







INTRODUCTION

GRIFOLS' SOCIAL VALUE THE PROJECT IN DEPTH

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CONTENT

"Business investments can be a powerful engine for positive social impact. Corporate investments and social return are not a zero-sum game.

At Grifols, we believe we can achieve solid economic results while generating social value for our donors, communities, patients and society as a whole."

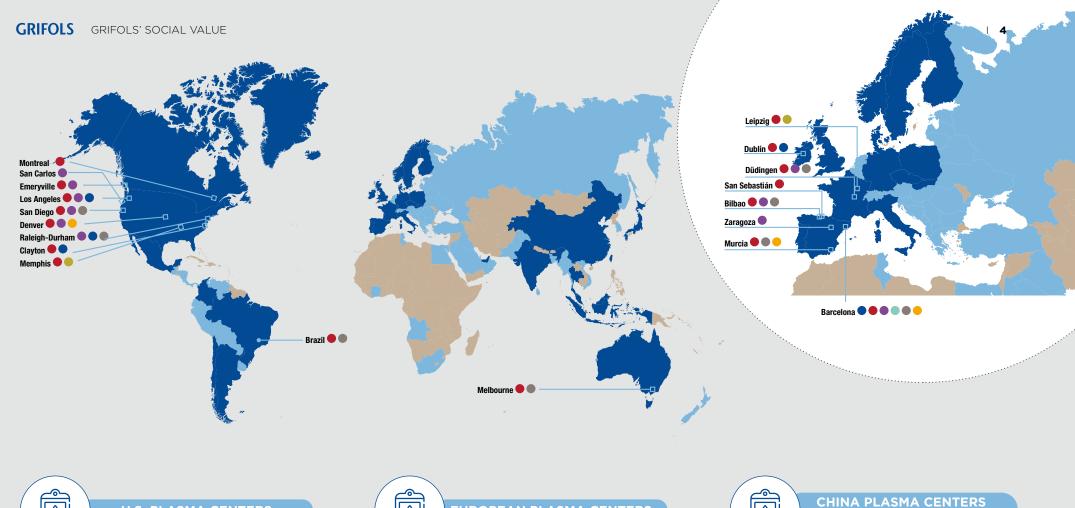
Raimon Grífols Roura, Grifols' Co-CEO

"Engaging with our stakeholders enables us to better understand how our operations impact their lives.

These individual positive impacts - when added altogether - affect society on a global scale."

Victor Grífols Deu, Grifols' Co-CEO







U.S. PLASMA CENTERS



EUROPEAN PLASMA CENTERS



THROUGH SHANGHAI RAAS

Corporate Headquarters

Industrial Facilities

R&D Centers

Bioscience Division Centers

Diagnostic Division Centers

Hospital Division

Centers

Bio Supplies **Division Centers**

GRIFOLS AFFILIATES
 PRESENCE THROUGH DISTRIBUTORS

GRIFOLS GRIFOLS' SOCIAL VALUE | 5

ABOUT GRIFOLS

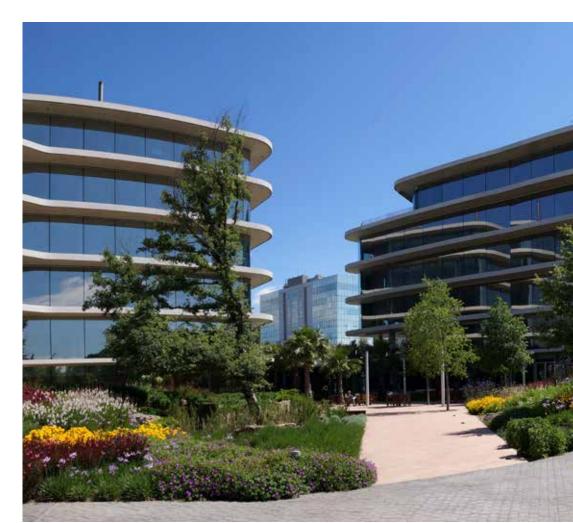
Grifols, a global healthcare company, committed to improving the health and well-being of people around the world

Established in Barcelona in 1909, Grifols is a global healthcare company committed to enhancing the health and well-being of people around the world. Grifols' business model strives to sustainably create value across its four divisions — Bioscience. Diagnostic, Hospital and Bio Supplies — which develop, produce and market leading-edge solutions and value-added services sold in more than 100 countries.

Pioneers in the plasma industry, Grifols operates a growing network of plasma centers around the world. The company transforms collected plasma into essential plasma medicines to treat chronic, rare and, at times, life-threatening conditions. It is also a recognized leader in transfusion medicine, offering a comprehensive portfolio of solutions to enhance safety from donation to transfusion. The company's offerings also include tools, information and services to help hospitals, pharmacies and healthcare professionals that enhance the delivery of medical care.

With close to 24,000 employees in 30 countries, Grifols is committed to its sustainable business model by serving as a beacon of continuous innovation, quality, safety and ethics.

In 2020, Grifols' financial results amounted to EUR 7.5 billion. The company also generated 140,000 jobs. including direct, indirect and induced employment.



■ A BUSINESS MODEL BASED ON VERTICAL INTEGRATION

GRIFOLS' VERTICALLY INTEGRATED BUSINESS MODEL GUARANTEES MAXIMUM QUALITY AND **CONTROL AT EVERY STAGE** OF THE VALUE CHAIN OF ITS FOUR DIVISIONS

WE PUT DONORS AND PATIENTS AT THE CENTER OF OUR VALUE CHAIN

WE TRANSFORM DONORS' **GENEROSITY INTO LIFE-**SAVING TREATMENTS FOR PATIENTS AROUND THE WORLD



■ A BUSINESS MODEL FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE VALUE CREATION

Grifols' value creation aims to continuously bolster organizational outcomes and generate new market opportunities across its four main divisions



Leaders in the production of plasma-derived medicines

OF REVENUES



DIAGNOSTIC

Leaders in cutting-edge diagnostic solutions to analyze blood and plasma, including the development and production of reagents and medical devices

OF REVENUES



HOSPITAL

Pharmaceutical specialty products for hospital use and innovative technology, software and service solutions to optimize hospital pharmacy operations

OF REVENUES



BIOSUPPLIES

Biological products for non-therapeutic use

OF REVENUES

GRIFOLS GRIFOLS' SOCIAL VALUE | A

GRIFOLS' SOCIAL IMPACT: CREATING VALUE BEYOND OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Grifols' Social Value is the estimation of the impact as a result of the company's activities

SOCIAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT (SROI) IS A METHOD TO ACCOUNT FOR **VALUE CREATION**

THIS SROI ANALYSIS **ENABLES GRIFOLS TO** MEASURE ITS NON-FINANCIAL IMPACT ON DONORS, PATIENTS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

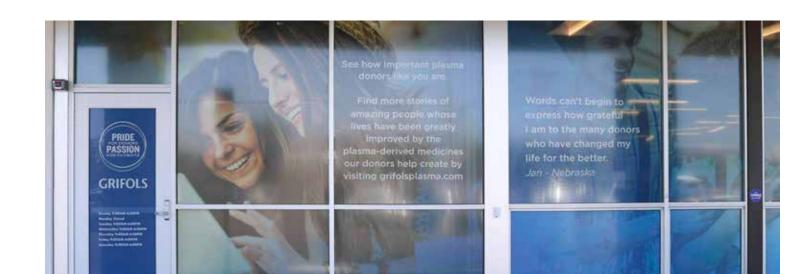
A broader definition of corporate performance has emerged in recent years, extending beyond financial benchmarks to consider the firm's non-financial performance such as its environmental and social impact.

