

Our position on Environmental Sustainability

In this paper, we set out our position on the following topics, aligned to GSK's sustainability strategy:

- Limiting our carbon footprint and actions needed from governments and regulators
- Reducing our water consumption, maintaining water quality and supporting sustainable water usage
- Managing waste and materials, including ecodesign
- Protecting biodiversity through sustainable sourcing, including deforestation-free sourcing
- Governing our environmental sustainability commitments
- How we demonstrate leadership in environmental management

What is the issue?

Climate change and nature loss are intensifying. According to the most recent report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, human activity is affecting weather and climate extremes in every region of the world. Scientists are observing changes across the whole of Earth's climate system: in the atmosphere, in the oceans, ice flows, and on land.¹ Nature is declining at unprecedented rates with the health of ecosystems deteriorating rapidly.²

The twin crises of climate change and nature loss are also a health crisis. The WHO has warned that climate change is the single biggest health threat facing humanity.³ Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress.⁴ The link between biodiversity loss and human health is clear – from water to forests, our health is dependent on that of the ecosystems in which we exist. For example, deforestation leads to humans and animals living in closer quarters, increasing the risk of viruses crossing species; around 70% of emerging infectious diseases originate from wildlife.⁵

The healthcare sector has a dual role to play in getting ahead of this challenge. As a healthcare company, we can contribute to tackling both the causes and effects of climate change. Through consuming energy and other resources to develop, manufacture and deliver medicines and vaccines, we have an impact on our environment. We must go further and faster in reducing this impact. At the same time, we can help respond to the consequences of climate change and nature loss by delivering healthcare products that help reflect evolving needs.

What is GSK's view?

- **Anticipating and responding to climate and nature threats can help us to get ahead of disease, together:** Action to reduce carbon emissions and protect nature can have a direct positive impact on people's health. Reducing air pollution benefits people with respiratory disease; improving access to clean water prevents infectious disease, reducing reliance on antibiotics.⁶ As a healthcare company aiming to unite science, talent and technology to get ahead of disease together, we are putting health at the centre of action on climate and nature. This includes minimising and mitigating our impact as far as possible; and taking restorative steps where needed. At the same time, we can take steps to adapt, building resilience among communities at risk and delivering healthcare products that respond to the impacts of climate and nature loss.
- **The climate crisis needs a collective response from governments, business and civil society:** An international approach based on multilateral frameworks and coordinated across sectors is essential. The Paris Agreement sets out a global framework to mitigate climate change and the UN Sustainable Development Goals govern a unified response. COP26 showed that, with more concerted action, achieving the 1.5° target may be possible. We urge governments to sustain action on global climate policy; and continue to work with industry to take decisive steps that will protect and restore the health of people and our planet.
- **Urgent global, coordinated action can help reverse nature loss and limit its impacts on health:** Governments and multilateral organisations are working hard to address the causes and effects of climate change. Their policy responses are evolving as our understanding of the challenge improves. Similar effort is needed to halt and reverse nature loss, with more emphasis on health impacts. Governments have a clear opportunity, in partnership with industry and other stakeholders, to agree bold ambitions and tangible goals to protect and preserve nature. These should clearly recognise the connections between nature, biodiversity and health.
- **Healthcare systems are part the solution to climate change and nature loss:** Better disease surveillance and robust infrastructures for routine immunisations would help us to get ahead of the health risks, as would considering health in the context of other policy areas such as housing and

urban planning. At the same time, there is an opportunity for health systems to minimise their own climate and nature footprint. We welcome the WHO Climate and Health programme, which has seen over 50 countries sign up to building climate resilient and low carbon healthcare systems.⁷

- **Strong commitments from all countries can help us achieve our climate and nature goals.** Together, we can get ahead of climate change and nature loss. Strong commitments from all countries, public-private partnerships, and supportive policy actions – such as phasing out fossil fuels and investing in clean energy – can help us meet our ambitious targets to protect the climate, conserve nature and improve health.

What actions are we taking?

GSK has committed to environmental sustainability goals in both climate and nature. The new goals form part of our Trust priority and ESG approach, which support our aim to create long-term value for shareholders and meet the needs of patients and society.

We are aiming to have net zero impact on climate and a net positive impact on nature across our value chain by 2030. As far as possible, we will reduce our own impact on climate and nature; and will strive to use quality, nature-based restoration projects for any residual impact that cannot be removed.

