Genomma Lab.®
Internacional

GHC EMISSIONS SUMARY. PERIOD: 2024

MAY 2025

Introduction

Annual commitment to climate transparency

As it does every year, Genomma Lab Internacional reaffirms its commitment to reporting its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in Mexico. This document presents the results of the GHG estimates for the immediately preceding period (2024) compared to the current year, demonstrating our ongoing commitment to operate with transparency and environmental responsibility.

The current global scenario

The world is facing unprecedented social and environmental challenges, requiring a shift to a model where we must triple our efficiency in using resources and materials to meet the demands of a constantly growing population.

In light of this situation, countries have reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the global temperature increase to less than 2°C and, as far as possible, prevent it from exceeding 1.5°C.

This has led to various actions to combat climate change, including measurement and reporting programs, energy efficiency standards, state and municipal climate action plans, and the implementation of laws and regulations at the federal and state levels. Measures such as trade restrictions linked to the carbon footprint and life cycle analysis of products and services have also been established.

Genomma Lab Internacional's commitment

In line with these initiatives, Genomma Lab Internacional is committed to developing strategies that go beyond identifying the risks associated with its GHG emissions. It aims to take concrete actions to manage and ensure, among other aspects, the quality and transparency of the information shared with its stakeholders.

Therefore, activities such as quantifying, reporting, verifying, and reducing GHG emissions have gained significant importance. These actions enable organizations to develop strategies to understand and mitigate the operational risks associated with their emissions, since what is not measured is difficult to manage. In addition, measuring emissions helps identify more effective reduction opportunities, which can lead to greater energy efficiency and the development of products and services with a lower environmental impact for customers, suppliers, and communities.

Objective

Estimate Genomma Lab Internacional's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in 2024 associated with the operating limits described in this inventory, detailing their sources and calculation methodology. Like the GHG inventories of previous years, this inventory will continue to serve as a basis for developing actions to reduce emissions in the identified growth areas.

Methodology

The methodology used is based on the methodological framework of the GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (ECCR), developed in 2001 by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)[1] and the World Resources Institute (WRI). The second revised edition was published in Spanish in 2005 by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT). The Company accounts for, reports, and manages its emissions in accordance with this guide.

Following the GHG Protocol criteria, the Company's organizational and operational scopes were defined to limit the scope of the inventory based on the number of facilities and the operations performed in each of them. This allows us to know the GHG emission sources to be reported while establishing the source of origin to collect activity data.

Therefore, the method chosen to calculate carbon dioxide equivalent emissions was based on activity data and emission factors. The emission factors published by SEMARNAT[2] were used to calculate Scope 1 and 2. Emission factors used for Scope 3 emissions come from the DEFRA[3] database. The following sections describe steps and associated results in greater detail.

Scope

For the reporting year (2024), Genomma Lab Internacional considers four facilities within its limits: the plant located in the "San Cayetano Industrial Complex," a production line in Mexico City called "Langosta," the "Samara" corporate offices, and a site located in Playa Pichilingue.

The sources that generate GHG emissions in the Company were identified using the control approach shown in *Figure 1* and classified by Scope, in accordance with the guidelines of the GHG Protocol.

1 Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard http://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard
2 RENE, SEMARNAT. https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/acciones-y-programas/registro-nacional-de-emisiones-rene
3 DEFRA.UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2024.