As society embraces a more holistic, purpose-driven definition of corporate performance, global firms face mounting pressure from investors, shareholders and other key stakeholders to consider the value they create – or destroy – beyond just a financial impact of balance sheets and shareholder returns.

Social value, is an intangible, hidden value which is not captured by market prices. As a measurement, social value estimates the change stakeholders perceive in their lives as a result of a company's operations, only some of which is reflected in market prices.

Grifols' long-term sustainable business model is founded on an ethical approach and staunch commitment to creating value for its key stakeholders: patients, donors, donor communities, employees, suppliers, shareholders, investors and society. By measuring its social value, Grifols is able to enhance its awareness of how its operations impact key stakeholder groups and use this insight to better serve

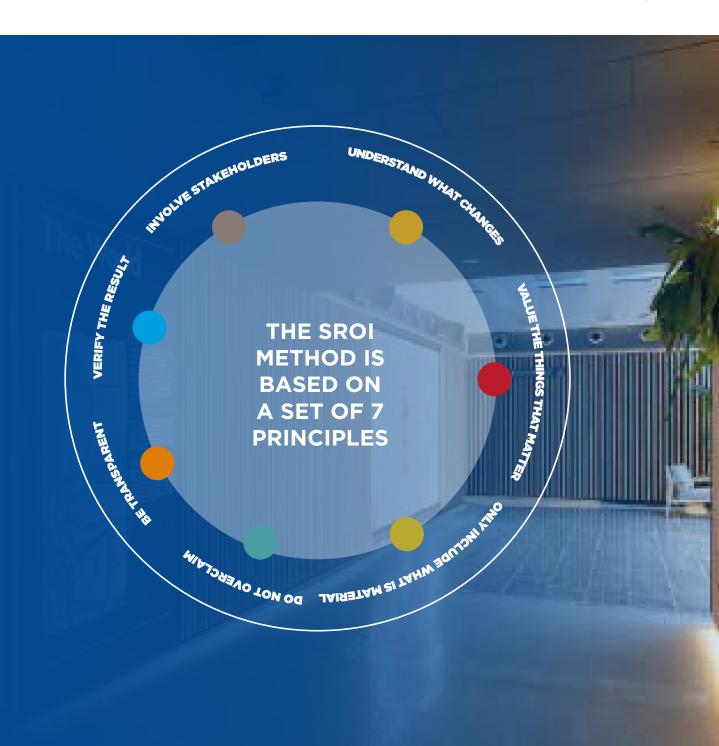
Thus the Social Return on Investment (SROI) entails a process of understanding, measuring and communicating social, environmental and economic values created by an organization. This method leverages a cost-benefit analysis, providing Grifols' leadership team and investors with an invaluable decision-making framework to assess and optimize the firm's social and environmental impacts.



THE SROI METHOD MEASURES
THE VALUE OF SOCIAL
BENEFITS IN RELATION TO THE
COSTS INCURRED IN OBTAINING
THESE BENEFITS OR IMPACTS

THE SROI RATIO IS CALCULATED USING NET PRESENT VALUE OF BENEFITS AND INVESTMENT

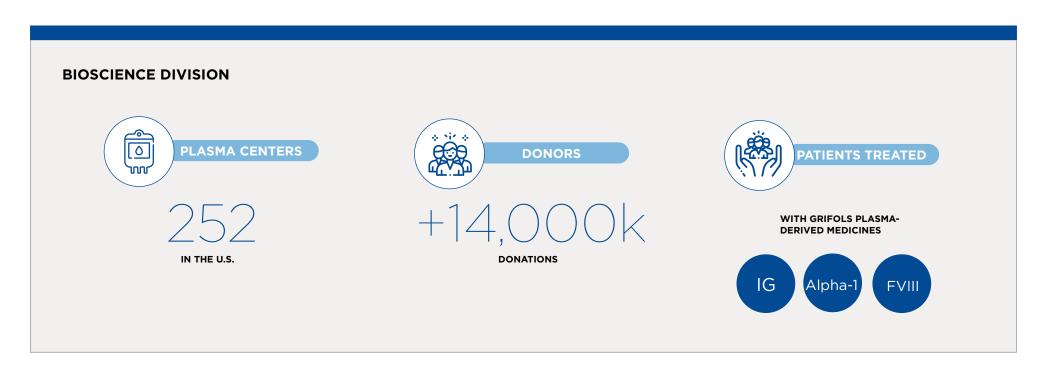
THIS METHODOLOGY GOES
BEYOND OBTAINING A SINGLE
DATA POINT. INDEED, IT
DEMONSTRATES A CLEARER
CONTEXT FOR UNDERSTANDING
THE COMPANY'S IMPACT



THE PROJECT AT A GLANCE

■ SCOPE

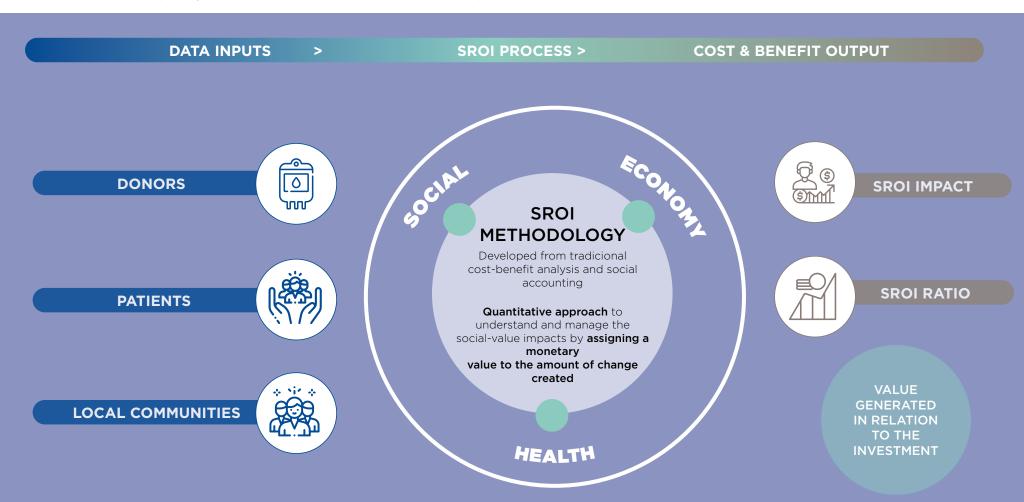
The study analyzed Grifols' Bioscience Division operations, which represented roughly 80% of the company's revenues



^{*} This SROI analysis was carried out on 2019 data

■ THE SROI METHODOLOGY

In 2020, Grifols conducted its first Social Return on Investment (SROI) analysis to measure the impact of a portion of its key operations and to better understand the value they generated. The project identified donors, local communities and patients as the main stakeholders. The SROI reflects the change produced by Grifols' operations on each stakeholder group based on individual assessments. These evaluations are subsequently quantified and recorded on an Impact Map to assign a financial value to their social, environmental and economic impact.