Our environmental initiatives stretch from our R&D approaches, to production operations and business facilities, to logistics and distribution. We are focused on achieving reduction in our carbon emissions, energy, and managing water and waste in our own operations.

In addition, we are striving to drive positive change across our value chain, from our service providers and contractors to contract manufacturers and suppliers. We will also look to include ecodesign considerations into products and packaging for sustainability, while maintaining high quality and safety standards.

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Climate: Carbon reduction and offsetting

Reducing our carbon emissions – i.e. limiting our greenhouse gas emissions – is a critical route to mitigating our impact on the climate and improving people’s health as a result. We have set out a [projected pathway](#) to reaching net zero carbon by 2030. The Science Based Targets Initiative has accredited that our carbon targets align to a 1.5° pathway.

There are a number of areas where actions from governments and regulators can help us and other organisations achieve our carbon goals:

- **Partnership with medicine regulators is needed to accelerate environmental improvements to products.** We are developing a green pathway for our metered dose inhalers. We are testing an alternative propellant which has the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our inhalers by approximately 90%, if it is successful, without compromising health outcomes (see case study below). Making this a reality will require collaboration – across the supply chain, with partners, regulators, health systems and governments.
- **Corporate reporting requirements help to hold companies to account on their carbon reduction efforts, but more consistency is needed.** We continue to assess and report on the risks that climate change presents to our business, using the reporting requirements of the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). International simplification and standardisation of measuring and reporting carbon emissions, and clarity on how companies contribute to Nationally Determined Contributions, would enhance transparency across sectors and enable more accurate benchmarking of progress versus other organisations.
- **Investment in renewable energy is needed as an alternative to natural gas.** Across our sites, we aim to use 100% renewable energy by 2030. To help us meet this goal, we need to be able to source alternative forms of energy. Governments can help by creating incentives to invest in and scale-up alternative heat technologies.
- **Infrastructure improvements will help us meet our electric vehicle goals.** By 2030, we want our sales fleet to be fully electric. So that our staff can charge their vehicles, we are putting charging points on our sites but we also need governments to create the relevant policy frameworks and invest in national recharging infrastructures to ensure that electric vehicles can be easily charged.
- **A carbon offsetting framework will help to maintain the integrity of the market.** Whenever possible, we will seek to reduce our carbon emissions with our own efforts. Where it is not possible to reduce the residual carbon footprint, we will engage in carbon-offsetting projects to obtain high-quality carbon credits. We will focus on projects involving carbon removals rather than carbon avoidance and we aim to use nature-based solutions which offer sustainable development benefits. We follow the Oxford Principles for Carbon Offsetting⁸. However, a global agreement on a robust carbon offsetting framework, including tighter standards and stronger supervision, would help ensure that offsetting helps to achieve a net zero society.

Case study: Addressing the impact of respiratory products on the environment

GSK is a leader in providing inhaled respiratory medicines to patients with conditions such as asthma and COPD. Some of these inhaled respiratory medicines contribute to our carbon emissions and we are actively seeking ways to reduce that footprint.

Inhalers are a device to help administer medicine to patients with respiratory conditions, and there are two main types of devices. Pressurised metered dose inhalers (pMDI) use a propellant to administer the

medicine from the inhaler into the patient's lungs. This propellant has a global warming potential. Dry powder inhalers (DPI) are propellant free, as the medicine is administered by the patients breathing in the powder, and therefore has a much lower carbon impact. By prescribing DPIs as an alternative to pMDIs, we avoid around 2 million tonnes of CO₂e emissions globally per year.

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we support health systems' efforts to increase the use of DPIs, where clinically appropriate. In most cases, patients can use DPIs for their regular preventative maintenance therapy and can be supported in changing their device with appropriate inhaler technique training and regular reviews.⁹

There are instances, however, when the use of pMDIs is medically necessary or preferred by the patient, usually for medicines used as a reliever or rescue therapy, and we continue to supply treatments in this format.¹⁰

To reduce the carbon footprint of our pMDI inhalers, we have initiated an R&D programme to redevelop and redesign our rescue pMDIs, to complement our already existing low carbon DPI maintenance and rescue therapy options. A new lower greenhouse gas propellant is now in pre-clinical assessment, aiming to reduce the carbon footprint from our inhalers by approximately 90%, if it is successful.