Figure 1

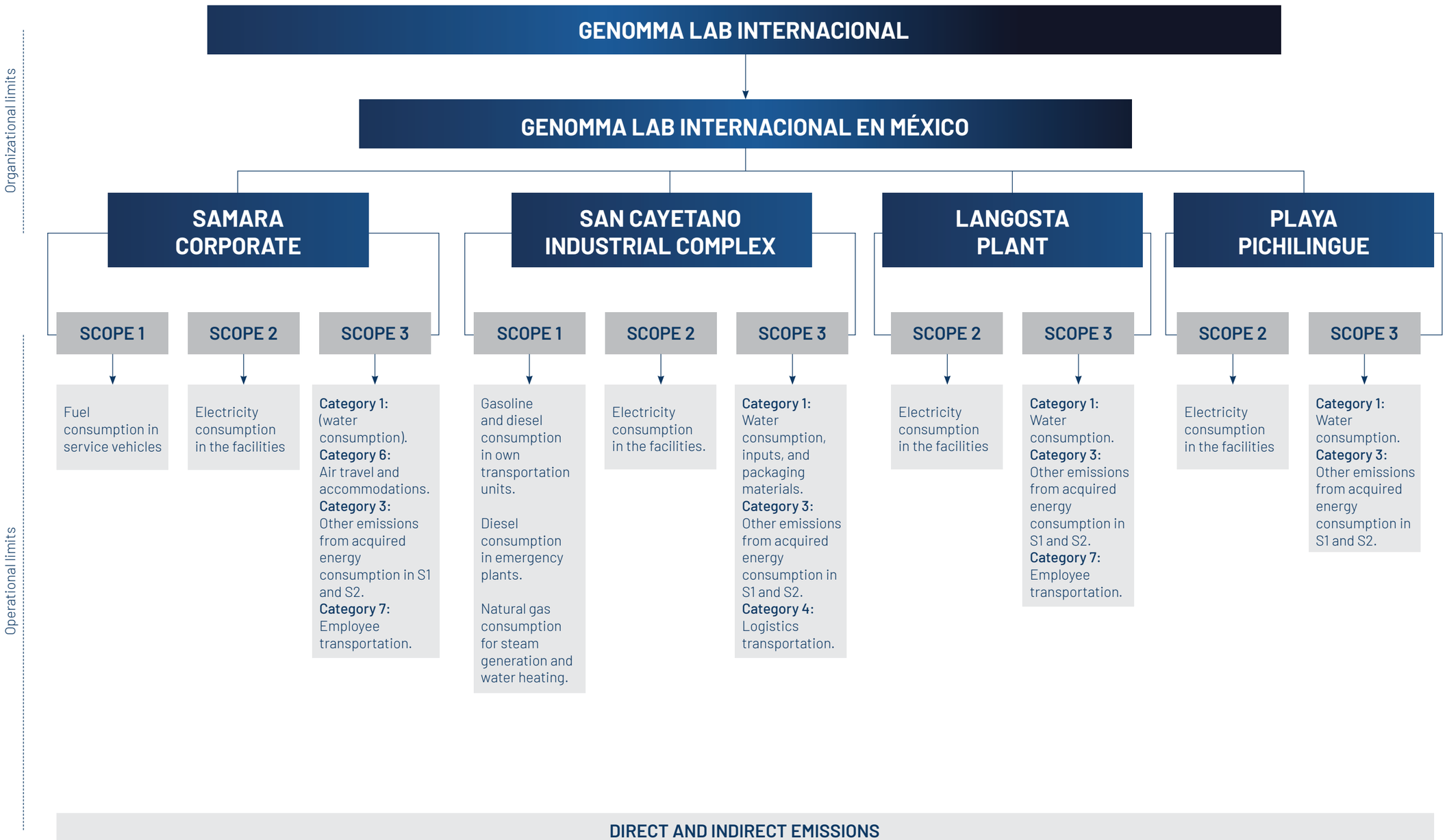


FIGURE 1. Division of organizational limits and operational limits.
SOURCE. Prepared by the Company, 2024.

Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions.

Emissions related to Genomma Lab Internacional's direct operations are included, namely emissions from stationary and mobile sources owned or controlled by the Company.

Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions.

It includes indirect emissions associated with the consumption of electricity acquired within Genomma Lab Internacional's organizational limits (as specified in *Figure 1*).

Scope 3: Indirect GHG emissions in the rest of the value chain.

These are indirect emissions generated beyond Genomma's operations and control, within the value chain. Of the 15 existing categories[4], emissions from the following categories are reported for Mexico during this period:

Category 1. Purchased goods and services.

Category 3. Other activities related to fuels and energy.

Category 4. Upstream transportation and distribution.