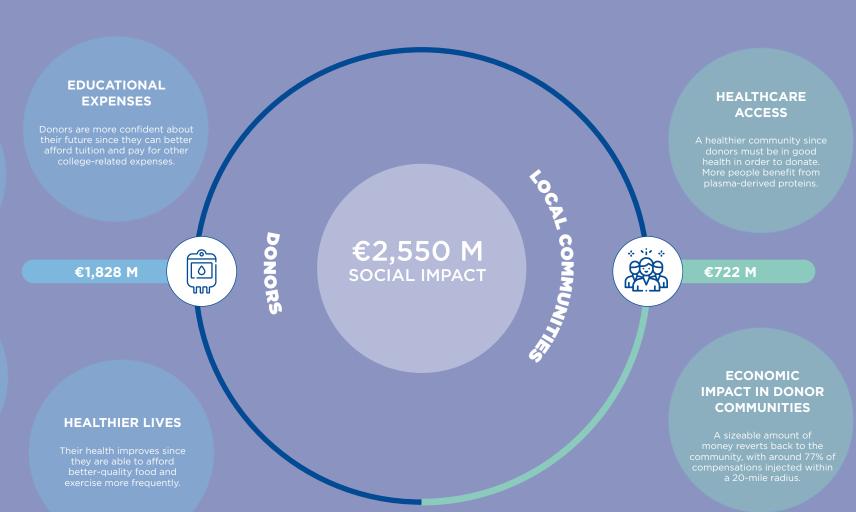


■ GRIFOLS' SOCIAL VALUE KEY FIGURES 2019

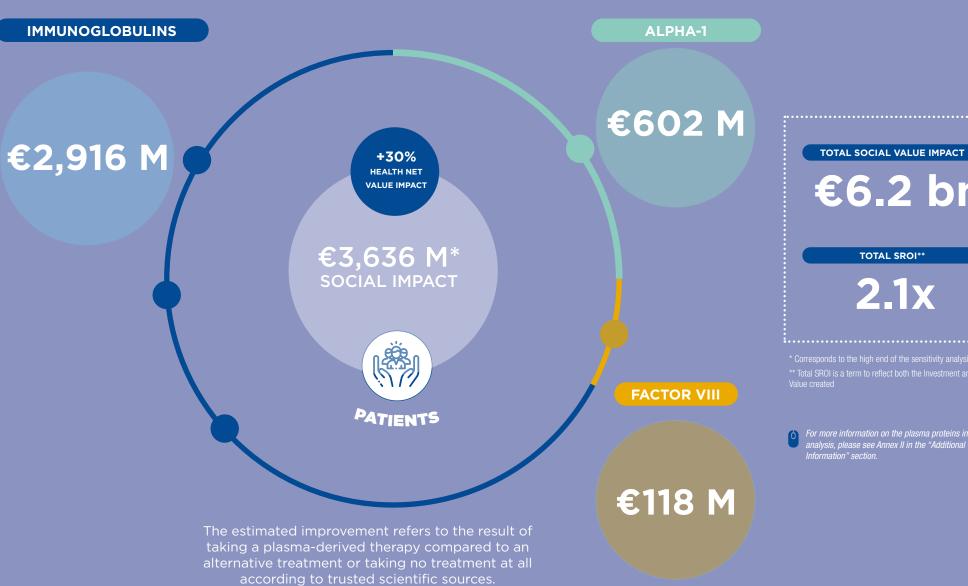
VALUE FOR DONORS AND COMMUNITIES

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING

FINANCIAL STABILITY



VALUE FOR PATIENTS



€6.2 bn TOTAL SROI** 2.1x

 $\ensuremath{^{\star\star}}$ Total SROI is a term to reflect both the Investment and the Social Value created

For more information on the plasma proteins included in the analysis, please see Annex II in the "Additional Information" section.

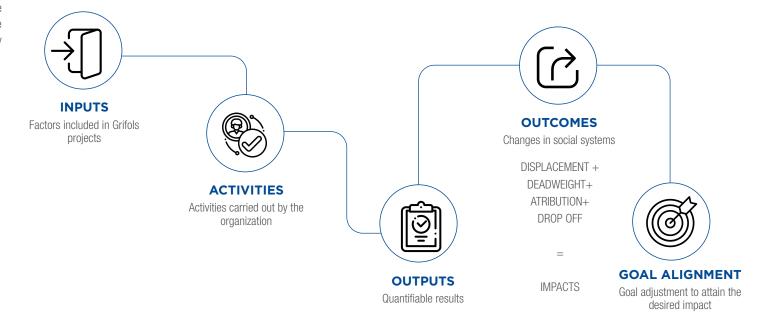
GRIFOLS'S SOCIAL VALUE Calid: Sale



GRIFOLS' SROI ANALYSIS

The first step to calculate Grifols' SROI entails defining a map of impacts, which reflects the impacts noted by stakeholder groups as a result of the company's operations. At the end of the process, a list of impacts is obtained and the SROI ratio is calculated, where the aggregate social impacts or benefits (numerator) are divided by the aggregate resources needed to carry out the project (denominator).

IMPACT VALUE MAP



GRIFOLS GRIFOLS' SOCIAL VALUE

STAGE 1: DEFINING THE PROJECT SCOPE AND IDENTIFYING STAKEHOLDERS

As mentioned earlier, the SROI analysis focuses on operations carried out by the Bioscience Division. These include the collection of plasma from Grifols' plasma center network, the production of plasma-derived medicines in Grifols' manufacturing installations, and the commercialization of plasma medicines to patients and healthcare professionals.

Since the Bioscience Division has operations throughout the world in various capacities, the scope of SROI Analysis was limited to the following activities:

- Plasma collecting in the US plasma centers
- Patients worldwide treated with Grifols' plasmaderived medicines (IG, alpha-1 and factor VIII)

The first step in calculating the SROI is determining a list of stakeholders who interact with the company. This analysis defined the following stakeholder groups:

- Donors who donate plasma in U.S. centers
- Local communities where plasma centers are located
- Civic associations* that collaborate with Grifols' U.S. plasma centers
- Public authorities* operating in the area where plasma centers are located
- Patients worldwide treated with Grifols IG, alpha-1 and factor VIII plasma-derived medicines
- Grifols as the sponsor of the project
- * These stakeholders are included in order to evaluate how local communities are effected by Grifols' activities.

INVOLVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT OF GRIFOLS' STAKEHOLDERS

There are two ways of carrying out an SROI analysis: evaluative and forecast. In this study, the decision was made to carry out an evaluative analysis using verified quantifiable data from 2019 to avoid forecasting and ensure the study remained within its objectivity boundaries. Qualitative data - namely stakeholder interviews - were conducted between November 2019 and May 2020.

Individual surveys were used to collect data from donors, public authorities and civil associations as

other tools such as group meetings were deemed unnecessary. In the case of patients, data was gathered either through patient associations or via scientific articles

The surveys contained a series of questions to assess the impact of Grifols' activities on stakeholders' lives. Respondents were guaranteed complete confidentiality and anonymity and the same survey was administered to all members of each group.

In terms of donor surveys, Grifols made sure the participant group was as diverse as possible to attain a representative sample. Researchers employed the "saturation approach," a social-research technique in which data collection is discontinued when interviewees provide no further information to the query posed.



STAGE 2: MAPPING OUTCOMES

IDENTIFICATION AND VALUATION OF INPUTS



DONORS

- The backbone of the project, donors provide their plasma at Grifols' plasma centers.
- Grifols compensates donors for their time and commitment to the donation process.

The input for donors is represented by their donor fee compensation received

PATIENTS

The input for patients is the total yearly amount invested in their treatment.

ALPHA-1 **ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY** PATIENTS:

Average investment per Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency patient is estimated at \$127.5371.

PATIENTS WITH HEMOPHILIA OR OTHER BLEEDING **DISORDERS**:

The estimated amount invested for patients treated with FVIII is \$229,415² (2012 USD converted to 2019 USD).

PRIMARY IMMUNODEFICIENT PATIENTS:

Average investment per PIDD patients is estimated at \$55.171³.

CIDP CHRONIC **INFLAMMATORY DEMYELINATING** POLYRADICULONEU-**ROPATHY:**

Average per CIDP patient investment is estimated at \$59,1904 (2018 USD converted to 2019 USD).

PATIENTS TREATED WITH **IMMUNOGLOBULINS OTHER THAN PIDD OR CIDP**

The estimated amount invested for IG-treated patients, except for PIDD and CIDP, is \$27,7315.



