Non-financial Group Statement

The following section presents the Non-financial Statement of Sartorius AG for the Sartorius Group for fiscal 2022, hereinafter referred to as the "Non-financial Statement." The Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A. subgroup is exempt from the obligation to prepare its own non-financial statement upon submission of this Non-financial Statement.

The information presented herein did not form part of the audit of the Group Management Report, as it was subject to a separate limited assurance engagement performed by KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft. The independent auditor's report can be found on page 133 et seq. of this Annual Report.

Notes on Reporting

Framework

This statement was prepared in accordance with sections 315b and 315c in conjunction with 289c to 289e of the German Commercial Code ("HGB"). International frameworks such as the GRI and Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG) Protocol were used to prepare the indicators.

Material Topics Subject to Reporting Requirements

The topics subject to reporting requirements are derived directly from the strategic sustainability topics defined in fiscal 2022, which are described in the Sustainability Management section.

Consolidation

The concepts requiring presentation under Section 289c(3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for the main sustainability issues, including due diligence processes and the results of the concepts, relate to the entire Group in accordance with the scope of consolidation for financial reporting (see page 184 et seq. of this Annual Report), unless otherwise stated at the respective point.

Further Information

The key performance indicators provided in this statement serve to quantify the Group's performance and do not constitute performance indicators relevant to company management within the meaning of Section 289c(3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

The presentation of indicators in this statement has been largely restructured and expanded compared with the previous year. Where available, the values for fiscal 2021 were taken from the 2021 Non-financial Statement or calculated and expanded retrospectively. Subsequent calculations and additions have been indicated at the respective points.

Where new data concepts and calculation methods are used as well as in the case of identified errors in the data reports, the values for fiscal 2021 have been restated in this Non-financial Statement. This applies to the greenhouse gas emissions reported in the "Climate" section and the work-related injuries reported in the "Social Responsibility" section. Data restatements are indicated at the respective points.

Detailed explanations on greenhouse gas accounting can be found on page 130 et seq. of this Non-financial Statement.

Sustainability reporting in this Non-financial Statement is supplemented by the Sustainability Report of the Sartorius Group, which is prepared based on the GRI Standards. This will be published in the first quarter of 2023 for fiscal 2022.

Sustainability Management

Business Model

Sartorius operates in the life science sector – more precisely, in the field of medical biotechnology. As a partner to the biopharmaceutical industry, the Group manufactures products and process technologies that are used in the development and production of biological medicines and vaccines. In this context, the Group places a particular focus on innovations that make it possible to increase the safety, speed, and efficiency of the development and production process for such active ingredients. This allows new therapies to be made available to patients earlier, at lower prices, and to a larger number of patients.

For further information on the Group's business model, strategy, and objectives, please refer to the section "Business Model, Strategy, and Goals" on page 26 et seq. of this Annual Report.

Ambition and Strategic Sustainability Topics

As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, the Group is committed to complying with certain social and environmental standards when conducting its business activities. This includes identifying and preventing, or mitigating, adverse impacts on the environment and society that may arise throughout the upstream and downstream value chain as a result of business operations and provide remediation.

Sartorius maintains a close, ongoing dialogue with its stakeholders in this regard. We define stakeholders as those individuals, companies, institutions, and interest groups that are able to influence the success of the Sartorius Group or are affected by the company's activities. This particularly includes customers, employees, investors, suppliers, and business partners as well as local residents. During the reporting year, Sartorius continued engaging and interacting with its customers in a variety of formats. Major interactive events in the fiscal year included an ESG investor conference, a supplier day focusing on sustainability, and an internal dialogue on the new Sartorius climate action strategy, in which nearly 3,000 Group employees actively participated.

In fiscal 2022, Sartorius defined the following strategic sustainability topics for the Group, taking its stakeholders' concerns into account:

- Climate
- Materials and circularity
- Water and wastewater

- Social responsibility
- Corporate governance
- Sustainability in the supply chains

Dedicated ambitions, Group-level objectives, and operational targets as well as implementation plans are now gradually being developed and implemented or further refined for these sustainability topics.

Steering

In fiscal 2022, Sartorius established the Corporate Sustainability Department to systematically advance the issue of sustainability within the Group. The Chairman of the Executive Board is responsible for this department, which reports directly to him. The department’s job is Group sustainability management and therefore the development of strategic sustainability topics and corresponding targets at the Group level. Identifying and coordinating necessary initiatives to achieve these goals, sustainability reporting, and overseeing the Corporate Sustainability Committee are also the responsibility of the Corporate Sustainability Department.

Under the leadership of the Chairman of the Executive Board, the entire Executive Board and the heads of the relevant departments meet on an ad hoc basis as the Corporate Sustainability Committee to discuss the further advancement of strategic sustainability topics with respect to targets and concepts. The committee did not meet in the reporting year and is planned to meet in 2023.

In fiscal 2022, the Corporate Sustainability Department focused on developing a comprehensive greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting system as a basis for managing sustainability topics. In this context, numerous alignment meetings in consultation with the Executive Board took place. In addition, the department made progress with the implementation of the Group's climate strategy and the implementation of Germany’s Supply Chain Due Diligence Act within the framework of steering groups.

Risks

The required disclosures on risks pursuant to Section 289c(3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) can be found in the Opportunities and Risks section of the Annual Report on page 70 et seq. The Group did not identify any risks within the meaning of Section 289c(3) of the HGB in the 2022 fiscal year.

External Evaluations of Sustainability Performance and Capital Market Indices

Sartorius' sustainability performance is evaluated on a regular basis. An overview of the most recent evaluations of sustainability performance can be found in the following table. The results are incorporated into the concepts aimed at continuously improving sustainability performance.

Latest Company Ratings

Company	Rating	Publication	Results
Sartorius AG	EcoVadis	10.11.2021	60/100 (83th percentile) – silver
Sartorius AG	CDP	14.12.2022	B
Sartorius AG	MSCI	27.09.2022	A
Sartorius Stedim Biotech S.A.	MSCI	05.12.2022	BBB

In addition, Sartorius AG is listed in Deutsche Börse's DAX ESG 50 sustainability index. This index includes the leading 50 companies based on ESG (environmental, social, governance) performance, market capitalization, and turnover.

Development of the Strategic Sustainability Topics

Climate

Ambition

Sartorius aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in relation to turnover and thus gradually decouple them from Group growth.

Concept and Due Diligence Processes

Against this background, the Group set a target of reducing CO_2 emission intensity by an average of 10% per year, measured against the base year of 2019. Sartorius has defined this indicator as adjusted gross GHG intensity per net turnover by market-based calculation in gCO_2e/€ based on the Accounting and Reporting Standards of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. However, it accounts for instead of the purchased goods and services in the GHG category "Purchased goods and services", only for the goods and services actually consumed for the manufacture of Sartorius' products and services sold during the fiscal year. This indicator was included in the Executive Board's and management's long-term variable compensation components in fiscal 2022.

To achieve the targeted reduction, Sartorius is focusing on avoiding emissions and improving process efficiency – at its own sites and in the upstream and downstream value chain. An implementation plan is currently being drawn up for the specific levers already identified at the end of the 2021 fiscal year. For example, the Group aims to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, in particular by switching to renewable energy sources at its own sites. When it comes to reducing Scope 3 emissions, the focus is initially on measures that address the upstream value chain. This includes, for example, an adapted supplier strategy as well as the optimization of shipping and logistics processes and the use of resources. Sartorius expects to spend around 1% of its annual turnover on reducing CO_2 emissions intensity.