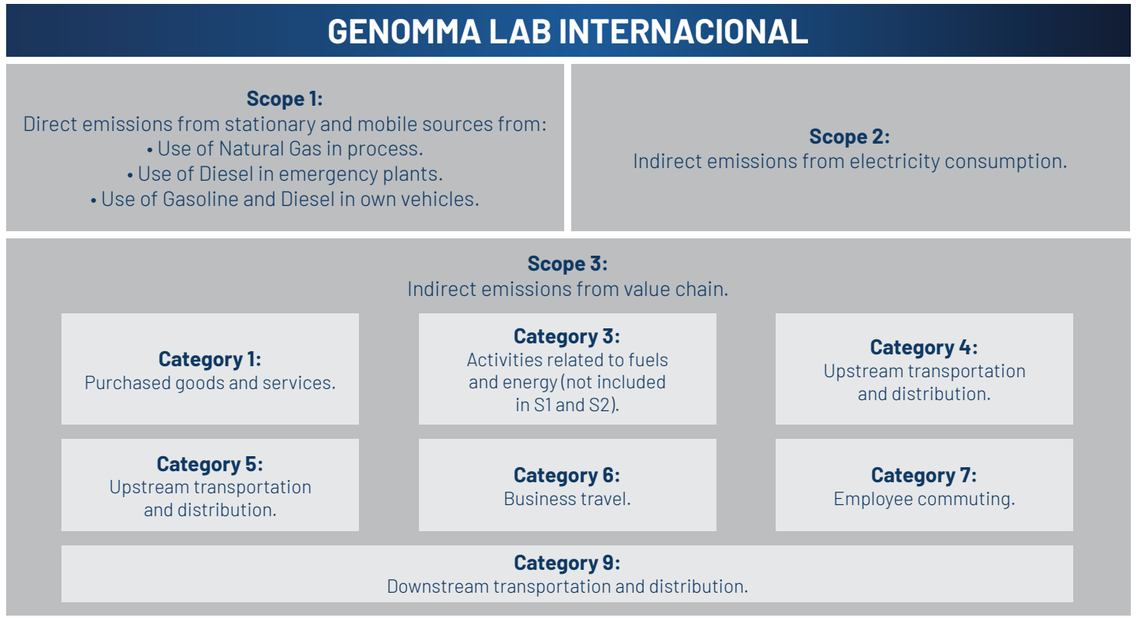
Category 5. Waste generated in operations.

Category 6. Business travel.

Category 7. Employee commuting.

Category 9. Downstream transportation and distribution.

Figure 2



4 For more information on Scope 3 categories, see: https://ghgprotocol.org/scope-3-technical-calculation-guidance
Figure 2. Genomma Lab Internacional's emissions classification by Scope.
Source. Prepared by the Company, 2024.

RESULTS

According to the GHG emissions calculations used in line with the chosen methodology, in 2024 the total Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions equaled **41,897.22 tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO_2e).** As shown in *Figure 3*, 8.20% of the total emissions come from direct sources, both stationary and mobile. 13.81% are indirect emissions from electricity consumption, and 77.99% are indirect emissions in the value chain or emissions not controlled by the Company.