LOCAL COMMUNITIES

N/A since they do not contribute to the project

GRIFOLS

The input is the total amount invested for Grifols **Bioscience Division in order** to carry out its activity

DESCRIPTION OF OUTCOMES





- Improved economic conditions for area residents: a sizeable amount of money reverts back into the community, most within a 20mile radius
- Build a healthier community: Grifols' plasma centers promote community health since donors must be in good health to donate

OUTCOMES DESCRIBE THE CHANGES EXPERIENCED BY STAKEHOLDERS AS A RESULT OF GRIFOLS' **ACTIVITIES, WHICH** WERE EXTRACTED BY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS



DONORS

- Seniors: enjoy a better social life
- Workers: greater confidence in their future
- Students: greater confidence in their future
- Healthier eating habits
- Ability to spend more time with family
- Donors: improved financial situation to better meet monthly expenses and pay for incidentals and indulgences



PATIENTS

- Improved quality of life since receiving Grifols' treatment
- Improved psychological wellbeing in patients participating in "alfacare" programs

STAGE 3: OUTCOMES ARE IDENTIFIED AND **VALUED**

■ DEVELOPMENT OF OUTCOMES INDICATORS

As mentioned earlier, outcomes describe the change experienced by stakeholders. These are evaluated and quantified according to indicators, used to measure the changes that have occurred. The study engaged stakeholders to identify an indicator for each outcome.

STAKEHOLDER	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS
	Senior-age donors: enjoy a better social life	Number of donors who report having a better social life as a result of donating at a plasma center
	Workers: greater confidence in their future	Number of donors who report feelinig more confident about their future since financial compensation provides them funds to invest in their business, visit customers, etc.
	Students : greater confidence in their future	Number of donors who report having more confidence about their future since they can better afford tuition fees and academic materials thanks to financial compensation
Jun	Healthier eating habits	Number of donors who report eating better as a result of receiving financial compensation
DONORS	Ability to spend more time with family	Number of donors who report having more time to spend with the family as a result of receiving financial compensation
	Donors: improved financial situation to better meet monthly expenses and pay for incidentals and indulgences	Number of donors who report having an improved financial situation thanks to receiving financial compensation
	Improved economic conditions for area residents: a sizeable amount of money reverts back into the community, with most compensations injected within a 20-mile radius	Number of donors who spend their compensation in the area
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	Build a healthier community: Grifols' plasma centers promote community health since donors must be in good health to donate	Number of donors who visit a plasma center in a year
- Cián	Improved quality of life since receiving Grifols' treatment	Number of patients who report an improvement in their quality of life as a result of receiving treatment
	Improved psychological wellbeing in patients participating in "AlfaCare" programs	Number of patients who report greatly enhanced wellbeing as a result of the psychological support offered in "AlfaCare programs"
PATIENTS	b. 63. 2	Number of patients who report a higher quality of life as a result of receiving treatment

GRIFOLS GRIFOLS' SOCIAL VALUE **□ 21**

■ PUTTING A VALUE ON THE OUTCOME

What makes the SROI method unique is its effort to place a value on outcomes which do not have a market price. Financial proxies were used to estimate the value of non-traded goods for different stakeholders.

LIST OF OUTCOMES AND THEIR VALUATION PERCEIVED BY DONORS

- Senior-age donors: When interviewed, this group of donors (people aged 60 years and up) report an improvement in their social lives as a result of donating plasma at a Grifols' center. This outcome is equated to the cost of four monthly therapy sessions⁶ (\$90 per session).
- Workers: As a result of donating plasma, these donors describe having greater confidence in their future since they have more expendable income for transport costs to grow their business or visit potential customers. This outcome is calculated as 50% of the compensation received per donation since they report spending roughly half of it on gas. The financial proxy is based on a conservative estimate of 8 monthly donations, with an average per donation compensation of \$457.
- Students: Students report feeling more confident about their future since the financial compensation helps them meet part of their college tuition fees and pay for academic materials. This proxy is based on the average net salary for recent college graduates (\$55,000) minus the average net salary for employees without college degrees (\$32,000), in the case that they did not finish their degrees. Using this formula, the net salary⁸ is \$23,000.
- Adopting healthier eating habits: These donors reported adopting healthier eating habits thanks to the income provided by donation compensation. This outcome is based on the estimated average yearly amount Americans⁹ spend on fruits and vegetables (\$400).

- More leisure time to spend with their family: Some donors reported having more leisure time to spend with their family thanks to donor compensation. The proxy for this concept is based on a weeklong trip to Florida for 4 people¹⁰ (\$6,716).
- Improved financial situation to better afford monthly expenses, incidentals and indulgences: All donors reported an improved financial situation as a result of receiving compensation for donating plasma. This proxy is based on the average yearly donor compensation¹¹ paid by Grifols.
- SEVERAL FINANCIAL PROXIES WERE IDENTIFIED FOR DONORS WHO **ALSO RESIDE IN AREAS** WHERE PLASMA CENTERS ARE LOCATED. THE **FOLLOWING OUTCOMES** AND VALUATIONS WERE **DEFINED FOR RESIDENTS** AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES
- Improved economic conditions for area residents: A significant portion of donor compensation stays within the local community. According to Grifols' data, 77% of donor reimbursement is spent within a 20-mile radius of plasma centers.
- Healthier communities: Grifols' plasma centers help promote the health of local communities since donors must be in good health in order to donate. The proxy is based on the average number of doctor visits that donors make per year (4 times a year¹² at a cost of \$110 per visit¹³).



LIST OF OUTCOMES AND THEIR VALUATION FOR PATIENTS

Outcomes for patients were normally based on the quality of life (QOL) indicator, the most applicable and reliable metric available to assess improvements stemming directly from Grifols' plasma-derived medicines.

Since quality of life is a broad concept, this study instead utilized the quality-adjusted life year metric (QALY) - a generic measure of disease burden that includes both the quality and the quantity of life lived as the proxy for patients.

Using this metric¹⁴, one QALY equates to one year of perfect health (1 year of life x 1 utility), whereas a less than perfect health year is worth less than 1.

The QALY scale reflects the improvement in the patient's life as a result of Grifols' treatment. As an example, if a healthy person has 0.9 QALY and a cancer patient, 0.2 QALY, the improvement in quality of life would be a significant 0.7 QALY¹⁵.

As mentioned earlier, one use of QALY is to measure quality of life. The formula to calculate a patient's improvement as a result of treatment in monetary terms involves taking the value of a year lived in perfect health (1 QALY) and weighing it with the patient's percentage of improvement.

The most common way to value a QALY – also called the cost-effectiveness threshold – is the standard used by the Boston-based Institute for Clinical and Economic Review (ICER)¹⁶. ICER's latest value assessment framework¹⁷ states a median value of \$100,000 per QALY (with an established lower range value of \$50,000 and an upper range value of \$150,000). Another way of valuing QALYs is 1 to 3 times the gross domestic per capita¹⁸: using the estimated USD GDP per capita¹⁹ in 2019 (\$65,112) would lead to a range between \$65,112 and \$195,335. Finally, a third way to apply a monetary value to a QALY is the one proposed by Braithwaite et al.20 With this study, the authors calculate a QALY value between \$109,000 and \$297,000.

For the purposes of this project, the median average of the three studies mentioned was used (\$144,408), although a sensitivity analysis was carried out in Stage 5 to determine how the analysis performed under different scenarios.