To achieve its target for CO_2 emissions intensity, the Group has defined the following absolute targets with respect to Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions:

- Avoidable Scope 1 GHG emissions reduced to zero by 2030. Process emissions generated during membrane production are currently deemed unavoidable based on the technology available at present
- Scope 2 GHG emissions reduced to zero by 2030. This goal is subject to the availability of renewable energy at global locations.

Results of the Concept
GHG balance sheet

Sartorius published a comprehensive GHG balance sheet for the first time in fiscal 2022 that includes all 17 GHG categories based on the GHG Protocol. Detailed explanations on greenhouse gas accounting can be found on page 130 et seq. of this Non-financial Statement.

Total gross GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3) according to a market-based calculation amounted to 1,137,703 tCO_2e in fiscal 2022 (previous year: 914,731 tCO_2e; base year: 573,539 tCO_2e). This represents an increase of 24.4% over the prior year and 98.4% over the 2019 base year. This increase was primarily due to the Group's significant growth. Since no negative GHG emissions, known as carbon removals, could be offset, gross GHG emissions correspond to net GHG emissions. Carbon removal is the process of permanently removing GHG emissions from the atmosphere using biological, chemical, and physical methods.

Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions amounted to 17,939 tCO_2e (previous year: 13,841 tCO_2e, base year: 13,529 tCO_2e), equal to an increase of 29.6% compared with the previous year and 32.6% compared with the base year. Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions amounted to 28,714 tCO_2e (previous year: 20,885 tCO_2e, base year: 25,777 tCO_2e), equal to an increase of 37.5% compared with the previous year and 11.4% compared with the base year. The respective increases are due to the growth-related increase in energy consumption and emissions generated during the membrane production process.

Gross GHG intensity per net turnover according to a market-based calculation stood at 0.000273 tCO_2e (previous year: 0.000265 tCO_2e, base year: 0.000314 tCO_2e). This represents a 2.6% increase over the prior year and a 13.2% reduction from the 2019 base year, respectively.

GHG Balance Sheet[1, 2]

	FY 2022	FY 2021	Base year: FY 2019
Gross GHG emissions - scope 1 in t CO_2e[3, 4, 5]	**17,939**	**13,841[6]**	**13,529**
Share of Scope 1 GHG emissions under regulated emission trading schemes in %	0	0	0
Gross GHG emissions - scope 2 - location-based calculation in t CO_2e[3, 4, 5]	**53,886**	**42,066**	**30,689**
Gross GHG emissions - scope 2 - market-based calculation in t CO_2e[3, 7]	**28,714**	**20,885**	**25,777**
Gross GHG emissions - scope 3 in t CO_2e	**1,091,050**	**880,006**	**534.233**
Category 1: Purchased goods and services in t CO_2e	521,912	447,894	238,446
Category 2: Capital goods in t CO_2e	95,492	69,759	36,892
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 and 2) in t CO_2e[3]	11,323	9,067	6,553
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution in t CO_2e	128,734	98,358	57,426
Category 5: Waste generated in operations in t CO_2e[3]	9,235	7,876	4,021
Category 6: Business travel in t CO_2e	21,067	6,318	26,093
Category 7: Employee commuting in t CO_2e[8]	22,053	19,134	15,019
Category 8: Upstream leased assets in t CO_2e	0	0	0
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution in t CO_2e	10,942	8,360	4,881
Category 10: Processing of sold products in t CO_2e	0[9]	0[9]	0[9]
Category 11: Use of sold products in t CO_2e[10]	222,138	165,654	108,626
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products in t CO_2e	48,153	47,584	36,276
Category 13: Downstream leased assets in t CO_2e	0	0	0
Category 14: Franchises in t CO_2e	0	0	0
Category 15: Investments in t CO_2e	0[9]	0[9]	0[9]
Total gross GHG emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) - location-based calculation in t $CO2_e$	**1,162,875**	**935,913**	**578,451**
Total gross GHG emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) - market-based calculation in t CO_2e[7]	**1,137,703**	**914,731**	**573,539**
Total GHG removals in t CO_2e	0	0	0
Total net GHG emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) - location-based calculation in t CO_2e	**1,162,875**	**935,913**	**578,451**
Total net GHG emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) - market-based calculation in t CO_2e[7]	**1,137,703**	**914,731**	**573,539**
Gross GHG intensity - location-based calculation per net turnover in t CO_2e/€	**0.000279**	**0.000271**	**0.000317**
Gross GHG intensity - market-based calculation per net turnover in t CO_2e/€[7]	**0.000273**	**0.000265**	**0.000314**

1 The data presented contain uncertainties and should currently be seen as an indication with respect to Scope 3 emissions. Explanations on greenhouse gas accounting, including the data concepts and calculation methods applied, can be found on page 130 et seq. of this Non-financial Statement.
2 Preparation based on the GHG Protocol (Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard 2004 and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard 2011).
3 Based on data reported by production sites and some administrative sites; excluding companies newly acquired in the reporting year.
4 Excluding GHG emissions from fleet fuel consumption.
5 Fugitive emissions data currently only collected in Göttingen and Yauco.
6 The data for fiscal 2021 was restated in fiscal 2022 based on the application of new and complemented data concepts.
7 If a contract-specific emission factor was not available for the market-based calculation method, the location-based emission factor was used in accordance with the GHG Protocol.
8 Excluding GHG emissions from commuting by trainees, interns, and contingent workers.

9 In accordance with the GHG Protocol, this category is reported with zero GHG emissions because Sartorius cannot currently account for it appropriately due to the wide range of options available for further processing the Group's products, each of which has its own specific GHG profile, and because, according to one estimate, it is also not material to the Group's overall GHG accounting.
10 GHG accounting currently covers only products that require electricity to use.
11 This category is reported with zero GHG emissions, as the most relevant shareholding from a GHG perspective has been classified as not material in the financial reporting for fiscal 2022, and the GHG emissions related to this shareholding have also been assessed as not material to the Group's overall GHG accounting, according to an estimate.

CO_2 Emission Intensity

In fiscal 2022, the Group's CO_2 emission intensity, i.e., the adjusted gross GHG intensity per net turnover, stood at 256 gCO_2e/€ (previous year: 245 gCO_2e/€). The value for the base year of 2019 defined for the climate strategy was restated in fiscal year 2022 from 250 gCO_2e/€ to 308 gCO_2e/€ due to the application of new and complemented data concepts. The average annual reduction in CO_2 emission intensity from the base year therefore amounted to 6.0% in fiscal 2022. Sartorius plans to further improve and refine its GHG accounting in the coming years, which is why the company will continue to make restatements to previously reported indicators in the future, if necessary. Explanations on greenhouse gas accounting, including the data concepts and calculation methods applied, can be found on page 130 et seq. of this Non-financial Statement.

CO_2 Emission Intensity

	FY 2022	FY 2021	Base year: FYJ 2019
Adjusted gross GHG intensity - market-based calculation per net turnover in t CO_2e/€[1]	**256**	**245**	**308[2]**
Average annual reduction in %	**6.0**	**10.8**	**n. r.**

1 The "Adjusted gross GHG intensity per euro of net turnover – market-based calculation," accounts for instead of the purchased goods and services in the GHG category "Purchased goods and services", only for the goods and services actually consumed for the manufacture of Sartorius' products and services sold during the fiscal year This means that the data has been adjusted for warehouse inventories.
2 The data for fiscal 2021 and the base year of 2019 was restated in fiscal 2022 based on the application of new and complemented data concepts.