Figure 3

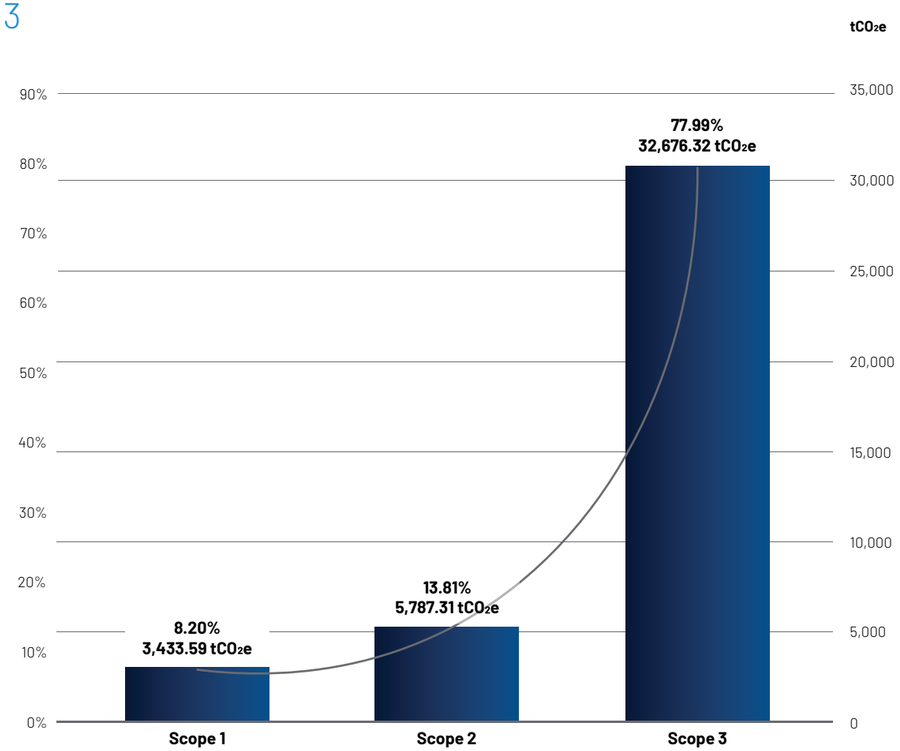


Table 1 shows the 2024 carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for each Scope for Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico.

Table 1

GHG EMISSIONS BY SCOPE. PERIOD: 2024.

	TONS OF CO_2e	
SCOPE 1	3,433.59	**Total:** 41,897.22
SCOPE 2	5,787.31	
SCOPE 3	32,676.32	

Figure 3. Magnitude and percentage of GHG emissions in each Scope of Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico in 2024.
Table 1. Genomma Lab Internacional's GHG emissions by Scope in Mexico.
Source. Prepared by the Company, 2024.

As shown in *Figure 1*, the GHG emissions for the 2024 period originate from the San Cayetano Industrial Complex, the Langosta Plant (Langosta production line), the Playa Pichilingue site, and the Samara Corporate Office.

Table 2 below compares the emissions from the previous period (2023) with those from the current reporting year (2024).

Table 2

TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS.			
		2023	**2024**
SCOPE 1	**Tons of CO_2e**	3,174.30	3,433.59
SCOPE 2		5,313.66	5,787.31
SCOPE 3		44,075.12	32,676.32
TOTAL		**52,563.08**	**41,897.22**

When comparing the emissions of both periods, it can be seen *(Figure 4)* that Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024 are higher compared to Scope 3 emissions. This is mainly due to the increase in energy consumption resulting from the higher energy demand for operations in 2024.