MONETARY VALUE ASSIGNED TO QALYS IN GRIFOLS SROI ANALYSIS

QALY Value	Source
\$100.000	ICER median value
\$130.223	Median average 1-3 times per capita
\$144.408	Median average Three Studies
\$203.000	Median average Braithwaite Meltzer (BM)
\$297.000	Upper range BM





APPIYING QAIYS TO TREATED PATIENTS



TREATED WITH ALPHA-1

- Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency (AATD) patients: Patients report a higher quality of life as a result of receiving Grifols' treatments. For this outcome, the median average of the three studies (\$144,408) was used as a financial proxy. Since it cannot assign the highest score of 1 QALY to these patients, in Stage 4 is calculated for counterfactuals by deducting what could not be attributed to Grifols' treatments.
- AATD patients participating in "AlfaCare" programs: Some of AATD patients considered in this study have participated in Grifols' AlfaCare21 programs, an initiative the company describes as "a comprehensive, personalized assistance program that offers training, counselling and a range of other services to AATD patients to encourage new habits and help them better manage the disease." Of these patients, 94% highly value the program's psychological support services. As a result, the proxy for this outcome was calculated based on four monthly therapy sessions²² (\$90 per session).



TREATED WITH FACTOR VIII

 Patients with hemophilia or other bleeding disorders: Patients report a higher quality of life as a result of receiving Grifols' treatments. For this outcome, the median average of the three studies (\$144,408) was used as a financial proxy. Since it cannot assign the highest score of 1 QALY to these patients, in Stage 4 is calculated for counterfactuals by deducting what could not be attributed to Grifols' treatments.



TREATED WITH IMMUNOGLOBULINS

- Patients with primary immunodeficiency (PIDD) syndromes: Patients report a higher quality of life as a result of receiving Grifols' treatments. For this outcome, the median average of the three studies (\$144,408) was used as a financial proxy. Since it cannot assign the highest score of 1 QALY to these patients, in Stage 4 is calculated for counterfactuals by deducting what could not be attributed to Grifols' treatments.
- Patients with chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP): Patients report a higher quality of life as a result of receiving Grifols' treatments. For this outcome, the median average of the three studies (\$144,408) was used as a financial proxy. Since it cannot assign the highest score of 1 QALY to these patients, in Stage 4 is calculated for counterfactuals by deducting what could not be attributed to Grifols' treatments.
- Patients treated with immunoglobulins with conditions other than PIDDs or CIDP: Patients report a higher quality of life as a result of receiving Grifols' treatments. For this outcome, the median average of the three studies (\$144,408) was used as a financial proxy. Since it cannot assign the highest score of 1 QALY to these patients, in Stage 4 is calculated for counterfactuals by deducting what could not be attributed to Grifols' treatments.

STAGE 4: DETERMINATION OF THE IMPACT

■ DEADWEIGHT AND DISPLACEMENT

After conducting stakeholder interviews, only these two cases were encountered deadweight:

- 25%* deadweight among donors who report feeling more confident about their future since they are able to visit more customers.
- 2. 80%* deadweight among donors who report having more time to spend with their families as a result of receiving financial compensation.

*Based on donor interviews

The study found **no displacement.**

ATTRIBUTION

In the study, among student donors, there was a 91% attribution rate since financial compensation only covers about 9% ²³ of the total annual academic costs.

With regard to patients, the following attributions were discovered:

- AATD patients: The study found²⁴ a 24.7% improvement in the quality of life of patients treated with plasma-derived medicines compared to patients who did not receive this treatment (75.3% attribution).
- Patients with hemophilia or other bleeding disorders: The study found²⁵ an 8.66% improvement in the quality of life of patients treated with plasma-derived medicinal products (PDMPs) compared to patients who did not receive this treatment (91.34% attribution).

- **PIDD patients:** The study found²⁶ a 9.1% improvement in the quality of life of patients treated with PDMPs compared to patients who did not receive this treatment (90.9% attribution).
- CIDP patients: The study found²⁴ a 34.5% improvement in the quality of life of patients treated with PDMPs compared to patients who did not receive this treatment (65.5% attribution).
- Patients not affected by PIDD or CIDP: The attribution of this group was based on a weighted average between CIDP and PIDD quality-of-life improvement rates. The study found an 18.11% QOL improvement (81.89% attribution).

■ DROP-OFF

Drop-off is the deterioration of outcomes as a result of a variation, modification or change over time. The analysis found no drop-off effect.

■ MEASURING THE IMPACT

As previously mentioned, the Impact Map contains an overview of the estimated impact, which includes the total value of each change per stakeholder group. The impact is calculated as follows:

IMPACT FINANCIAL PROXY



QUANTITY OF THE OUTCOME

ANY
DEADWEIGHT,
ATTRIBUTION
AND/OR
DISPLACEMENT

STAGE 5: CALCULATING THE SROI

■ CALCULATION OF THE SROI RATIO

UPPER RANGE

SUM OF IMPACTS **€6.2 BN**

SROI RATIO

TOTAL SROI
2.1x

AVERAGE RANGE

SUM OF IMPACTS €4.4 BN SROI RATIO 1: 0.7 TOTAL SROI

This means that for every $\in 1$ invested in the project, a social value of approximately $\in 1.1$ was created. In other words, the company returns to Society $\in 1.1$ for every $\in 1$ invested.

This means that for every €1 invested in the project, a social value of approximately €0.7 was created. In other words, the company returns to Society €0.7 for every €1 invested.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

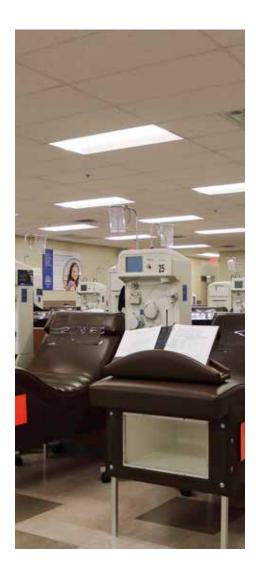
As mentioned earlier, Stage 3 leveraged three different approaches to assess patients' quality of life. In order to calculate the total social value impact, the median value of these methodologies was used (\$144,408). This table summarizes the different monetary valuations for the impact on patients measured according to the changes experienced in their quality of life (QALY) as established by three sources with their respective methods (ICER, Braithwaite Meltzer and average per capita). The SROI ratio may vary according to each one of them as follows:

	QALY VALUE	VALUE CREATED FOR PATIENTS	SROI RATIO	TOTAL SROI
ICER median value	\$ 100,000	1,240 M€	0.6	1.6x
Median average 1-3 times per capita	\$ 130,223	1,607 M€	0.7	1.7x
Median average Three Studies	\$ 144,408	1,780 M€	0.7	1.7x
Median average Braithwaite Meltzer (BM)	\$ 203,000	2,493 M€	0.9	1.9x
Upper range BM	\$ 297,000	3,636 M€	1.1	2.1x

GRIFOLS GRIFOLS' SOCIAL VALUE

□ 26

CONCLUSIONS



This study analyzed the SROI impact of the main activities carried out by Grifols' Bioscience Division, associated with the collection of plasma and manufacturing of plasma-derived medicines. As plasma cannot be created in a laboratory or produced synthetically, only the generosity of volunteer plasma donors makes these medicines possible, with Grifols' at the heart of these activitities, helping others to lead better lives and contributing to generating a positive impact. Therefore, this analysis aimed to measure the change or modification that donors, local communities and patients experienced as a result of their interactions with Grifols' operations. A detailed analysis of social impacts for each stakeholder group was created and summarized on an Impact Map.

Based on the study's findings, the operations analyzed at Grifols' Bioscience Division generate an impact ratio of 1:0.7. In other words, the company returns to Society €0.7 for every €1 invested, so Grifols' total SROI amounts to €1.7. This social value manifests itself in a number of ways: enhanced social lives among donors, better financial conditions in local communities and healthier residents in areas where plasma centers are located. And perhaps most importantly, the enhanced quality of life of patients treated with Grifols' plasmaderived medicines.