Energy Consumption

Total energy consumption increased by 23.6% to 200,715 MWh in fiscal 2022 (previous year: 162,340 MWh). In this context, renewable energy sources accounted for 31.7% of total energy consumption, roughly the same level as in the previous year (30.9%). The Group-wide degree of coverage with certified energy management systems in accordance with ISO 50001 as of December 31, measured against the number of employees, stood at 27.1% (previous year: n.a.). Within the scope of the site-specific energy management systems in accordance with ISO 50001, energy flows such as the energy sources used and energy consumers as well as the energy efficiency status of the largest energy-consuming systems/facilities and processes/activities are systematically identified and evaluated. The data collected can then be used to develop measures that support Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reductions and to measure their success.

At the Göttingen site, which accounts for almost 50% of total energy consumption and is therefore by far the largest energy consumer in the Group, work was carried out to expand the use of geothermal energy during the fiscal year. The goal is to secure the energy supply and operate a carbon-neutral campus as early as 2030.

Indicators Energy

	FY 2022	FY 2021[1]
Total energy consumption in MWh[2, 3]	**200,715**	**162,340**
Renewable energy consumption in MWh	**63,546**	**50,151**
Purchased certified renewable electricity in MWh	62,256	48,669
Self-generated solar energy in MWh	697	775
Purchased geothermal energy in MWh	594	707
Other renewable energy in MWh	0	0
Non-renewable energy consumption in MWh	**137,169**	**112,189**
Purchased heating oil in MWh	60,774	52,466
Purchased non-renewable electricity in MWh	53,422	45,094
Purchased district heating in MWh	10,653	6,262
Purchased diesel in MWh	8,797	4,957
Purchased heating oil in MWh	2,490	1,130
Purchased district cooling in MWh	815	1,530
Purchased LPG in MWh	218	751
Total share of renewable energy in %	**31.7**	**30.9**
Certified management systems according to ISO 50001 - Employee coverage as of 31.12. in %	**27.1**	**n.a.**

1 Total energy consumption for the 2021 fiscal year was taken from the 2021 Non-financial Statement and the breakdown into renewable and non-renewable energy consumption as well as the total share of renewable energy was calculated and added retroactively.
2 Preparation of the indicator based on the GRI Standards.
3 Based on data reported by production sites and some administrative sites; excluding companies newly acquired in the reporting year.

Materials and Circularity

Ambition

Sartorius sources a wide range of raw materials, consumables, and supplies in order to manufacture its products and product packaging. This includes, in particular, plastic, metal, and electronic components as well as packaging materials.

The aim of a circular economy is to decouple economic growth from environmental pollution by recycling materials, i.e., not only reducing the consumption of resources but also simultaneously reducing the generation of waste, pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions.

For this reason, Sartorius aims to continuously optimize the selection and use of materials along the value chain, thereby improving its products' environmental footprint. This applies to the materials the company uses in terms of type and quantity at the beginning of a product's life, the material intensity on the part of the customer, and how materials are handled at the end of a product's life. To underscore its commitment, Sartorius has also been a signatory of the European Plastics Pact since 2019.

Concept and Due Diligence Processes

Closed-loop operations pose significant challenges to the specialized biopharmaceutical industry in which Sartorius operates. This is mainly due to the high standards of quality the products must meet, as they are used in the medical field.

Sartorius generates a large share of its turnover with presterilized products made predominantly of plastic, which are often used by customers to manufacture a single production batch. The overall environmental footprint of these plastic products is often better because less energy and water are required to produce the production batch. As such, the use of these plastic products can help customers improve their environmental footprint.

Nevertheless, Sartorius believes there is potential for improvement and, in particular, is looking for ways to increase the circularity of plastics along the product life cycle in line with the “New Plastics Economy Global Commitment” vision. The aim here is to reduce the resources required to a minimum and to promote effective and practicable recycling or to increase production output using the same amount of resources.

In this context, a holistic understanding of products that encompasses, for example, their material composition, manufacturing, transportation, use, and end-of-life handling is essential. Starting fiscal 2023, the Group intends to conduct life cycle assessments (LCAs) in accordance with recognized standards and industry practices as a decision-making tool during the course of developing or updating products, packaging, and processes in order to analyze and evaluate the relevant environmental impacts.

To optimize the use of materials and improve circularity, the divisions and business units have launched various initiatives, projects, individual measures, and collaborations for which a number of different functions are responsible.

With respect to waste management, Sartorius is working along the a five-step approach to the waste hierarchy, particularly on waste avoidance and recycling. To this end, Sartorius already makes efforts to reduce waste during the production process. This primarily applies to bag, membrane, and cartridge production. At the Aubagne site, plastic waste is sorted directly on the factory premises in order to recycle the scraps for reuse in other processes. The Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Department is responsible for waste management.

Results of the Concept

The total volume of waste generated increased by 64.5% to 18,581 tons (previous year: 11,295 tons). This was due to the generation of captured process wastewater and its appropriate disposal at our Yauco site. The volume of waste classified as hazardous under local legislation increased by 11.1% to 3,593 tons (previous year: 3,235 tons). Hazardous waste is primarily generated in membrane production due to the use of solvents. The total waste recycling rate stood at 28.8%, and therefore decreased due to the overall increase in the volume of waste (previous year: 44.2%).

The Group continued its initiative to reduce the use of plastics in fiscal 2022, along with various projects focused on reducing packaging waste, recycling production waste, and product end-of-life strategies. Plastic waste increased by 1.3% to 2.113 t (previous year: 2.087 t). At the same time, the plastic recycling rate increased by 0.8 percentage points to 75.4% (previous year: 74.5%).

Indicators Waste Generation

	FY 2022	FY 2021[1]
Total waste generation in t[2, 3]	**18,581**	**11,295**
Hazardous waste in t	**3,593**	**3,235**
Recycled hazardous waste in t[4, 5]	456	527
Non-hazardous waste in t	**14,988**	**8,060**
Recycled non-hazardous waste in t[4, 5]	4,894	4,464
Total waste recycling quota in %[3, 4]	**28.8**	**44.2**

1 The data for fiscal 2021 was taken from the 2021 Non-financial Statement.
2 Preparation of the indicator based on the GRI Standards.
3 Based on data reported by production sites and some administrative sites; excluding companies newly acquired in the reporting year.
4 Waste recycling is defined as the processing of products, components, and materials for reuse.
5 Waste is classified as hazardous in accordance with the respective local legislation.

Indicators plastic waste

	FY 2022	FY 2021[1]
Plastic waste in t[2]	**2,113**	**2,087**
Recycled plastic waste in t[2]	1,593	1,555
Plastic recycling quota in %[2]	**75.4**	**74.5**

1 The data for fiscal 2021 was taken from the 2021 Non-financial Statement, and the quantity of recycled plastic waste and plastic waste recycling rate were calculated and added retroactively.
2 Based on data reported by production sites and some administrative sites; excluding companies newly acquired in the reporting year.

Water and Wastewater

Ambition

At Sartorius, water is primarily used in the Bioprocess Solutions Division for membrane production and modification. The manufacturing processes for membranes and membrane products are optimized to minimize the use of rinsing water. Organic solvents are processed and for the most part, recycled. The goal is to ensure compliance with applicable regulations during the use and handling of hazardous materials. The company aims to avoid the use of critical substances when developing new products.

Concept and Due Diligence Processes

Distillation plants have been installed at the relevant consumption sites, such as Göttingen and Yauco, and are intended to ensure an almost closed solvent cycle. In addition, the Yauco and Bangalore sites have a cistern system that harnesses collected rainwater for various applications.

The company monitors its use of hazardous substances, for example on the basis of the REACH candidate list and comparable other lists of substances.

The Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Department is responsible for managing the use of water and hazardous substances throughout the Group. EHS managers at the sites are responsible for local environmental management. Within the framework of the local environmental management systems, the company evaluates environmental aspects such as water and wastewater loads, and initiates and follows up on improvement measures.

Results of the Concept

As of December 31, the degree of coverage with certified energy management systems in accordance with ISO 14001, measured against the number of employees, stood at 53.6% (previous year: n.a.).

Water withdrawals for fiscal 2022 totaled 701,568 m^3 (previous year: 692,672 m^3). Of this total, the majority, 95.9% (previous year: 95.7%), came from public water supplies and 67.6% from areas suffering from water stress (previous year: 69.7%).

Indicators Water and Waste Water

	FY 2022	FY 2021[1]
Total water withdrawal in m^3 [2, 3]	**701,568**	**692,672**
Third-party water in m^3	672,630	663,156
Ground water in m^3	19,119	18,979
Surface water m^3	9,820	10,536
Total water withdrawal from water stress areas in %[4]	**67.6**	**69.7**
Certified management systems according to ISO 14001 - Employee coverage as of 31.12. in %	**53.6**	**n.a.**

1 The data for fiscal 2021 was taken from the 2021 Non-financial Statement.
2 Preparation of indicator based on the GRI Standards.
3 Based on data reported by production sites and some administrative sites; excluding companies newly acquired in the reporting year.
4 Water withdrawals from areas under water stress are defined as those from areas where the level of water stress has been classified as “high” (40 – 80%) or “very high” (>80%) according to the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas published by the World Resources Institute (WRI).

Social Responsibility

Ambition

In light of the Group’s intention to continue growing, recruiting new employees and retaining existing ones is a strategic priority for Sartorius. To this end, creating an attractive, fair, and safe working environment is key. As a signatory to the UN Global Compact, the Group is also committed to respecting fundamental human rights within its own sphere of influence.

Concept and Due Diligence Processes

Human Rights and Labor Standards

The Group has made a policy statement on respect for human rights and a position statement on labor and social standards and occupational health and safety available to all employees worldwide on the intranet. Sartorius is committed to upholding human rights and labor standards that include the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the International Bill of Human Rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The Sartorius Code of Conduct sets binding minimum standards for law-abiding and ethical conduct throughout the Group, which also include binding labor standards.

These labor standards are overseen by various functions at different levels at Sartorius. For example, the Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Department coordinates the global concepts in the field of occupational health and safety. Individual sites have also introduced specific management systems in accordance with ISO 45001.

The company monitors compliance with the provisions of the Code as part of its compliance management system, for example through regular audits by the Group Auditing Department. Once a year, a report is submitted to the responsible Supervisory Board committee or, if this committee does not include employee representatives, to the local employee representative body. Further information on the compliance management system can be found in the corporate governance statement on page 101 et seq. of this annual report.

In addition, a centralized process for assessing the sustainability of the sites was introduced in fiscal 2022 that is also used to review compliance with the human rights requirements set out in the Sartorius Code of Conduct. For this purpose, the sites are externally audited by an accredited organization in accordance with Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative (PSCI) standards. The PSCI has established itself as an initiative in the pharmaceutical industry to promote sustainability throughout the value chain. In a rolling process, a defined number of sites selected on the basis of risk are reviewed each year.

Employees also have the ability to report human rights and labor standards violations at any time to the appropriate manager, employee representatives, compliance officer, or via the compliance or whistleblower hotline.

Diversity

As a signatory to the Diversity Charter, Sartorius is committed to promoting workforce diversity beyond these basic labor standards and has established company-wide networks to this end, such as an LGBTQ Alliance and the Sartorius Business Women Association (SBWA) to achieve gender parity in management positions.

Employability

Furthermore, Sartorius is committed to promoting its employees' ongoing personal and professional development and has also enshrined this in its management guidelines.

Annual performance reviews between employees and their managers provide a forum for discussing performance, targets, and individual development opportunities. Various training opportunities exist throughout the Group, such as self-learning opportunities, targeted management development and mentoring programs, and also opportunities to work abroad.

Satisfaction

Within the framework of a global employee survey conducted twice a year, the Group regularly determines its employees' overall opinion of the company and its leadership culture, the workplace, and job satisfaction in general, for example.

In fiscal 2022, the employee net promoter score, which measures the extent to which employees would recommend Sartorius as an employer, was included as a target in the Executive Board's and management's short-term variable compensation components. Sartorius has set itself the goal of achieving an average annual score of 35, which is considered good in HR circles.

Results of the Concept

In fiscal 2022, Sartorius had 15,942 employees, 15.3% more than in the previous year (13,832). Similar to the previous year, 38.9% of the workforce were women (previous year: 39.3%) and the majority of employees were between the ages of 30 and 49, accounting for 58.8% of the workforce (previous year: 57.2%). The average age and length of employment were almost unchanged from the previous year, at 39.2 years (previous year: 39.1 years) and 6.6 years (previous year: 6.7 years), respectively. A total of 5.6% of employees worked part-time (previous year: 7.0%).

In fiscal 2022, five external sustainability-related site audits were carried out in accordance with PSCI standards, which included an assessment of compliance with human rights. The percentage of employees covered by site audits stood at 38.5% (previous year: n.a.).

Certified occupational safety management systems covered 6.9% of employees (previous year: n.a.). Across the Group, 5.8 work-related injuries occurred per million hours worked. The previous year's figure was restated from 6.3 to 4.4 due to a significant internal reporting error by a Group company. This means that 31.8% more injuries occurred per million hours worked than in the previous year. Three work-related injuries with serious consequences were documented in fiscal 2022 (previous year: 0). These are defined as work-related injuries that cause, or are likely to cause, more than six months of lost time. Similar to the previous year, none of the work-related injuries were fatal (previous year: 0).

A total of 232,699 training hours (previous year: 167,600 hours) was invested. This is equivalent to an average of 14.8 training hours per employee (previous year: 12.2 hours).

The fluctuation rate increased to 9.2% (previous year: 8.4%) and new hires rate decreased to 22.9% (previous year: 31.7%).

The employee net promoter score for the year stood at 29.2 on average, an increase over the previous year (previous year: 27.4). The score therefore is trending towards the defined target of 35. This was also due to the implementation of measures at the team level which employees had indicated were necessary in the survey.

Indicators Social Responsibility

	FY 2022	FY 2021[1]
Total employees as of 31.12.	**15,942**	**13,832**
Women in %	38.9	39.3
Age group ≤ 29 years in %	20.8	22.2
Age group 30 - 49 years in %	58.8	57.2
Age group ≥ 50 years in %	20.4	20.6
Part-time in %	5.6	7.0
Average age	39.2	39.1
Women in management positions in %	32.9	32.2
Average years of tenure as of 31.12.	**6.6**	**6.7**
Women	6.1	6.2
Men	6.8	7.0
≤ 4 years in %	61.1	59.0
5 -14 years in %	25.5	27.0
≥ 15 years in %	13.4	14.0
External sustainability-related site audits (PSCI audits)	**5**	**n.a.**
Employee coverage in %	38.5	n.a.
Certified management systems according to ISO 45001 - Employee coverage as of 31.12. in %	**6.9**	**n.a.**
Work-related injuries [2, 3, 4, 5]	**159**	**104 [5]**
Work-related injuries per million hours worked [3, 4, 5]	**5.8**	**4.4 [5]**
Work-related injuries with a serious outcome [2, 3, 4, 6]	**3**	**0**
Fatal work-related injuries [2, 3, 4]	**0**	**0**
Total training hours[4]	**232,699**	**167,600**
Total average training hours per employee[4]	**14.8**	**12.2**
Women[4]	15.2	12.5
Men[4]	14.5	12.1
Total fluctuation rate in %	**9.2**	**8.4**
Women	10.1	9.6
Men	8.5	7.6
Age group ≤ 29 years in %	13.3	13.3
Age group 30 - 49 years in %	7.8	6.7
Age group ≥ 50 years in %	8.9	7.9
Total new hires rate in %	**22.9**	**31.7**
Women	24.2	33.4
Men	22.1	30.5
Age group ≤ 29 years in %	44.2	65.2
Age group 30 - 49 years in %	20.1	25.5
Age group ≥ 50 years in %	9.4	12.7
Employee Net Promoter Score	**29.2**	**27.4**