There are regulations in place to phase out the use of potent greenhouse gases, but their use for medical purposes, such as in pMDI inhalers, has been exempt. As progress is made by companies to replace the current gases with lower carbon gases, such exemptions should no longer be needed.

Nature: managing water, material use and waste to protect and preserve the health of both people and planet

Nature is the natural, physical world around us, including air, water and forests. These natural resources and biodiversity support both lives and livelihoods.¹¹ GSK is committed to understanding and reducing our impact on nature and taking action to protect, restore and enhance nature where we can.

We aim to achieve this through steps including water stewardship; effective waste management; product eco-design; sustainable use of materials; and by seeking to manage biodiversity at our own sites. We are working with external groups to help to standardise measurement and reporting frameworks for nature, including Science Based Targets for Network and the Taskforce for Nature-Related Financial Disclosure.

Reducing our water consumption and supporting sustainable water usage

The two public health interventions that have had the greatest impact on people's health are access to clean water and vaccination. Handwashing is one of the most effective actions you can take to prevent infections; and is essential to addressing public health threats such as antimicrobial resistance. Yet two in five people do not have a basic hand-washing facility.¹²

Water is also essential to the development and supply of healthcare products and we use fresh water in our manufacturing processes. Along with the rest of the pharmaceutical industry, GSK has a requirement for relatively low volumes of ultra-pure water.

That said, we are committed to reducing our water consumption wherever possible. We also want to help ensure that water is managed sustainably in order to improve public health.

Since 2010, we have reduced our total water usage by 31%. By 2025, we want 100% of our sites to achieve good water stewardship and reduce overall water use by a further 20% by 2030. Also, we are aiming for our sites and key suppliers in water-stressed regions to be water neutral by 2030 (see case study below).

To help us meet our water commitments, there are four risk factors that we consider when looking at the operations of our sites and suppliers:

- **Ensuring water availability:** We strive to minimise water use in our direct operations and to work with our suppliers in water scarce areas to do the same. In addition, in areas of high-risk water scarcity we actively engage with stakeholders and other local water users to mitigate these risks.
- **Maintaining water quality:** We strive to preserve the quality of water in communities where we operate and to work with regulators and local governments to ensure we meet all local water quality requirements. We are also working with the third parties to embed our environmental standards in their operations.
 - For example, we are committed to minimising the active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) discharged from our manufacturing sites. By 2030, our biopharma business is committed to zero impact API levels for all sites and key suppliers.¹ For more information on this ambition, read our position on pharmaceuticals in the environment on [gsk.com](https://www.gsk.com).

¹ Below the predicted no-effect concentration level

- **Supporting access to water and sanitation for all:** We recognise the Human Right to Water, which, as defined by the United Nations, entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use. As a global company, we support WASH initiatives and efforts to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for the communities in which we operate.
- **Managing regulatory and reputational risks:** We have a responsibility to work with key stakeholders on water issues and to advocate for strong and effective water governance and regulations. In addition, in areas of high-risk water scarcity we seek to actively engage with stakeholders and other local water users to develop action plans to mitigate these risks. We also engage our suppliers to help them understand their water footprint and ways to reduce water use across the value chain.

Case study: Towards water neutrality

While climate change must be tackled at a global level, water challenges are much more localised. As a result, targets set at each site need to respond to local water issues; whether they relate to scarcity, quality or access to clean water. We also recognise that as a global company we can support efforts in protecting ecosystems and improving basin water resilience where water is scarce.

In areas where water is particularly scarce, there is an even greater need to reduce our water footprint. We have an ambitious goal for our sites and key suppliers in water-stressed regions to be water neutral by 2030. Steps to achieve this include investing in water-efficiency projects, such as behaviour change programmes; introducing water-efficient cleaning procedures; and investing in community projects that address the local shared water challenges.

As part of our work towards water neutrality, in collaboration with Save the Children and our Nashik GSK site in India, we have engaged in the Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya (“Clean India: Clean Schools”) national campaign. This helps to ensure that every school in India has a set of functioning and well-maintained water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. Through this partnership, we have implemented WASH projects in 20 Nashik Municipal Corporation schools, reaching over 10,000 children, parents, teaching and non-teaching staff through behavioural change interventions and the development and repair of WASH facilities.