Figure 4

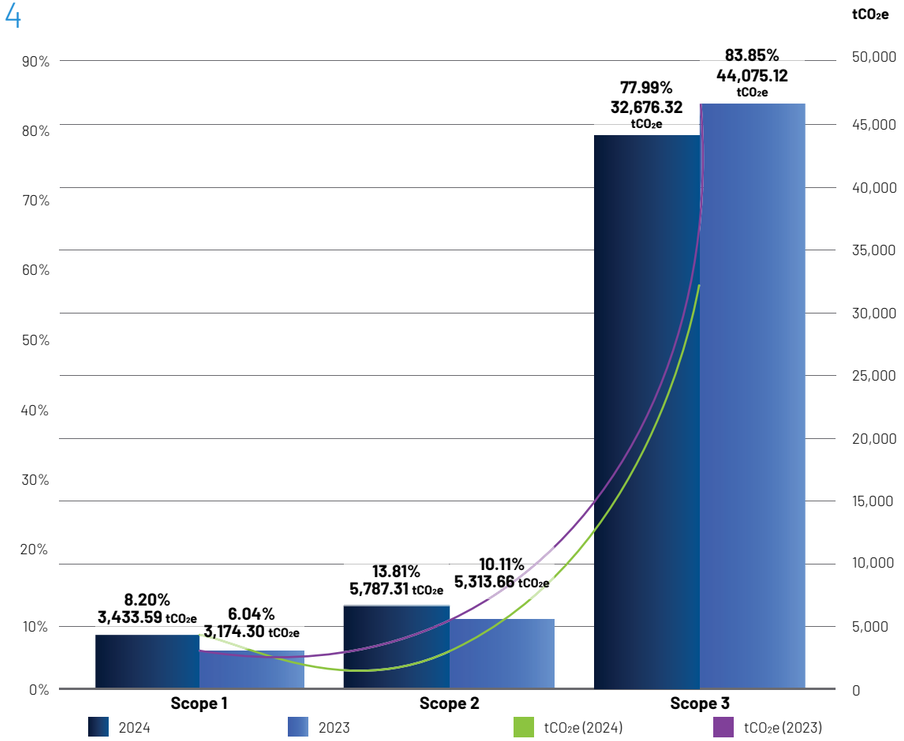


Table 2. Comparison of Total GHG Emissions by Scope for Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico in 2023 vs. 2024.
Figure 4. Comparative chart (2023 vs. 2024) of total GHG emissions by Scope for Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico.
Source. Prepared by the Company, 2024.

On the other hand, the comparison of Scope 3 emissions between 2023 and 2024 shows that the total carbon dioxide equivalent is higher in 2023 than in 2024. This is because, in 2024, efforts have been made to improve the representativeness of the data for each reported category.

In 2024, we prioritized materials in category 1, which includes purchased goods and services, to identify the most significant acquisition volumes for our main products. This prioritization was aligned with obtaining the most representative emission factors for the purchased inputs, including those directly associated with production, such as chemicals, natural extracts, and packaging materials, as well as those not directly linked to production, such as office supplies, maintenance services, and equipment acquisition, to name a few.

Therefore, during 2025, the team will continue to improve the processes for securing activity and emission factors data to achieve ever-improving coverage of Scope 3 emissions.

Table 3 shows the distribution of the 3,433.59 tons of CO_2e by fuel type for Scope 1 emissions:

Table 3

SCOPE 1 - GHG EMISSIONS. 2024.		
FUEL TYPE	**SOURCE TYPE**	**tCO_2e**
Emissions from Natural Gas in process	Stationary	3,000.08
Emissions from Diesel use in emergency plants	Stationary	49.06
Emissions from Diesel use in own vehicles	Mobile	232.51
Emissions from Gasoline use in own vehicles	Mobile	151.93

Direct emissions from stationary sources accounted for 88.8% of total Scope 1 emissions, while mobile sources accounted for 11.2% of total Scope 1 emissions. *Figure 5* shows this distribution.

Figure 5

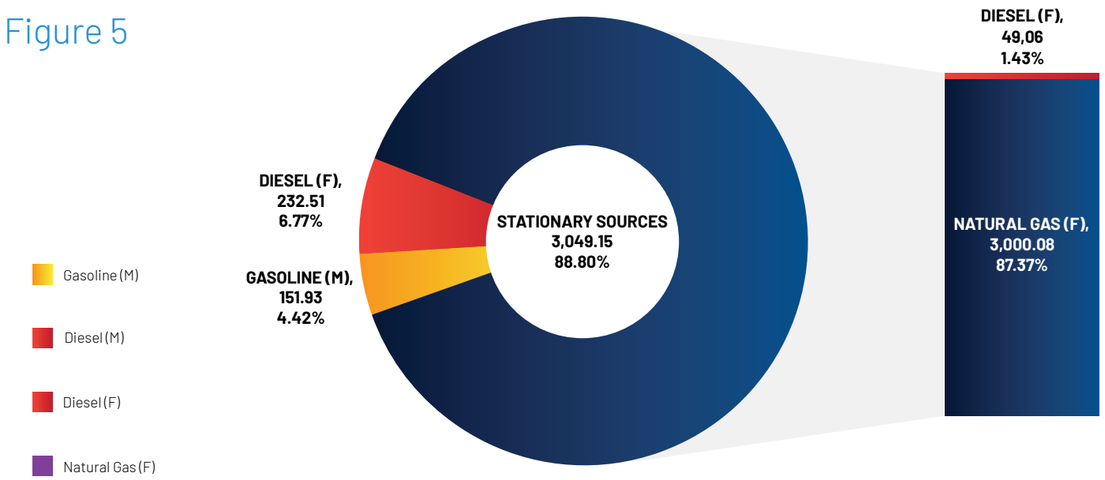


Table 3. Genomma Lab Internacional's Scope 1 GHG Emissions in Mexico.
Figure 5. Distribution of Genomma Lab Internacional's direct GHG emissions from stationary and mobile sources in Mexico in 2024.
Source. Prepared by the Company, 2024.