1 The data for fiscal 2021 was taken from the 2021 Non-financial Statement. This does not apply to total employees broken down by age group, average age, and women in management positions, and employee net promoter score. This data was calculated and added retroactively.
2 Preparation of indicator based on the GRI Standards.
3 This figure includes all work-related injuries that go beyond requiring basic first aid, i.e., requiring a visit to the doctor; it does not include commuting injuries; it does not include work-related injuries of trainees, interns, and contingent workers.
4 Excluding the companies newly acquired in the reporting year.
5 Due to a significant reporting error by a Group company, the data for fiscal 2021 has been restated. Fewer work-related injuries occurred than previously reported.
6 Serious work-related injuries are those that have caused or will cause 6 months of lost time.

Corporate Governance

Ambition

Corporate governance aligned with the interests of stakeholders, lawful and responsible conduct, and constructive collaboration between the managerial bodies and within the company in a spirit of mutual trust constitute the essential cornerstones of Sartorius' corporate culture.

Concept and Due Diligence Processes

Corporate governance is based on the requirements defined in the German Corporate Governance Code. The corporate governance statement and declaration of compliance can be found on page 93 et seq. of this annual report.

Through its global compliance management system, Sartorius aims to ensure that the members of its individual boards, executives, and employees comply with all legal regulations and codes and perform their activities in accordance with the company's internal guidelines. The basic principles of the compliance management system, which, in essence, is based on Sartorius' global Code of Conduct, are also explained in the corporate governance statement on page 101 et seq.

The issue of anti-corruption is also a central component of the compliance management system. The related requirements employees must comply with are laid out in a dedicated Anti-Corruption Code, and employees regularly receive training focused specifically on the contents of the Code.

Results of the Concept

In fiscal 2022, 11,883 employees (previous year: 9,143 employees) completed the Code of Conduct training and 12,154 employees (previous year: 9,341 employees) completed the Anti-Corruption Code training. This represents 75.6% and 77.4% of the total employees, respectively.

Indicators corporate governance

	FY 2022	FY 2021[1]
Employees who completed training on Code of Conduct[2]	**11.883**	**9,143**
Employee coverage in %[2]	75.6	66.8
Employees who completed training on anti-corruption code[2]	**12,154**	**9,341**
Employee coverage in %[2]	77.4	68.2

1 The data for fiscal 2021 was taken from the 2021 Non-financial Statement. This does not apply to the employee coverage rate. This was calculated and added retroactively.
2 Excluding the companies newly acquired in the reporting year.

Sustainability in the Supply Chain

Ambition

With roughly 8,000 suppliers from more than 40 countries and a purchasing volume equivalent to more than 40% of turnover, Sartorius' supply chain plays a significant role in the company's sustainability transformation. For this reason, the Group expects suppliers and their suppliers to comply with sustainability standards and to promote sustainability.

Concept and Due Diligence Processes

Our fundamental sustainability requirements were laid out in our Code of Conduct for Business Partners, which was updated in September 2022 with respect to some human rights issues in the context of the implementation of Germany's Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LkSG) and published in a new version.

This Code of Conduct has been binding for new suppliers since 2019. Both new and existing suppliers are required to sign the updated Code of Conduct.

In fiscal 2022, Sartorius introduced a standardized, multi-stage process to assess supplier sustainability. This is based on internal and external information and requires corrective measures to be taken in the event of non-compliance. In order to discuss the results, the Bioprocess Solutions Division has already set up a risk committee in the current fiscal year, and the results are reported to this committee on a regular basis.

The new supplier evaluation process involves reviewing compliance with sustainability requirements using self-assessments based on standardized questionnaires via recognized sustainability platforms. For selected suppliers, Sartorius engages independent on-site sustainability audits by external third parties. Furthermore, sustainability aspects are also part of the on-site quality audits conducted by Sartorius itself.

The sourcing departments are responsible for ensuring that suppliers are bound by the Code of Conduct and for verifying compliance with the requirements. The quality departments are responsible for carrying out the quality audits.

In addition, Sartorius maintains a continuous dialogue with suppliers to promote their commitment to sustainability issues.

Results of the Concept

In November 2022, the Bioprocess Solutions Division held a workshop with more than 50 selected, international suppliers at its main site in Göttingen to discuss, among other issues, the topics of climate change mitigation and the implementation of Germany's Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LkSG) and thereby make further progress in these areas.

As of December 31, 2022, 441 suppliers had signed the updated 2022 Code of Conduct for Business Partners (previous year: n.a.). This means that suppliers that have signed the 2022 Code of Conduct account for 12% of Sartorius' total purchasing volume (previous year: n.a.). In addition, the company has received a total of 654 valid sustainability-related supplier self-assessments (previous year: 110). This means that suppliers that have submitted a self-assessment account for 49% of Sartorius' total purchasing volume (previous year: n.a.). Furthermore, the company carried out 125 of its own quality-related supplier audits that included sustainability aspects (previous year: 107). External sustainability audits have not yet been carried out at any suppliers' sites, as the process was newly introduced in fiscal 2022.

The Bioprocess Solutions Division already completed the sustainability assessment for strategic suppliers in fiscal 2022. The company has since analyzed the results and, on this basis, defined corrective measures that are currently being implemented. In addition, Sartorius has begun the assessment of its nonstrategic suppliers.

Indicators Supply Chain

	FY 2022	FY 2021[1]
Suppliers having signed the Code of Conduct for Business Partners 2022	**441**	**n.a.**
Coverage purchasing volume in %	12	n.a.
Sustainability-related supplier self-assessments as of 31.12.[2]	**654**	**110**
Coverage purchasing volume in %[2]	49	n.a.
External sustainability-related supplier audits	**0**	**n.a.**
Coverage purchasing volume in %	0	n.a.
Own quality-related supplier audits, which include sustainability aspects	**125**	**107**

1 The data for fiscal 2021 was taken from the 2021 Non-financial Statement.
2 Includes the available sustainability-related self-assessments via recognized sustainability platforms which, according to the platform, are valid as of the reporting date or whose validity date is not older than two years.

Disclosures Pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation

The EU taxonomy is a classification system for determining environmentally sustainable economic activities in the real economy, combined with specific disclosure requirements for companies.

These relate to taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditures, and operating expenditures with respect to the EU's six environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

In accordance with the simplified procedure granted by the EU Commission, the disclosure requirement for fiscal 2021 was initially limited to taxonomy-eligible turnover, capital expenditures, and operating expenditures for the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. In this context, the economic activities described in the Delegated Acts are considered to be taxonomy-eligible, as they make a substantial contribution to the achievement of the EU's environmental objectives. Companies are required to disclose taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditures, and operating expenditures for the first time for fiscal year 2022. Economic activities that meet the technical screening criteria and the minimum safeguards criteria are considered to be taxonomy-aligned.

