

Our SHE goals and performance

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

A combination of science and economics provide compelling reasons for policy initiatives and decisions by Roche to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). Most of the policy-focus is on anthropogenic emissions associated with the combustion of fossil fuels particularly in the production of electricity. Energy is a variable and significant long-term cost within our operations. Inefficient use of energy has short term financial consequences via carbon taxes and/ or fuel/energy taxes and regulations as well as longer term climate change consequences e.g. extreme weather conditions which could impact on operations. Saving energy as well as improving energy efficiency reduces GHG emissions and other pollutants which improve the quality of the air. These opportunities reduce operating costs for the company, increase the profit margin and contribute to Roche's reputation as a socially and environmentally responsible organisation.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at Roche originate from the transformation and use of energy. Our goal for improving energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption (GJ) / employee (energy intensity), therefore, also applies to GHG emissions: a 15% reduction, measured in tonnes per employee by 2025 from 2015 levels. We expect to achieve further reductions by continuing to reduce our energy intensity and by substituting fossil fuels with energy from sustainable sources.

Over the last 5 years, we have reduced CO₂ emissions from scope 1 and 2 sources by approximately 29% from 7.8t / employee to 5.5t / employee in 2018. Per employee, CO₂ emissions have decreased over ten consecutive years since 2008.

Despite the 7% growth of the company we reduced GHG emissions by 2.1% in 2018. This decrease was reflected in CO₂ scope 1 and 2 emissions. In 2018, 38.6% of our GHG emissions originated from within our own facilities (scope 1) and amounted to 289,636 tonnes. GHG emissions originating from the transformation of purchased energy consumed by us (scope 2) made up 35.5% of the total and amounted to 263,973 tonnes. CO₂ emissions resulting from business travel e.g. flight travel decreased by 4.1%.

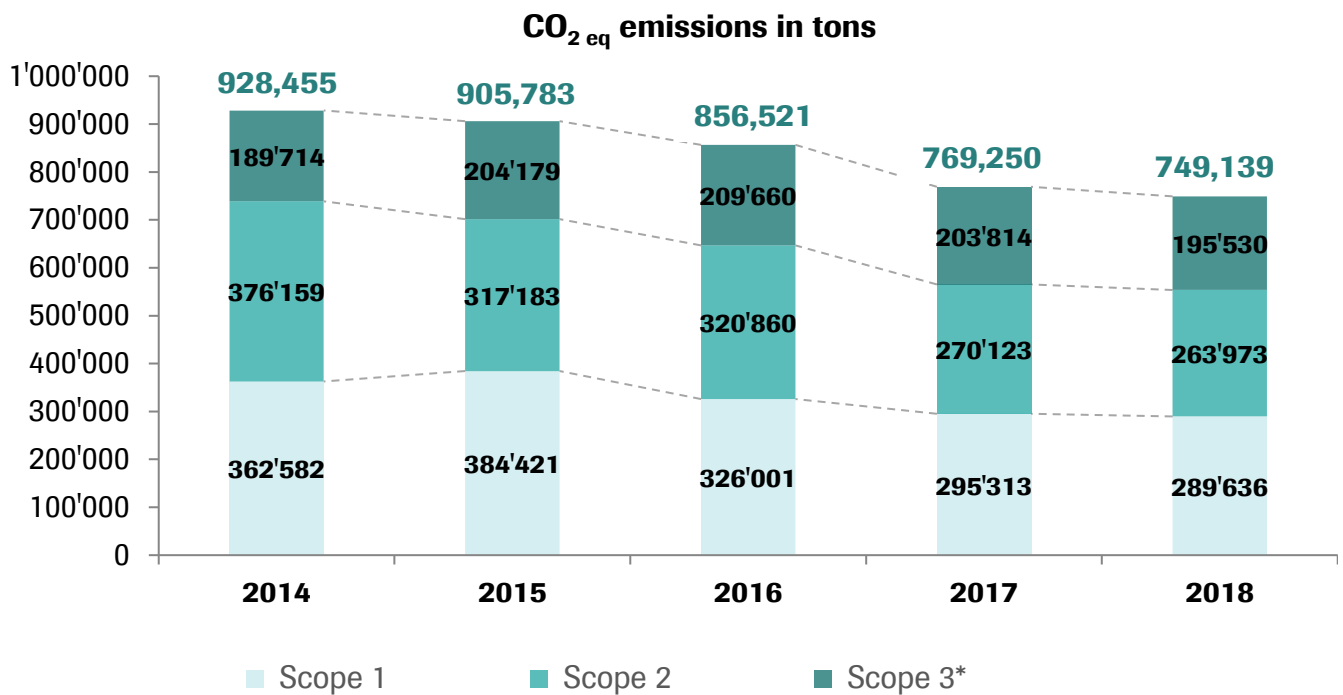
Halogenated hydrocarbons

Halogenated hydrocarbons which contain chlorine, for example chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) also damage the ozone layer. A Group directive on the progressive phasing out of CFCs and HCFCs was therefore set up which committed to their elimination from cooling and fire extinguishing systems by 2010. However, several projects to replace HCFCs in refrigeration units have been delayed by the lack of accepted alternatives in some countries. Additional delays have been caused by the acquisition of new operations which work towards separate timelines to give them the same time frame as sites involved in the original process.

Halogenated hydrocarbons which contain fluorine, for example hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and perfluorinated carbons (PFC), which are often used as replacements for HCFCs and CFCs, do not affect the ozone layer but have a considerable global warming potential. We do not consider them to be a suitable long-term alternative and we aim to phase out these compounds. Plans are in place and investment projects are being implemented to meet this goal. As there are cooling plants / machinery where no alternatives for HFC or PFC refrigerants are available, a complete phase out is not possible. A residual amount of approx. 10% of such compounds is being tolerated for the moment.

The inventory of halogenated hydrocarbons decreased from 114.3t in 2017 to 91.3t in 2018 (including rented and leased buildings).

Emissions totalled 2.2t. Future reductions in the inventory are expected to be accompanied by reduced amounts of emissions.



* CO₂ emissions from business flights, only.

CO₂ intensity (amount of CO₂ t, (Scope 1 & 2)/employee)