Furthermore, the more than \in 4.4 billion of social impact that has emerged as a result of this analysis should be added to and complement the company's financial results.

This study was prepared in accordance to the principle of prudence and thus, the SROI method takes into account both positive and negative impacts. Although, no negative outcomes were found in the analysis.

As a result of the current context of a global pandemic in which the importance of plasma has come to the forefront, the need to conduct a report in 2020 based on the values of 2019 proved essential. In fact, the appeals for people who recovered from COVID-19 to donate their plasma has been steady. This hyperimmune plasma contains specific antibodies to SARS-CoV-2, and using it to treat infected patients could be a promising treatment for both direct transfusion and for producing a specific medicine hyperimmune immunoglobulins. Therefore, today more than ever, plasma centers and donors are essential.

HUGO NARRILLOS ROUX

A specialist in social value, Hugo Narrillos Roux is the author of *Economía Social: Valoración y medición de la inversión social (método SROI)* (Social Economy: Valuation and Measurement of Social Investment (SROI method)) and a holder of a doctorate degree in Economics with Honors from the Complutense University of Madrid. His thesis was titled, "Social Return on Investment: A Good Method to Measure the Social Value Created by Social Firms."

Mr. Narrillos Roux is recognized as an Accredited SROI practitioner from Social Value International, a member-led network focused on social impact and social value. He teaches at several universities and consults for leading global firms to help them evaluate their social impact.



GRIFOLS GRIFOLS' SOCIAL VALUE

REFERENCES

- 1. Sieluk, Jan, Levy, Joseph, Sandhaus, Robert, Silverman, Henry, Holm, Kristen and Mullins, C. Daniel. "Costs of Medical Care Among Augmentation Therapy Users and Non-Users with Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency in the United States." Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases: Journal of the COPD Foundation, (2019), Vol. 6(1):6-16: doi: https://doi.org/10.15326/jcopdf.6.1.2017.0187.
- 2. Thorat, Teja, Neumann, Peter and Chambers, James. "Hemophilia Burden of Disease: A Systematic Review of the Cost-Utility Literature for Hemophilia." Journal of Managed Care & Specialty Pharmacy (2018) Vol. 24(7):632-42.
- 3. Vaughan, Leslie. "Managing Cost of Care and Healthcare Utilization in Patients Using Immunoglobulin Agents." The American Journal of Managed Care, (2019), Vol. 25: S105-S111.
- 4. Divino, Victoria, Mallick, Rajiv, DeKoven, Mitch and Krishnarajah, Girishanthay. "The Economic Burden of CIDP in the United States: A Case-Control Study." PLOS One (2018), Vol. 13(10): e0206205: doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0206205.
- 5. Average yearly cost of primary and secondary immunodeficiency treatments weighted by the number of patients treated in each group.
- 6. "How Much Does Therapy Cost." Thervo website. thervo.com/costs/how-much-does-therapy-cost. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 7. Plasma compensation varies depending on the location, although typically averages \$45 per donation based on information obtained from Business Insider.
- 8. Bonnie Conrad. "The Average Yearly Income for High School Graduates Vs. College Graduates." Career Trend website, September 28, 2017. careertrend.com/the-average-yearly-income-for-high-school-graduates-vs-college-graduates-12460627.html. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 9. "Spending Fruits and Vegetables Under Trend." The Packer website. September 11, 2018. www.thepacker.com/article/spending-fruits-and-vegetables-under-trend. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 10. "How Much Does It Cost to Go to Orlando?" Budget Your Trip website. www.budgetyourtrip.com/united-states-of-america/orlando. Accessed on December 1, 2020.

- 11. Total donor compensation amount paid by Grifols based on 2019 data
- 12. Niall McCarthy. "Americans Visit Their Doctor 4 Times A Year. People In Japan Visit 13 Times A Year." Forbes website, September 4, 2014, www. forbes.com/sites/niallmccarthy/2014/09/04/americans-visit-their-doctor-4-times-a-year-people-in-japan-visit-13-times-a-year-infographic. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 13. "Healthcare Costs in the USA." Internationallnsurance.com website, 2020, www.internationalinsurance.com/resources/healthcare-costs-in-the-usa.php. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 14. Prieto, Luis and Sacristán, José A. "Problems and Solutions in Calculating Quality-Adjusted Life Years (QALYs)." Health and Life Quality Outcomes (2003), Vol. 1, art. 80.
- 15. Joshua T. Cohen, Daniel A. Ollendorf and Peter J. Neumann. "Will ICER's Response to Attacks on the QALY Quiet the Critics? CEVR-Tufts website, December 18, 2018, cevr.tuftsmedicalcenter.org/news/2018/will-icers-response-to-attacks-on-the-qaly-quiet-the-critics. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 16. ICER Institute for Clinical and Economic Review website, icer-review. org. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 17. "ICER 2020-2023 Value Assessment Review." icer-review.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ICER_2020_2023_VAF_013120-1.pdf. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 18. Paul Revill et al. "Cost-Effectiveness Thresholds: Guiding Health Care Spending for Population Health Improvement," November 2015, www.idsihealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/CE-Thresholds-iDSI-Working-Group-Final-Report.pdf. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 19. "Economy of the United States." Wikipedia website, en.wikipedia. org/w/index.php?title=Economy_of_the_United_States. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 20. Braithwaite, R. Scott, Meltzer, David, King Jr., Joseph, John, Leslie, Douglas, and Roberts, Mark S. Medical Care, Vol. 46, No. 4 (April, 2008), pp. 349-356.
- 21. "Grifols Introduces AlfaCare in Spain, the First Support Program for Patients with Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency (AATD)." Grifols corporate

- website, November 15, 2018, www.grifols.com/en/view-news/-/news/grifols-lanza-en-espana-alfacare-el-primer-programa-de-soporte-a-pacientes-con-deficit-de-alfa-1-antitripsina-daat. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 22. "How Much Does Therapy Cost." Thervo website. thervo.com/costs/how-much-does-therapy-cost. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 23. "The Cost of Studying at a University in the United States." The World University Rankings website, May 27, 2020, www.timeshighereducation. com/student/advice/cost-studying-university-united-states#survey-answer. Accessed on December 1, 2020.
- 24. Luisetti Maurizio et al. "Italian Registry of Patients with Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency: General Data and Quality of Life Evaluation." COPD: Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Vol. 12 (S1): 52-57 (2015): doi: 10.3109/15412555.2015.1023393
- 25. Royal, S. et al. "Quality-of-Life Differences Between Prophylactic and On-demand Factor Replacement Therapy in European Haemophilia Patients." Haemophilia (2002): doi: 10.3109/15412555.2015.1023393.
- 26. Routes, John et al. "Health-Related Quality of Life and Health Resource Utilization in Patients with Primary Immunodeficiency Disease Prior to and Following 12 Months of Immunoglobulin G Treatment." Journal of Clinical Immunology (2015). Published online April 18, 2016: doi: 10.1007/s10875-016-0279-0
- 27. Cirillo, Giovanni, Todisco, Vincenzo and Ricciardi, Dario and Tedeschi Giacchino. "Clinical-Neurophysiological Correlations in Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyradiculoneuropathy Patients Treated with Subcutaneous Immunoglobulin." Muscle Nerve (2019) 60(6):662-667: doi: 10.1002/mus.26669