The following disclosures constitute the mandatory disclosures required of the Sartorius Group in accordance Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852 for fiscal 2022.

Special Notes on Reporting

Legal Framework

Preparation of the required disclosures was fundamentally associated with uncertainties for Sartorius, in particular because a number of unanswered questions currently still exist regarding the definition of taxonomy-eligible economic activities, the interpretation of the technical screening criteria and the minimum safeguard criteria, which have not yet been conclusively answered by the EU Commission. The company has taken information into account that was available through January 31, 2023.

Materiality approach
Capital expenditures and operating expenditures were disclosed on the basis of materiality thresholds. Economic activities that accounted for less than 1% of total taxonomy-eligible capital expenditures and operating expenditures were qualitatively assessed in terms of their significance for Sartorius. Amounts classified as immaterial have been reported as not taxonomy-eligible and therefore were not subject to further assessment for taxonomy alignment. This applies to capital expenditures and operating expenditures related to activities 4.1 "Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology", 7.4 "Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)", and 8.1 "Data processing, hosting and related activities".

Since Sartorius did not recognize any capital expenditures and only immaterial operating expenditures related to fossil gas in fiscal 2022 for the economic activities described in EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2022/1214 and in Annex XII, the reporting pursuant to Annex XII of EU Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 does not apply.

Procedure for Determining Taxonomy Alignment ("Compliance Assessment")

Sartorius used a three-step process to determine which turnover, capital expenditures, and operating expenditures were taxonomy-aligned:

- **Determination of Basically Taxonomy-Eligible Economic Activities:** The process of determining the Group's economic activities that are basically taxonomy-eligible was carried out separately for the breakdown of turnover as well as capital expenditures and operating expenditures. The results are each described in the following sections on taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditures, and operating expenditures, respectively.

- **Assessment of Compliance with the Technical Screening Criteria:** Compliance with the technical screening criteria, which include assessing whether the contribution to an EU environmental objective is substantial ("Substantial contribution" – SC) and whether the other EU environmental objectives are not significantly harmed ("Do no significant harm" – DNSH), was determined by means of a survey of the relevant Group companies. The results are described in each of the following sections. With respect to the EU environmental objective "adaptation to climate change", the company's economic activities were generally not found to make a significant contribution.

- **Assessment of Compliance with the Minimum Safeguards:** Sartorius assessed and determined compliance with the minimum safeguards criteria based on the recommendations contained in the *Final Report on Minimum Safeguards* published by the European Platform on Sustainable Finance in October 2022 for the following four topics as follows:

  Taxes: In this regard, the Group particularly refers to the existing Group-wide risk management system, which is described in the "Risk and Opportunities" section of this Annual Report starting on page 70 et seq. Responsibility for tax compliance generally lies with the local management of the individual Group companies. These are supported by both local tax consulting firms and the central Group Tax Department. A system of various measures, such as monitoring local regulations (filing deadlines, tax rates, etc.) and tax risks, ensures that information is collected within the Group and reported to the Executive Board accordingly.

  Corruption and Bribery: In this regard, the Group to refers to the existing Group-wide compliance management system, which is described in the "Corporate Governance Report" section of this Annual Report starting on page 102 et seq.

Fair Competition: In this regard, the Group would like to refer to the existing Group-wide compliance management system, which is described in the "Corporate Governance Report" section of this Annual Report starting on page 101 et seq.

Human Rights: With respect to the required human rights due diligence system in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the Group refers to the existing measures for its own sites and direct and indirect suppliers described in this Non-financial Statement, which can be found in the "Social Responsibility" and "Sustainability in the Supply Chain" sections, respectively. Sartorius' human rights due diligence system does not extend to customer relationships, as the Group has not identified any relevant areas of risk stemming from Sartorius' products and services. Since the taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures and operating expenditures reported below for fiscal 2022 relate to Germany, Sartorius has assessed and determined the effectiveness of the system exclusively within this framework.

Avoiding Double Counting

Sartorius currently allocates the amounts listed below exclusively to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. Furthermore, the individual economic activities reported for capital expenditures and operating expenditures are not interrelated. This approach eliminates double counting.

Turnover from Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned Economic Activities

The turnover pursuant to Section 1.1.1. of the Delegated Act on Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation corresponds to the figure reported on the Statement of Profit or Loss for the fiscal year in question on p. 168 of this Annual Report, which was determined on the basis of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable to the consolidated financial statements.

In fiscal 2022, the Sartorius Group did not generate any turnover from the economic activities specified in the Delegated Acts for climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. So far, the legislation only addresses particularly relevant economic activities for the achievement of the environmental objectives in the field of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, meaning that only a limited range of industries is covered. As a result, Sartorius does not have any taxonomy-eligible economic activities for which it would currently have been possible to assess compliance with the technical screening criteria.

Accordingly, taxonomy-aligned turnover accounted for 0% of total consolidated turnover in fiscal 2022 (previous year: n.a.).

				SC[1]			DNSH[2]					Taxonomy-aligned proportion of turnover		
Economic activities	NACE code	Turnover	Proportion of turnover	Climate protection	Climate protection	Climate adaptation	Water protection	Pollution	Circularity	Biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	FY 2022	FY 2021	Category
		€ in million	in %	in %	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	in %	in %	E/T[3]
A. Taxonomy-eligible economic activities														
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned)														
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) (A.1.)	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible, but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities)														
Turnover of taxonomy-eligible, but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)	n.a.	0	0											
Total (A.1. + A.2.)	**n.a.**	**0**	**0**											
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities														
Turnover of taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)	n.a.	4,174.7	100											
Total (A + B)	**n.a.**	**4,174.7**	**100**											

1 SC stands for “substantial contribution”
2 DNSH stands for “do no significant harm”
3 E stands for “enabling”; T stands for “transitional”

Capital Expenditures for Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned Economic Activities

Capital expenditures in accordance with Section 1.1.2. of the Delegated Act on Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation consisted of gross additions to tangible and intangible fixed assets in the reporting year, including additions from business acquisitions. In this context, goodwill is not taken into account. Capital expenditures were measured on the basis of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable to the consolidated financial statements. Capital expenditures correspond to the sum of the amounts recognized in the notes to the consolidated financial statements from investments and additions from acquisitions, in the sections "15. Other intangible assets" on page 197, "16. Property, plant and equipment" on page 200 et seq., and "17. Leases" on page 201 et seq.

The analysis of these capital expenditures revealed that the Sartorius Group incurs such expenditures that relate to the purchase of products or services (letter c under Section 1.1.2.2 of the Delegated Act on Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation) from the following taxonomy-eligible economic activities:

- Activity 6.5: Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
- Activity 7.7: Acquisition and ownership of buildings

Sartorius' assessment of compliance with the technical screening criteria for these taxonomy-eligible economic activities resulted in the conclusion that the taxonomy-eligible amounts for Activity 6.5 cannot be designated as taxonomy-aligned due to a lack of information supporting compliance with the DNSH criteria for the EU environmental objective "pollution prevention and control." Capital expenditures on vehicles already include numerous e-cars. This means that the company has met key EU taxonomy criteria, for example with regard to CO_2 emissions. Sartorius could not, however, provide full evidence that other requirements, including the mandatory EU tire labels, had been met.

With respect to Activity 7.7, compliance with the technical screening criteria could only be determined for the company's buildings in Germany. This assessment was carried out on the basis of existing and planned certifications by the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB) and energy performance certificates, among other data. Sartorius was able to successfully evaluate the SC and DNSH criteria for most of the buildings in Germany.