Managing waste and materials

Waste must be reduced and managed safely for the health of both people and planet. As a business, we are committed to reducing our operational waste, as well as limiting the environmental impact of our products and packaging. By 2030, we aim to achieve zero operational waste through minimising the amount of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste that we generate and diverting the material we do generate into circular cycles – for example reuse, recycling and composting.

Our commitment to reducing operational waste includes eliminating single use plastics in our operations by 2030, excluding those plastics which are critical to product discovery and development, health and safety, and meeting regulatory obligations. Hazardous wastes have to be managed particularly carefully to protect health and the environment, and we follow applicable laws, regulations and procedures accordingly.

Minimising waste needs a system-wide, sustainable approach and collaboration between industry, governments and other stakeholders such as waste operators. Government action to strengthen recycling infrastructures, in partnership with waste suppliers and health systems, would help us achieve our goals. As would progressive steps from regulators to support waste reduction – including allowing e-leaflets rather than paper information leaflets, and facilitating removal of PVC from medicine packaging.

Case study: Adopting ecodesign to reduce the footprint of our products

The European Commission estimates that more than 80% of the environmental impact of a product is determined at the design stage.¹³ Making sure that environmental sustainability is considered during development, file and launch of a new product is an effective way to help reduce the environmental footprint of our products.

Ecodesign is an instrument used in manufacturing to improve the sustainability of products by integrating environmental aspects primarily into the design stage but also throughout the production, distribution and end of life phases. Within GSK, we use ecodesign as a systematic approach to assessing and reducing environmental impacts throughout a product's end to end lifecycle. Ecodesign considerations include selecting materials which have lower environmental impact, without compromising quality and safety; and optimising the function of products e.g. single versus multiple dose medicines.

In order to embed ecodesign in our daily practices and key decision-making processes, we have defined a set of nine guiding ecodesign principles. In addition, we have also developed, alongside an external partner, a product footprinting calculator. This tool allows us to understand and compare the environmental consequences of our product design choices in areas such as green chemistry, formulation, packaging or distribution.

Protecting biodiversity through sustainable sourcing and use of materials

Responsible use of natural materials is fundamental to protecting nature and preserving the health of both people and planet. We have set an ambitious goal to have a net positive impact on nature by 2030. To achieve that, 100% of our agricultural, forestry and marine derived materials need to be sustainably sourced and deforestation free by that point.¹⁴ Proactive action from governments and regulators to support use of synthetic materials, where appropriate, would help us to achieve our goal.

Achieving our net positive target will require action within our own business and with suppliers. Our supply network is a large and critical part of our value chain. We only work with third parties who share our commitment to the highest standards and operate in a responsible way.

Our position on the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol is available on gsk.com.

Case study: Deforestation-free sourcing

Forests are vital to preventing disease and sustaining good diets, health and thriving communities. Deforestation¹⁵, through human or natural causes, leads to loss of biodiversity. This affects livelihoods and is a cause of human rights violations. It is also a major contributor to climate change and public health threats, including zoonotic viruses that can spread from animals to humans.¹⁶

As a purchaser of key agricultural and forest-risk commodities, such as paper and pulp, palm oil and soy originated materials, we acknowledge that our business may contribute to deforestation. But we are committed to eliminating deforestation from our supply chains to help end global deforestation. We are committed to deforestation-free sourcing¹⁷ for all key agricultural and forest-risk commodities purchased directly by GSK or indirectly on our behalf by contract manufacturers. Given the complexity of our operations and supply chain, this needs a phased approach.

To date, we have focused on developing sourcing standards for paper packaging based on the Controlled Wood requirements defined by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and palm oil derivatives based on principles set by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). We have implemented responsible sourcing programmes for these commodities in conjunction with the Rainforest Alliance. Adherence to these standards are assured by various mechanisms, including third party assessment, certification and contractual terms.

Critical supplier selection criteria have also been developed and being implemented. If a supplier does not show satisfactory progress, we will act accordingly, such as finding an alternative supplier.

Our commitments to deforestation-free sourcing of key agricultural and forest-risk commodities

Pulp and paper

We use around 30,000 tonnes of paper packaging globally in our own operations. We are also gradually increasing the sustainable mix of paper packaging materials we use, which includes over 50% recycled content and the use of materials from certified supply chains.