Scope 2 emissions (5,787.31 tCO_2e) represent electricity consumption at Samara Corporate, Langosta Plant, San Cayetano Industrial Complex and Playa Pichilingue. *Table* 4 shows Scope 2 emissions (expressed in tCO_2e) by site.

Table 4

TOTAL SCOPE 2 GHG EMISSIONS. PERIOD: 2024.		
SITE	**TONS OF tCO_2e**	
San Cayetano Industrial Complex	5,134.42	5,787.31
Samara Corporate	396.82	
Langosta Plant	252.69	
Playa Pichilingue	3.38	

As illustrated in *Figure 6*, the contribution percentages of each site to the total Scope 2 are as follows: 88.72% from the San Cayetano Industrial Complex, 6.86% from the Samara Corporate Offices, 4.37% from the Langosta Plant, and only 0.06% from Playa Pichilingue.

Figure 6

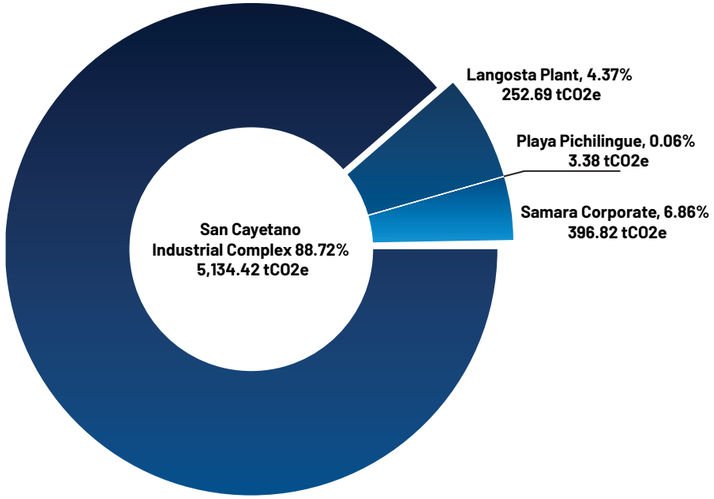


Table 5 below shows each site's share of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions: San Cayetano Industrial Complex contributes 92.20% to the total emissions of Scope 1 and 2, while Samara Corporate contributes 5.02%, the Langosta Plant contributes 2.74%, and Playa Pichilingue contributes 0.04%. Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions totals 9,220.90 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