As such, taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures accounted for 13% of all capital expenditures in fiscal 2022 (previous year: n.a.).

100% of the company's capital expenditures consist of additions recognized in accordance with IAS 16, IAS 38, IAS 40, and IFRS 16.

Economic activities	NACE code	Capital expenditures	Proportion of capital expenditures	SC[1] Climate protection	DNSH[2] Climate protection	Climate adaptation	Water protection	Pollution	Circularity	Biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditures FY 2022	FY 2021	Category
		€ in million	in %	in %	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	in %	in %	E/T[3]
A. Taxonomy-eligible economic activities														
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned)														
7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings	n.a.	110.5	13	100	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	13	n.a.	E
Capital expenditures of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) (A.1.)	n.a.	110.5	13	100								13	n.a.	
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible, but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities)														
6.5. Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	n.a.	7.8	1											
7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings	n.a.	180.2	21											
Capital expenditures for taxonomy-eligible, but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)	n.a.	188.0	22											
Total (A.1. + A.2.)	**n.a.**	**298.5**	**34[4]**											
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities														
Capital expenditures for taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		569.6	66											
Total (A + B)		**868.1**	**100**											

1 SC stands for “substantial contribution”
2 DNSH stands for “do no significant harm”
3 E stands for “enabling”; T stands for “transitional”
4 Figure rounded down due to mathematical constraints

Operating expenditures for Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned Economic Activities

Operating expenditures as defined in Section 1.1.3. of the Delegated Act on Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation include all direct, non-capitalized costs associated with research and development, renovation measures, short-term leases, and maintenance and repair.

The analysis of these operating expenditures revealed that the Sartorius Group incurs such expenses that relate to the purchase of products or services (letter c under Section 1.1.3.2 of the Delegated Act on Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation) from the following taxonomy-eligible economic activities:

- Activity 6.5: Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
- Activity 7.7: Acquisition and ownership of buildings

The associated operating expenditures were allocated based on the capital expenditures determined to be taxonomy-aligned. At Sartorius, this only includes the costs associated with renovating and maintaining buildings.

As such, taxonomy-aligned operating expenditures accounted for 1% of all operating expenditures in fiscal 2022 (previous year: n.a.).

				SC[1]	DNSH[2]							Taxonomy-aligned proportion of operating expenditures		
Economic activities	NACE code	Operational expenditures	Proportion of operating expenditures	Climate protection	Climate protection	Climate adaptation	Water protection	Pollution	Circularity	Biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	FY 2022	FY 2021	Category
		€ in million	in %	in %	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	Yes / no	in %	in %	E/T[3]
A. Taxonomy-eligible economic activities														
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned)														
7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings	n.a.	2.1	1	100	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	Ja	1	n.a.	E
Operating expenditures of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) (A.1.)	n.a.	2.1	1	100								1	n.a.	
A.2. Taxonomy-eligible, but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities)														
6.5. Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	n.a.	3.4	2											
7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings	n.a.	27.5	16											
Operating expenditures for taxonomy-eligible, but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)	n.a.	30.9	18											
Total (A.1. + A.2.)	**n.a.**	**33.0**	**19**											
B. Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities														
Operating expenditures for taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		141.3	81											
Total (A + B)		**174.3**	**100**											

1 SC stands for "substantial contribution"
2 DNSH stands for "do no significant harm"
3 E stands for "enabling"; T stands for "transitional"

Notes on the Calculation of GHG Emissions

Applied Standards

GHG emissions are accounted for and reported based on the mandatory disclosures set out in the GHG Protocol's 2004 Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and 2011 Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Operational control was selected as the consolidation approach.

Data Concepts

Accounting of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and Scope 3 categories in the upstream value chain is carried out on the basis of calculations. Accounting of Scope 3 categories in the downstream value chain is carried out on the basis of models that include a number of assumptions and estimates. The company's own data was used for most of these calculations and models. Accounting for the GHG categories "Upstream transportation and distribution" and "Downstream transportation and distribution" was based on data reported by carriers. The data concepts used for fiscal 2022 accounting are described in more detail below for each GHG category.

Scope 1
Fuel consumption and fugitive emissions for solvents and refrigerants were multiplied by a specific emission factor.

Scope 2
The consumption of electricity, heating, and cooling was multiplied by a specific emission factor.

Scope 3

- **Category 1: "Purchased goods and services"**

  The weight or grouped operating expenditures for purchased goods and services was multiplied by a specific emission factor.

  The "Adjusted gross GHG intensity per euro of net turnover – market-based calculation" (also referred to as "CO_2 emission intensity," see "Climate" section), accounts for instead of the purchased goods and services in the GHG category "Purchased goods and services", only for the goods and services actually consumed for the manufacture of Sartorius' products and services sold during the fiscal year This means that the data has been adjusted for warehouse inventories.

- **Category 2: "Capital goods"**

  The grouped capital expenditures for goods and services were multiplied by a specific emission factor.

- **Category 3: “Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 and 2)”**

  The fuel and energy consumption used to calculate Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions was each multiplied by specific emission factors.

- **Category 4: “Upstream transportation and distribution”**

  GHG emissions reported by the largest carriers were accounted for and logistics expenditures not covered by this method were multiplied by an average spend-based emission factor.

- **Category 5: “Waste generated in operations”**

  The amount of waste generated was multiplied by emission factors specific to each material and method of disposal.

- **Category 6: “Business travel”**

  The recorded train, airplane, and rental car routes as well as the number of nights spent in hotels were each multiplied by specific emission factors. Routes and nights spent in hotels that were not recorded were estimated in each case and also multiplied by a specific emission factor.

- **Category 7: “Employee commuting”**

  The average distance employees commuted per day was extrapolated based on the number of employees and scaled using on-site attendance days and estimated work weeks, and the result was multiplied by emission factors specific to each method of transportation.

- **Category 8: “Upstream leased assets”**

  No GHG emissions were accounted for in the category “Upstream leased assets” because energy consumption is fully controlled by Sartorius and the corresponding emissions are therefore already presented in Scope 1 and 2.

- **Category 9: “Downstream transportation and distribution”**

  GHG emissions accounted for in the “Upstream transportation and distribution” category were multiplied by an estimated factor for the ratio of paid to unpaid transportation activities to customers in a warehouse selected based on data availability.

- **Category 10: “Processing of sold products”**

  In accordance with the GHG Protocol, this category is reported with zero GHG emissions because Sartorius cannot currently account for it appropriately due to the wide range of options available for further processing the Group’s products, each of which has its own specific GHG profile, and because, according to one estimate, it is also not material to the Group’s overall GHG accounting.

- **Category 11: ″Use of sold products″**

  Turnover generated with energy-consuming product groups was multiplied by specific energy factors determined on the basis of representative products. The resulting total energy consumption of the products sold was multiplied by a global emission factor for electricity.

- **Category 12: ″End-of-life treatment of sold products″**

  Sartorius applied the global disposal method mix to the estimated weight of products sold (see the "What a waste 2.0" study, 2018 World Bank Report) and multiplied each by emission factors specific to the material and the disposal method.

- **Category 13: "Downstream leased assets"**

  No GHG emissions were accounted for in the category "Downstream leased assets" because energy consumption is fully controlled by Sartorius and the corresponding emissions are therefore already presented in Scope 1 and 2.

- **Category 14: "Franchises"**

  No GHG emissions were accounted for in the "Franchises" category because Sartorius does not currently distribute its products through franchises.

- **Category 15: "Investments"**

  This category is reported with zero GHG emissions, as the most relevant shareholding from a GHG perspective has been classified as not material in the financial reporting for fiscal 2022, and the GHG emissions related to this shareholding have also been assessed as not material to the Group's overall GHG accounting, according to an estimate.

