match the values from 2021 (and the emission factors).

Activity data:
- Spend data for each purchase of products that cannot be categorized in the previously mentioned categories is collected. The spend data is then categorized into different categories of products which are then assumed to include a specific mix of materials.

Emission factors:
- Material emission factors from Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Commodities and Industries v1.1.
- Material emission factors from the DEFRA UK database.
- Material emission factors from the EPA database.
- Material emission factors from the Zero carbon product database.

Assumptions:
- The categorization into specific purchase types.
- The specific mix of emission factors to build the specific emission factors to the purchase types.

3.1 – Purchased services

This category is only based on spend data. All data are recalculated each year based on the exchange rate between the currency paid with and SEK, to match the values from 2021 (and the emission factors).

Activity data:
- Spend data for each purchase of services is collected. The spend data is then categorized into different service types.

Emission factors:
- Material emission factors built from CDP data from relevant IT companies.
- Material emission factors from the Trucost database.
- Material emission factors from the EPA database.
- Material emission factors from Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Commodities and Industries v1.1.

Assumptions:
- The categorization into specific service types.
- The mapping of specific emission factors to specific service types.

Scope 3.2 – Capital goods

This category is only based on spend data of larger investments that Getinge has made over the measurement period.

Activity data:
- Spend data for each purchase is collected. The spend data is then categorized into different types of investments.

Emission factors:
- Material emission factors based CDP data from relevant companies.

Assumptions:
- USD to SEK factor used is the same year on year.

Scope 3.3 – Fuel- and energy related activities

The emissions represented in category 3.3 are based on calculations in scope 1 and 2 (including leased assets).

Scope 3.4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

The emissions represented in category 3.4 are based on the transportation services that Getinge has purchased during the year. The inbound and outbound transports in the value chain have been separated in the calculations.

Activity data:
- Inbound: Getinge gather and estimate weight for each product bought. In addition information about the geographic origin and destination of the order is used in the calculation.
- Outbound: Getinge receive emission or transport reports from forwarders.

Emission factors:
- Transportation mode emission factors from the DEFRA UK database.

Assumptions:
- Inbound: The distance of each transport is estimated based on the region which the goods are transported from and the region where the goods are transported to.
- Inbound: The type of transport mode used is estimated based on whether it is a domestic, inter-continental or intra-continental transport.
- Outbound: To cover the forwarders that could not provide an emission or transport report, Getinge scale up the results based on spend.

Scope 3.5 – Waste generated in operations

This category is only based on weight data of waste produced at Getinge production sites.

Activity data:
- Weight data is collected from each production site and categorized into specific waste types.

Emission factors:
- Material emission factors are from the DEFRA UK database.

Scope 3.6 – Business travel

The emissions represented in this category are based on data supplied from global supplier BCD, which gives an emission report that lists emissions from Getinge.

Activity data:
- Getinge collect emission data from global travel supplier that summarizes trips made during the measurement period.

Emission factors:
- The emission factors used by the global supplier is based on DEFRA UK and EPA database. Note that these are not used directly by Getinge.

Assumptions:
- All business travel is covered in travel agency data.

Scope 3.7 – Employee commuting

The emissions represented in 3.7 are based on the number of Getinge´s employees and estimations on travel behavior.

Activity data:
- Number of full-time employees during the measurement period.
- Assumption on travel behavior based on Getinge's best knowledge.

Emission factors:
- Factors representing public transport and car travel from Tremod database.

Assumptions:
- It is assumed that individual coworkers travel either by car or public transport and the mix between these modes is also assumed.
- Assumed average length of distance travelled.
- Assumed number of average working days per year.

Scope 3.8 – Upstream leased assets

The emissions represented in 3.8 are based on Getinge´s leased vehicles and leased spaces during the year. Note: Since Getinge uses an operational control approach, these emissions will be included in scope 1 and 2 emissions when reporting.

3.8 – Leased vehicles (incl. in scope 1 and 3.3)

Activity data:
- Distance traveled on average by each leased vehicle.
- In a few cases, precompiled emission report from leasing suppliers.

Emission factors:
- Vehicle manufacturer WLTP emission factors, based on type of engine/vehicle.
- Vehicle emission factors are from DEFRA database.
- DEFRA's "UK Government Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" for the respective years 2021-2024 was applied in estimates.

Assumptions:
- To calculate the WTT emission factors, an assumed value of 15% is added to the calculations. Based on the fact that most of the leased vehicles use diesel as fuel.
- For the vehicles with no specific data on WLTP emissions, an average WLTP factor representing traditional diesel engine was used.

3.8 – Leased spaces (incl. in scope 2 and 3.3)

Activity data:
- Area of the leased spaces (m2), divided into offices or warehouse and country.

Emission factors:
- Energy consumption-based factors from the IEA database.

Assumptions:
- The energy consumption is based on average consumption factors per area from CREEM.

Scope 3.9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

The emissions represented in 3.9 should be based on the transportation of products that Getinge does not purchase or have control over. Data for this type of transportation was not readily available, and this category has therefore been based on a calculation that the transportation that is paid for by customers is around 5% of all total outbound transports.

Scope 3.10 – Processing of sold products

Not applicable for Getinge.

Scope 3.11 – Use of sold products

The emissions represented in 3.11 are based on the expected energy consumption from Getinge's sold products during their lifetime.

Activity data:
- Number of sold products that consume direct energy, sold during the measurement period.
- Estimated energy profile for the sold products during its lifetime.
- Lifetime expectancy is calculated to be on average 10 years

Emission factors:
- Global electricity emission factor from "Our world data" database.
- Steam factor from DEFRA UK.

Assumptions:
- The expected energy profile is not available for every type of product sold, therefore an average energy profile for a category of products has been applied.
- Since Getinge does not have availability over the type of electricity or steam their customers will use, global emission factors for the electricity and steam consumption have been applied.

Scope 3.12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

The emissions represented in 3.12 should be based on the total weight of the products sold by Getinge during the year. This data was not readily available for the calculated year and is thus correlated to the materials purchased for the products that are produced.

Activity data:
- Weight data.
- Spend data (used to calculate an estimated weight).

Emission factors:
- Material economics report "Industrial transformation 2050".
- Waste handling factors from DEFRA UK.

Assumptions:
- Material bought is the same as material sold.

Scope 3.13 – Downstream leased assets

Not applicable for Getinge.

Scope 3.14 – Franchises

Not applicable for Getinge.

Scope 3.15 - Investments

Not applicable for Getinge.

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With a firm belief that every person and community should have access to the best possible care, Getinge provides hospitals and life science institutions with products and solutions aiming to improve clinical results and optimize workflows. The offering includes products and solutions for intensive care, cardiovascular procedures, operating rooms, sterile reprocessing and life science. Getinge employs over 10,000 people worldwide and the products are sold in more than 135 countries.

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