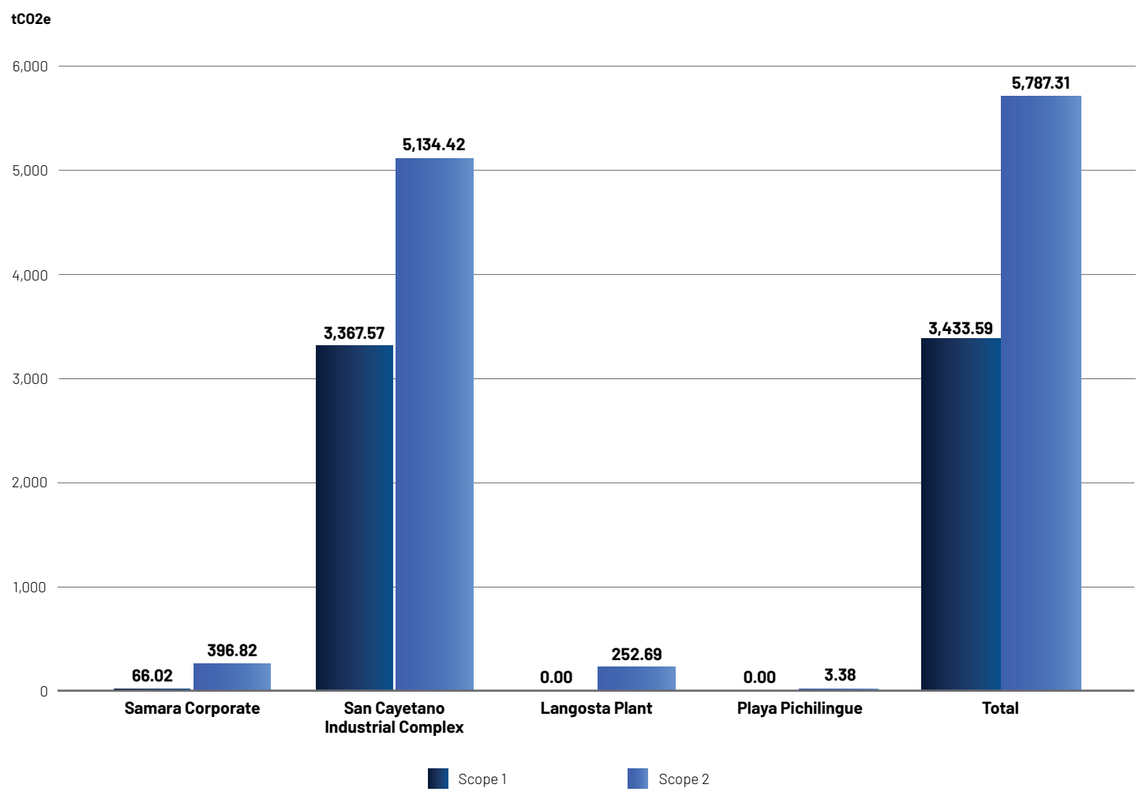
Table 4. Genomma Lab Internacional's Scope 2 Emissions in Mexico.
Figure 6. Distribution of Genomma Lab Internacional's Scope 2 GHG emissions in Mexico in 2024.
Table 5. Total GHG Emissions by Site and Scope.
Figure 7. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by site for Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico in 2024.
Source. Prepared by the Company, 2024.

Table 5

TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1 AND 2). PERIOD: 2024.				
SCOPE	**SCOPE 1**	**SCOPE 2**	**SCOPE 1 + SCOPE 2**	**%**
	TONS OF CO_2E			
San Cayetano Industrial Complex	3,367.57	3,367.57	8,501.99	92.20%
Samara Corporate	66.02	66.02	462.84	5.02%
Langosta Plant	0.00	0.00	252.69	2.74%
Playa Pichilingue	0.00	0.00	3.38	0.04%
Total	**3,433.59**	**3,433.59**	**9,220.90**	**100.00%**

The above information is illustrated in *Figure* 7 below, which shows that the largest contribution of emissions from Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico comes from the San Cayetano Industrial Complex. However, the inventory includes emissions from the other sites because they played a significant role in the Company's 2024 operations.

Figure 7



Moving on to the specific results of Scope 3 emissions, Table 6 shows the amount of Scope 3 emissions by category, with the numbering corresponding to the categories established by the GHG Protocol.

Table 6

SCOPE 3 – GHG EMISSIONS. 2024	
Category	**tCO_2e**
1. Purchased goods.	23,893.55
3. Other activities related to energy and fuels (generation, transmission and distribution).	2,100.94
4. Upstream transportation and distribution.	246.44
5. Waste generated in operations.	412.31
6. Business travel (flights and accommodation).	504.59
7. Employee commuting.	579.57
9. Downstream transportation and distribution.	4,938.92
Total	**32,676.32**

The following are some important considerations for Scope 3 emissions:

- Category 1 emissions primarily result from the acquisition of packaging materials for priority products (mainly PET, PP, HDPE, and heat-shrink film, among others), water supply, natural extracts (such as aloe vera, chamomile, and royal jelly), concentrates (including orange-mango, watermelon, pineapple-mango, and green apple-lemon), and other natural inputs (like beeswax, natural menthol, and guava leaf).

- Category 5 emissions include only the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, as well as the discharge of wastewater from the San Cayetano Industrial Complex. This does not include waste from tax destruction.

- Category 7 emissions include diesel consumption from buses hired to transport personnel at the San Cayetano Industrial Complex, as well as emissions from the surveyed employees at the Industrial Complex who commute by private car, motorcycle, taxi, and public transportation. They also include emissions from transportation (mainly private cars and public transportation) used by Samara Corporate and Langosta Plant employees using weighted data from a sample of employees at these sites.