Emission Factors

For GHG accounting, emission factors from Defra (version 10.0, 09/2021), Gabi (version 13.0, 12/2020), Ecometrica (version 2022), Ecoinvent (version 3.9, 2022), the EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency, version 3.0, 12/2021), VfU (Verein für Umweltmanagement und Nachhaltigkeit in Finanzinstituten e. V., Version 04/2016), the GHG Protocol/IEA (Version 15.0, 05/2021), and other factors such as self-calculated average factors were applied.

Outlook

Sartorius has set itself the goal of strategically managing GHG emissions. To this end, the company plans to further improve and refine its GHG accounting in the coming years. The factors for internal steering shall be better reflected in the current calculation approaches. For this purpose, Sartorius particularly intends to change the data collection concepts in the largest GHG categories for the upstream value chain, in particular the categories "Purchased goods and services" and "Upstream transportation and distribution," from the spend-based calculation method to a impact-based calculation method. It is likely that GHG emissions are currently being overestimated using the spend-based method. This switch will therefore increasingly eliminate the current uncertainties in the data.

Independent Assurance Practitioner´s Report[1]

To Sartorius AG, Göttingen

We have performed an independent limited assurance engagement on the Non-financial Group Statement of Sartorius AG, Göttingen (further „Sartorius“ or the “Group”) as well as the by reference qualified parts “Business Model, Strategy and Targets” and “Opportunities and Risks” of the group management report (further: „Non-Financial Statement“) for the business year from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

In the Non-Financial Statement Sartorius refers to the corporate governance statement and the declaration of compliance. The adequacy of these declarations and the accuracy of the conclusions drawn therefrom were not part of our limited assurance engagement.

Responsibility of the Legal Representatives

The legal representatives of Sartorius AG are responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement for the business year from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 in accordance with Sections 315c in conjunction with 289c to 289e HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code] and with Article 8 of REGULATION (EU) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of June 18, 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (further „EU Taxonomy Regulation “) and the supplementing Delegated Acts as well as the interpretation of the wording and terms contained in the EU Taxonomy Regulation and in the supplementing Delegated Acts by the Company as disclosed in Section “Disclosures Pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation” of the Non-Financial Statement.

This responsibility of the legal representatives includes the selection and application of appropriate methods to prepare the Non-Financial Statement and the use of assumptions and estimates for individual disclosures which are reasonable under the given circumstances. Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for such internal control as they consider necessary to enable the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement in a way that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e., fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of assets) or error.

The EU Taxonomy Regulation and the supplementing Delegated Acts contain wording and terms that are still subject to substantial uncertainties regarding their interpretation and for which not all clarifications have been published yet. Therefore, the legal representatives have included a description of their interpretation in Section “Disclosures Pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation” of the Non-Financial Statement. They are responsible for its tenability. Due to the immanent risk that indeterminate legal terms may be interpreted differently, the legal conformity of the interpretation is subject to uncertainties.

1 Our engagement applied to the German version of the Report. This text is a translation of the Independent Assurance Report issued in German language, whereas the German text is authoritative.

Independence and Quality Assurance of the Assurance Practitioner's firm

We have complied with the independence and quality assurance requirements set out in the national legal provisions and professional pronouncements, in particular the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Accountants (in Germany) and the quality assurance standard of the German Institute of Public Auditors (*Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer, IDW*) regarding quality assurance requirements in audit practice (IDW QS 1).

Responsibility of the Assurance Practitioner

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion with limited assurance on the non-financial statement based on our assurance engagement.

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): "Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" issued by the IAASB. This standard requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the Non-Financial Statement of the Group for the business year from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Sections 315c in conjunction with 289c to 289e HGB and with the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the supplementing Delegated Acts as well as the interpretation of the wording and terms contained in the EU Taxonomy Regulation and in the supplementing Delegated Acts by the legal representatives as disclosed in Section "Disclosures Pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation" of the Non-Financial Statement.

In a limited assurance engagement the procedures performed are less extensive than in a reasonable assurance engagement and accordingly, a substantially lower level of assurance is obtained. The selection of the assurance procedures is subject to the professional judgment of the assurance practitioner.

In the course of our assurance engagement we have, among other things, performed the following assurance procedures and other activities:

- Obtaining an understanding of the structure of the Group's sustainability organization and stakeholder engagement.
- A risk assessment, including a media analysis, of relevant information about the Group's sustainability performance during the reporting period.
- Inquiries of the legal representatives and relevant employees involved in the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement about the preparation process, about the internal control system related to this process, and about disclosures in the Non-Financial Statement.
- Identification of probable risks of material misstatement in the Non-Financial Statement.
- Reconciliation of selected disclosures with the corresponding data in the consolidated financial statements and the group management report.
- Analytical assessment of the data and trends of the quantitative disclosures reported for consolidation at Group level by all entities included in the scope of the Non-Financial Statement.
- Evaluation of local data collection, validation and reporting processes as well as the reliability of reported data based on a sample of the sites at The Automation Partnership (Cambridge) Ltd.,

Royston (UK), Sartorius Stedim Biotech GmbH, Sartorius Lab Instruments GmbH & Co. KG and Sartorius Corporate Administration GmbH, Göttingen (GER).

- Assessment of the overall presentation of the disclosures in the Non-Financial Statement.

With regard to the audit of the non-financial information on the EU Taxonomy, the following audit procedures and other activities were performed, among others:

- Interviewing responsible employees at the Group level to obtain an understanding of the procedures for identifying taxonomy-eligible and -compliant economic activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy.
- Assessment of the design and implementation of systems, processes and measures for the identification, processing and monitoring of data on sales, capital expenditures and operating expenses for the taxonomy-eligible and -compliant economic activities.
- Interviewing staff at the corporate level responsible for identifying disclosures of concepts, due diligence processes, results, and risks, performing internal control actions, and consolidating the disclosures.
- Assessing the process for identifying taxonomy-eligible and -compliant business activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Non-Financial Statement.
- Assessing the overall presentation of the EU Taxonomy disclosures.

In determining the disclosures in accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the legal representatives are required to interpret undefined legal terms. Due to the immanent risk that undefined legal terms may be interpreted differently, the legal conformity of their interpretation and, accordingly, our assurance engagement thereon are subject to uncertainties.

Assurance Opinion

Based on the assurance procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Non-Financial Statement of Sartorius AG for the business year from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Sections 315c in conjunction with 289c to 289e HGB and with the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the supplementing Delegated Acts as well as the interpretation disclosed in Section "Disclosures Pursuant to the EU Taxonomy Regulation" of the Non-Financial Statement.

We do not express an opinion on the corporate governance statement referred to in the Non-Financial Statement or on the declaration of compliance, which were not part of our assurance engagement.

Restriction of Use/Clause on General Engagement Terms

This assurance report is solely addressed to Sartorius AG, Göttingen.

Our assignment for the Supervisory Board of Sartorius AG, Göttingen and professional liability is governed by the General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften (Allgemeine Auftragsbedingungen für Wirtschaftsprüfer und Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften) in the version dated January 1, 2017 (https://www.kpmg.de/bescheinigungen/lib/aab_english.pdf). By reading and using the information contained in this report, each recipient confirms notice of provisions of the General Engagement Terms (including the limitation of our liability for negligence to EUR 4 Mio as stipulated in No. 9) and accepts the validity of the General Engagement Terms with respect to us.

Hanover, February 8, 2023

KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Krause ppa. Matthias