We are committed to standards governing responsible forest management that exclude:

- Illegally harvested wood
- Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights (for example forced or child labour)

- Wood harvested in forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities
- Wood harvested in forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use¹⁸
- Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

To achieve these commitments, we aim:

- By 2025, to source all of our virgin paper packaging material only from credible certified sources¹⁹ or to source paper packaging material made from recycled raw material.
- By 2030, to source only credible third-party²⁰ certified virgin paper packaging material or to source paper packaging material made from recycled raw material.

Palm oil

GSK uses around 700 tonnes of materials derived from palm oil in a variety of products, a very small amount of this comprises pure palm oil; the vast majority are palm oil derivatives. Of the derivatives, 80% is glycerine, with the remainder being oleochemicals used in a variety of products.

The majority of these materials are sourced from suppliers with sustainable sourcing policies in place. For those suppliers that we do not believe source sustainably, we work with them to ensure that they develop policies and improvement plans in line with our palm oil standards and policies.

We commit to transparent and traceable supply chains that:

- Protects high conservation value (HCV) areas, high carbon stock (HCS) forests and peatlands regardless of depth²¹
- Respects the human rights of indigenous peoples, workers and local communities including the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
- Enables smallholders to become successful business owners, improving their livelihoods through responsible production, maximising yields and improving quality
- Upholds high standards of transparency through reporting of traceability, timebound implementation plans, resolving grievances and achieving third party verified policy compliance.
- Allow access to credible grievance mechanisms for workers local communities to report concerns safely and without fear of recrimination or retaliation.

We also expect suppliers to comply with our Working with Third Parties policy and our Code of Conduct. To achieve these commitments, we aim:

- By 2025, to source 100% of our core palm oil materials as sustainable credible third-party certified²², or to purchase Book & Claim credits in support of certified production.²³

Due to the complex nature of palm oil and palm oil derivative supply chains and GSKs downstream position, this is an ongoing challenge; but we are making progress. We will focus on sourcing physically certified palm oil derivatives (mass balance or segregated) where possible and using Book & Claim credits only when other options are unavailable to ensure sustainable production of palm oil.

Benchmarking our commitments

In 2017, we became members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO); a global, multi-stakeholder initiative promoting the production and use of sustainable palm oil. As part of our

membership we commit to reporting publicly on our progress on the sustainable sourcing of palm oil. The latest RSPO report is accessible [here](#).

In 2019 GSK became a member of Action for Sustainable Derivatives (ASD). Together with ASD and its members, GSK aims to scale up efforts towards compliance with No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) principles. ASD harmonises requirements, tools and methodologies. This helps to increase transparency of the global derivatives supply chain; collectively monitor risks and activities; and implement collective action projects, including with smallholders, to address social and environmental issues on the ground. As a result of ASD transparency initiatives, GSK has achieved transparency of 74% to mill level for its palm oil derivatives' volumes, during the first year of membership.

In 2020, in collaboration with ASD, we introduced The Sustainable Palm Index (SPI), an evaluation scorecard for suppliers of palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives. The index was implemented to support procurement decisions. Suppliers were assessed on their progress regarding commitments, processes, and achievements in terms of supply chain knowledge, sustainable sourcing practices, and compliance with NDPE principles. More than 70% of our palm oil supply by volume and 67% of our suppliers were found compliant with the SPI. During 2020, we also arranged RSPO supply chain certification for three key sites that use glycerine.

Stakeholder engagement

We are committed to working with others in finding deforestation-free solutions. We collaborate with other stakeholders in the supply chain, government, and civil society on deforestation and human rights, as well as related topics, and seek out other opportunities to contribute to industry activities that focus on improving sustainable sourcing for the healthcare industry.

GSK participates in industry groups such as the UN Global Compact and reporting indices such as CDP and DJSI. We consult with civil society on our deforestation-free and responsible sourcing strategy and implementation process. Meeting our deforestation commitments also requires close engagement and collaboration with our suppliers and contract manufacturers.

If anyone has concerns, they can raise issues or speak to an independent third party through our Speak Up facility, confidentially or anonymously if they prefer. GSK is committed to promptly investigating all reports of unethical, illegal or inappropriate activity.

How do we govern our environmental sustainability commitments?