ANNEX I: STAKEHOLDERS INCLUDED IN GRIFOLS' SROI ANALYSIS

STAKEHOLDERS	HOW THEY AFFECT OR ARE AFFECTED BY THE ACTIVITY	REASON FOR INCLUSION	HOW DATA WAS COLLECTED
DONORS	Donors play a pivotal role in the plasma industry as their plasma is critical in the production of life-saving plasmaderived medicines. Grifols compensates donors for their time and commitment to the donation process		One-on-one interviews with donors in November 2019 (Pittsburgh, PA) and January 2020 (Florida)
RESIDENTS IN THE COMMUNITIES WHERE PLASMA CENTERS ARE LOCATED	They are affected in two distinct ways: (i) they experience the reinvestment of the donor's compensations, and (ii) the activity of donating plasma promotes the health of donors, who live in the area		Interviews with the following departments: Grifols' plasma center managers in Penn Hills (PA), Pittsburgh (PA), DeLand (FL) and South Orlando (FL) and Public Affairs, which are based in Washington D.C.
CIVIL ASSOCIATIONS	They work in collaboration with plasma centers in order to enhance Grifols' involvement in the community and encourage the center's philanthropic activities		Interviews to 6 associations: 2 in Penn Hills, Pittsburgh, PA (Penn Hills Rotary Club, Barber National Institute), 2 in Pittsburgh, PA (Pittsburgh North Side Rotary Club, The Institute of Medical and Business Careers), 1 in Deland, Florida (Main Street DeLand Association) and 1 in South Orlando, Florida (South Orlando YMCA)
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	They work on community outreach activities in neighborhoods where plasma centers are located	Key stakeholder	Interview to Gina Grone, Executive Director of North Side/Shore Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh
	Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency Patients treated with Grifols Alpha-1		Interview to Miriam O'Day, CEO of the Alpha 1 Foundation in the U.S. Interview was carried out using written surveys which were prepared in advance. Additionally, searched for evidence of social impact in scientific articles
	Patients with hemophilia or other bleeding disorders treated with Grifols' factor VIII		Interview to Michelle Rice, Chief External Affairs Officer of the National Hemophilia Foundation in the U.S. Interview was carried out using written surveys which were prepared in advance. Additionally, searched for evidence of social impact in scientific articles
PATIENTS	PIDD patients treated with Grifols' IG		Interview to John Boyle, Chief Executive of the Immune Deficiency Foundation in the U.S. Meeting with Fred Modell, Vicki Modell and Vanessa Tenembaum of the Jeffrey Modell Foundation. Interviews were carried out using written surveys which were prepared in advance. Additionally, searched for evidence of social impact in scientific articles
	CIDP patients treated with Grifols' IG		Interview to Lisa Butler, Executive Director GBS-CIDP Foundation International. Interview was carried out using written surveys which were prepared in advance. Additionally, searched for evidence of social impact in scientific articles
	Rest of the patients treated with Grifols' IG		Gathered Grifols' internal information on this field. Additionally, searched for evidence of social impact in scientific articles
GRIFOLS	The company is the sponsor of the project		Interviews to the following departments: Grifols' plasma center managers in Penn Hills (PA), Pittsburgh (PA), DeLand (FL) and South Orlando (FL); Public Affairs, Washington D.C.; Medical Affairs; Scientific and Medical Affairs

30

ANNEX II: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT MAIN PLASMA-DERIVED THERAPIES

This study includes an analysis of the social impact on patients treated with the main plasma proteins manufactured by Grifols: immunoglobulins (IG), alpha-1 antitrypsin and factor VIII (FVIII). The social impact represents the benefit that patients receive as a result of these plasma-derived medicines. Its valuation is calculated using their perceived improvement in their quality of life.

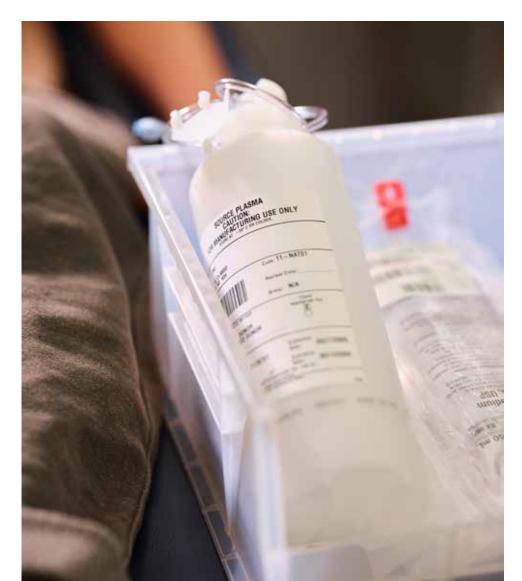
Immunoglobulin therapy is used for a variety of conditions, many of which involve decreased or abolished antibody production capabilities. When the cause of this deficiency is hereditary or genetic, it is called a primary immunodeficiency disease (PIDD). In these situations, immunoglobulin infusions confer passive resistance to infection in their recipients by increasing their quantity/quality of IqG.

Immunoglobulin therapy is also used for several other conditions, including in neurological diseases and disorders, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP), multifocal motor neuropathy, stiff person syndrome, multiple sclerosis and myasthenia gravis. It is also used to treat autoimmune disorders such as Guillain-Barré syndrome, immune thrombocytopenia and Kawasaki disease, among others.

For the purposes of this study, immunoalobulin therapies have been segmented into three major categories: Primary immunodeficiency (PIDD), chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP), and other not PIDD nor CIPD, including secondary immunodeficiencies such as some autoimmune disorders (i.e. as immune thrombocytopenia and Kawasaki disease).

Augmentation therapy using alpha-1 antitrypsin protein in Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency: Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency (Alpha-1) is a genetic (inherited) condition which may lead to serious lung disease in adults and/or liver disease at any age. The specific therapy for the treatment of alpha-1related lung disease is augmentation therapy, also called replacement therapy. Augmentation therapy is the use of alpha-1 antitrypsin protein (AAT) from the blood plasma of healthy human donors to augment (increase) the alpha-1 levels circulating in the blood and lungs of alphas diagnosed with emphysema.

Factor VIII in hemophilia: Hemophilia is a disease that prevents blood from clotting properly after a cut or injury. In factor VIII deficiency (hemophilia A), the body doesn't make enough factor VIII, one of the substances needed to form a clot. Although the disease can't be cured, it can be managed. To prevent bleeding episodes, patients with more serious cases of hemophilia often get regular shots of the factor that their body lacks. This is known as clotting factor replacement therapy.





ANNEX III: BREAKDOWN OF OBJECTIVES AND SOURCES FOR EACH STAGE

Stage	Objective	Developments
Stage 1	Defining the project scope and identifying stakeholders	• Information provided by Grifols
Stage 2	Mapping outcomes	 Information provided by Grifols Survey information provided by Donors, Local Authorities, Civil Authorities and Patients' Associations Various scientific articles Various websites
Stage 3	Outcomes are identified and valued	 Information provided by Grifols Survey information provided by Donors, Local Authorities, Civil Authorities and Patients' Associations Various scientific articles Various websites
Stage 4	Determination of the impact	 Information provided by Grifols Survey information provided by Donors, Local Authorities, Civil Authorities and patients' Associations Various scientific articles Various websites



ANNEX IV: GRIFOLS IMPACT VALUE MAP

SROI Value Map					
Staç	ge 1				
Who and h	ow many?	At wha	at cost?	Outputs	What changes?
Stakeh	olders		Inputs		Outcomes
					Description (including amount/extent of change)
Who do we have an effect on?	How many in group?	What will/did they invest and how much (money, time)?	Financial value (for the total population for the accounting period)	Summary of activity in numbers.	Describe the change experienced (or to be experienced) by stakeholders. This should include the amount/extent of change that stakeholders have experienced (e.g. a change of 3 points on a 10 point scale).
Who has an effect on us?					
				32%	SENIORS : TO HAVE A BETTER SOCIAL LIFE
				12%	WORKERS: INCREASED CONFIDENCE ABOUT OWN FUTURE
DONORS WHO DONATE THEIR BLOOD PLASMA	718.578	TIME TO GET TO GET TO THE PLASMA CENTER AND THEIR OWN BLOOD PLASMA	625.591.379	10%	STUDENTS : INCREASED CONFIDENCE ABOUT OWN FUTURE
				2%	TO HAVE HEALTHIER EATING HABITS
				12%	TO BE ABLE TO HAVE MORE LEISURE TIME WITH FAMILY
				100%	DONORS: IMPROVED FINANCIAL SITUATION ALLOWING ME TO AFFORD BETTER MY MON- THLY EXPENSES, INCIDENTALS AND INDULGE MYSELF