  It is important to note that personnel commuting includes the estimated emissions from the most frequently used primary means of transportation, as some employees may use up to three different means of transportation. Commuting of medical representatives and commercial staff, whose primary activity requires them to travel to different locations, is not yet included, as the distances they travel vary throughout the year.

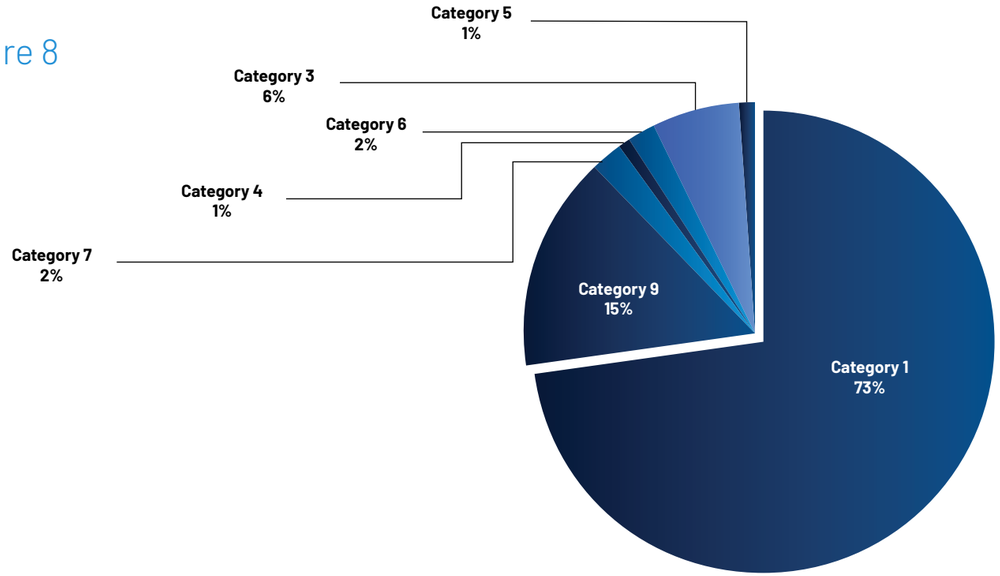
- Category 6 includes only emissions from accommodation and GHG emissions resulting from air travel during 2024.

Table 6. Breakdown of Scope 3 emissions by category for Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico.
Source. Prepared by the Company, 2024.

At Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico, the activity with the highest GHG generation is found in category 1, purchased goods and services, accounting for 73.1% of Scope 3. In second place, category 9, downstream transportation and distribution, accounts for 15.1%. Category 3 comes in third with 6.4%, accounting for other emissions related to purchased energy, such as electricity and fuel generation, transmission, and distribution.

Figure 8 shows the percentage distribution of Scope 3 emissions for the categories reported during the period: Category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution) contributes 0.8%, Category 5 (Waste generated in operations) contributes 1.3%, Category 6 (Business travel) contributes 1.5%, and Category 7 (Employee commuting) contributes 1.8%.

Figure 8



Finally, it is important to note that during the estimation process for Scope 3 emissions, we have been able to consolidate the estimation methodologies for the categories of hired upstream logistics transportation (category 4) and downstream transport (category 9), as well as the methods for emissions from accommodation and air travel included in category 6.

Although the methodology is well-established for category 5, areas for improvement are identified to streamline data collection.

In category 7, the challenge remains to increase participation in the employee transportation survey and to include the routes of commercial staff and medical visitors, whose commuting is variable.

Although category 2 has not yet been reported, work has already been done to identify the emission factors and consolidate data, which will enable the inclusion of this category in the next period.

To conclude this report, it is important to mention that at Genomma Lab Internacional, we recognize the importance of continuous improvement, which is achieved year after year. The continuous effort by each area improves the quantification, reporting, and verification of GHG emissions. This report serves as a guide for working towards reducing GHG emissions.

Figure 8. Distribution of Scope 3 GHG emissions by category for Genomma Lab Internacional in Mexico in 2024.
Source. Prepared by the Company, 2024.

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