The Board-level Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees progress against our environmental targets. Our President, Pharmaceuticals Supply Chain, who is a member of the GSK Leadership Team, has management responsibility for environmental sustainability.

This role is responsible for governance and oversight of risks and opportunities to ensure that there is an effective framework in place for identifying and managing such risks and opportunities, including compliance with environmental regulations across our business units. At the same time, they monitor how we are delivering on our commitments to have a net zero impact on climate and a net positive impact on nature by 2030.

Our approach to environmental management is embedded in our Environment, Health and Safety standards and guidelines, which apply to all GSK employees and business operations worldwide, as well as third party partners. How we audit third party suppliers on environment, health and safety is covered in our ESG Performance Report, available on [gsk.com](https://www.gsk.com).

We are committed to the transparent reporting of environmental data, using internationally recognised protocols and providing this information to employees and stakeholders in a timely manner. We publish our value chain carbon and water footprints on [gsk.com](https://www.gsk.com); we are a member of the UN Global Compact's 'Caring for Climate' initiative. Each year we disclose our environmental impact and risk management data to the CDP – the world's most comprehensive collection of self-reported environmental data. We use the feedback from CDP and other benchmarking reports to identify areas where we can further improve our performance.

The Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) asks companies to assess the risks and opportunities that climate change presents to their business – we report on this every year in our Annual Report. This includes mitigation against extreme weather conditions, energy outages and water availability which could affect ability to manufacture products.

How do we demonstrate leadership in environmental management?

We demonstrate leadership in environmental management through our own actions as a company. At the same time, we engage with and galvanise other stakeholders to [put health at the centre of action on climate change and nature loss](#).

In May 2021, we were confirmed as a Principal Partner of the UN Climate Change Conference 2021 (COP26). During the partnership, we have worked alongside other health focused organisations to improve understanding of the impacts of climate change and nature loss on health.

We also helped to catalyse our sector to reach the Race to Zero breakthrough target of 20% of major companies committing to net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

¹ [IPCC report: 'Code red' for human driven global heating, warns UN chief | | UN News](#)

² [UN Report: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating' - United Nations Sustainable Development](#)

³ [Climate change and health \(who.int\)](#)

⁴ [Climate change and health \(who.int\)](#)

⁵ [Microsoft Word - 80-Machalaba-Anthropogenic Drivers of Emerging Infectious Diseases \(un.org\)](#)

⁶ [Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance \(who.int\)](#)

⁷ [The COP26 Health Programme - UN Climate Change Conference \(COP26\) at the SEC – Glasgow 2021 \(ukcop26.org\)](#)

⁸ [The Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting 2020](#)

⁹ [British Thoracic Society position statement on the environment and lung health, 2020](#)

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ [The Business Case for Nature — Business For Nature](#)

¹² [Water and Sanitation - United Nations Sustainable Development](#)

¹³ [Sustainable Product Policy \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹⁴ Scope includes GSK's globally managed spend which is agricultural, forestry and marine derived. Globally managed spend covers the majority of our internal spend and expands across some of our third party manufacturing network

¹⁵ As defined by the Accountability Framework (AFi) "Deforestation"

¹⁶ [Frontiers | Outbreaks of Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases Are Associated With Changes in Forest Cover and Oil Palm Expansion at Global Scale | Veterinary Science \(frontiersin.org\)](#)

¹⁷ As defined by the Accountability Framework (AFi) "No-deforestation"

¹⁸ Paper-based supplies are considered compliant with our commitment if produced on land that has not been subject to deforestation of primary and second-growth natural forest since 2010.

¹⁹ Responsible sources are credible third-party certified processors of raw material (e.g. paper- and pulp mills and printers)

²⁰ We consider the principles and criteria determined by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) as an appropriate standard for sustainable forest management – whereas preference is subject to preceding risk assessment

²¹ Palm oil and Palm oil derivatives purchases are considered compliant with our commitment if produced on land that has not been subject to deforestation of primary natural forest since November 2007.

²² Certified Sustainable Palm Oil means that palm oil has been certified according to RSPO principles and criteria or equivalent and that the palm oil being traded conforms to one of the three trading systems: Segregation, Mass Balance or Book and Claim

²³ For GSK core palm oil materials do not include tail ingredients which make up <5% of total volumes.