Stage 2						Stage 4				
How much? How long?				How valuable?		How much caused by the activity?				Still material?
				Express the relative importance (value) of the	outcome	Deadwei- ght %	Displacement %	Attribution %	Drop off %	Impact calculation
Indicator and source	Quantity	Outcomes start	Duration of outcomes	Valuation approach	Financial valuation					
	Number of people experiencing des- cribed change.	Does the outcome start in Period of activity or in the Period after?	How long (in years) does the outcome last for?	Describe the monetary valuation approach used to express the relative importance (value) of each outcome. (N.B. If your analysis does not use financial proxies, please use the Value Map (non-SROI) tab of this spreadsheet). Describe the monetary valuation	How important is the outcome to stakeholders (expressed in monetary terms)?	What will happen/what would have happened without the activity?		Who else contributed to the change?	Does the outcome drop off in future years?	Number of people (quan tity) times value, less deadweight, displaceme and attribution
Where would/did you get the data from?										
NUMBER OF DONORS WHO REPORT HAVING A BETTER SOCIAL LIFE AS A RESULT OF DONATING AT A PLASMA CENTER	227.842	Period of activity	1	Average Cost of Therapist in US : https://thervo.com/costs/ how-much-does-therapy-cost	0% 4.320	0%	0%	0%	0%	984.276.597
NUMBER OF DONORS WHO REPORT HAVING MORE CON- FIDENCE ABOUT THEIR FUTURE AS THEY CAN TRAVEL FARTHER AND ACCESS MORE CUSTOMERS	87.631	Period of activity	1	50 % OF THE MONTHLY COMPENSATION RECEIVED FOR DONATING PLASMA	2.160	25%	0%	0%	0%	141.962.971
NUMBER OF DONORS WHO REPORT HAVING MORE CONFIDENCE ABOUT THEIR FUTURE AS THEY CAN PAY THEIR TUITION FEES AND COLLEGE MATERIALS WITH THE COMPENSATION	70.105	Period of activity	1	https://www.shrm.org/resourcesandtools/hr-topics/com- pensation/pages/average-starting-salary-for-recent-colle- ge-grads.aspx. https://www.politifact.com/factchecks/2013/ aug/02/don-lemon/educational-levels-generally-make-diffe- rence-earni/ (high school grad salary vs college grad). Tuition Costs: https://www.timeshighereducation.com/student/ad- vice/cost-studying-university-united-states#survey-answer. NEW LINK: https://careertrend.com/the-average-year- ly-income-for-high-school-graduates-vs-college-gradua- tes-12460627.html	23.000	0%	0%	91%	0%	143.344.043
NUMBER OF DONORS WHO REPORT EATING BETTER AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING A COMPENSATION	17.526	Period of activity	1	https://www.thepacker.com/article/spending-fruits-and-ve- getables-under-trend	400	0%	0%	0%	0%	7.010.517
NUMBER OF DONORS WHO REPORT TO HAVE MORE TIME TO SPEND WITH THE FAMILY AS AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING A COMPENSATION	87.631	Period of activity	1	https://www.moneywehave.com/how-much-does-it-cost-to- go-to-disney-world/ NEW LINK : https://www.budgetyourtrip. com/united-states-of-america/orlando	6.716	80%	0%	0%	0%	117.706.582
NUMBER OF DONORS WHO REPORT HAVING THEIR FINANCIAL SITUATION IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING A COMPENSATION	718.578	Period of activity	1	AVERAGE MONTHLY COMPENSATION FOR DONATING PLASMA	871	0%	0%	0%	0%	625.881.438

Total	6.465.212.160

Stage 2								Stag	e 4	
NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO REPORT AN IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING A TREATMENT	8.707	Period of activity	1	DIFFERENCES IN QUALITY OF LIFE STATED ON ST. GEORGE'S RESPIRATORY QUESTIONNAIRE BEETWEEN PATIENTS WITH AUGMENTATION THERAPY AND PATIENTS WITH UNTREATED PATIENTS IN ITALY. Italian Registry of Patients with Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency: General Data and Quality of Life Evaluation	297.000	0%	0%	75%	0%	638.736.813
NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO REPORT VERY HIGH SCORES IN RECEIVING THE SUPPORT OF A PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE "ALFACARE" PROGRAMS	5.957	Period of activity	1	PSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFIT FOR ALPHA 1 PATIENTS PARTICI- PATING IN ALFACARE PROGRAMS	4.320	0%	0%	0%	0%	25.734.240
NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO REPORT AN IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING A TREATMENT	5.000	Period of activity	1	QOL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROPHYLACTIC AND ON-DE- MAND THERAPY IN GENERAL HEALTH INDEX ON SF-36 QUES- TIONNAIRE. Quality-of-life differences between prophylactic and on-demand factor replacement therapy in European haemophilia patients	297.000	0%	0%	91%	0%	128.601.000
NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO REPORT AN IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING A TREATMENT	13.123	Period of activity	1	Health-Related Quality of Life and Health Resource Utilization in Patients with Primary Immunodeficiency Disease Prior to and Following 12 Months of Immunoglobulin G Treatment. DIFFERENCES ON GENERAL HEALTH INDEX ON SF 36 QUESTIONNAIRE	297.000	0%	0%	91%	0%	354.675.321
NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO REPORT AN IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING A TREATMENT	7.210	Period of activity	1	Clinical-neurophysiological correlations in chronic inflam- matory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy patients treated with subcutaneous immunoglobulin. DIFFERENCES ON THE EQ-VAS/100 SCALE AFTER TREATING PATIENTS WITH IMMUNOGLOBULINS.	297.000	0%	0%	66%	0%	738.772.650
NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO REPORT AN IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING A TREATMENT	39.571	Period of activity	1	WEIGHTED AVERAGE BETWEEN CIDP AND PIDD HRQOL STATES	297.000	0%	0%	82%	0%	2.128.393.506
NUMBER OF DONORS WHO SPEND THEIR COMPENSATION IN THE AREA	718.578	Period of activity	1	DONORS SPEND ON AVERAGE 77 % OF THEIR COMPEN- SATION ON GOODS AND SERVICES BOUGHT ON FACILITIES LOCATED WITHIN 20 MILES RADIUS AROUND THE PLASMA CENTER.	671	0%	0%	0%	0%	481.928.707
NUMBER OF DONORS WHO ATTEND A PC IN A YEAR	718.578	Period of activity	1	COST OF A MONTHLY VISIT TO A GP SAVED BY DONORS :NEW LINK : https://www.internationalinsurance.com/resources/healthcare-costs-in-the-usa.php#:~:text=An%20initial%20 consultation%20with%20a,or%20more%20for%20a%20 consultation. American visit GP on average 4 times a year : https://www.forbes.com/sites/niallmccarthy/2014/09/04/americans-visit-their-doctor-4-times-a-year-people-in-japan-visit-13-times-a-year-infographic/	440	0%	0%	0%	0%	316.174.320
			1			0%	0%	0%	0%	0

Total	6.833.198.704
Net Present Value (PV minus the investment	367.986.544
Social Return (Value per amount invested)	1,1

