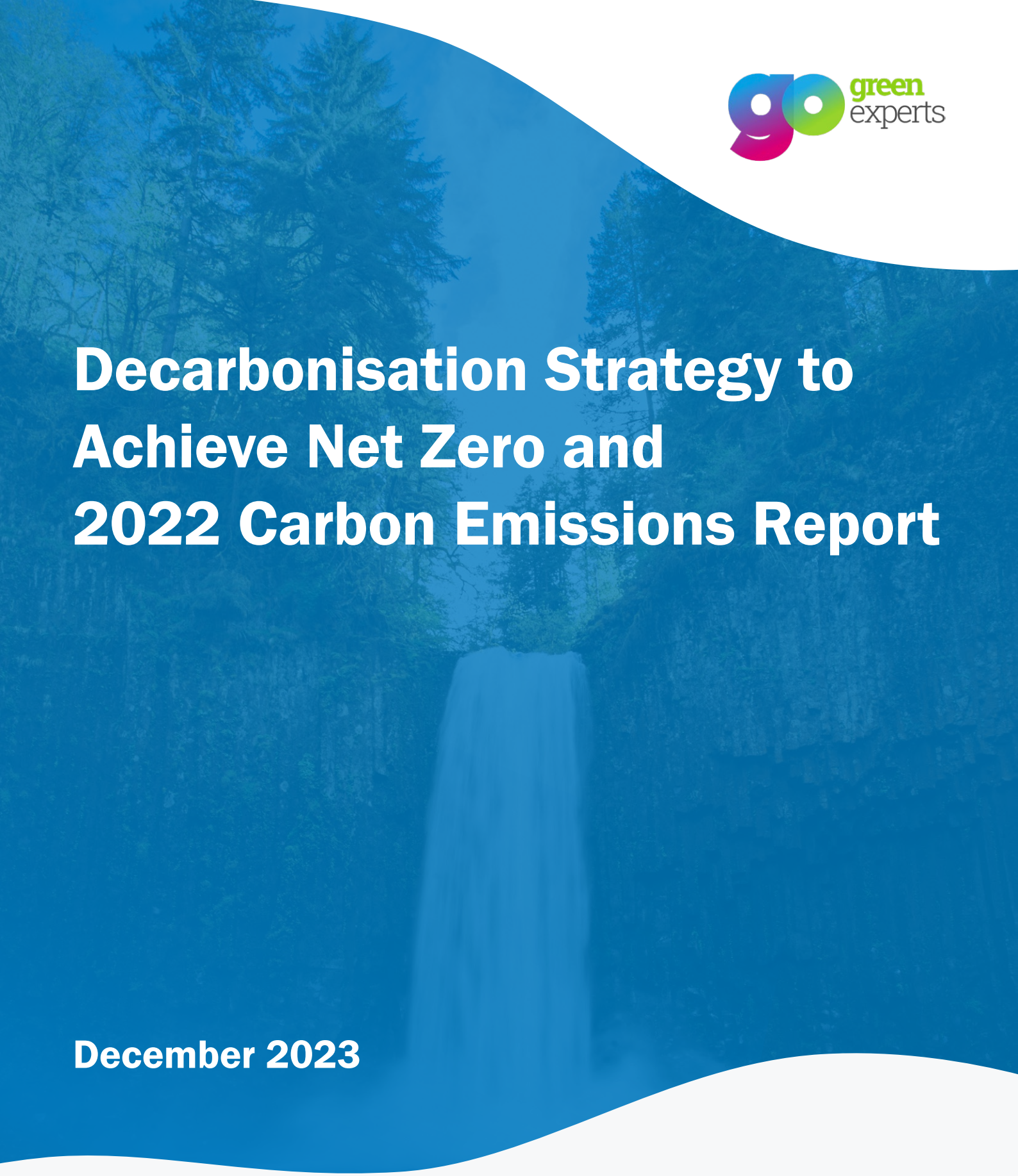
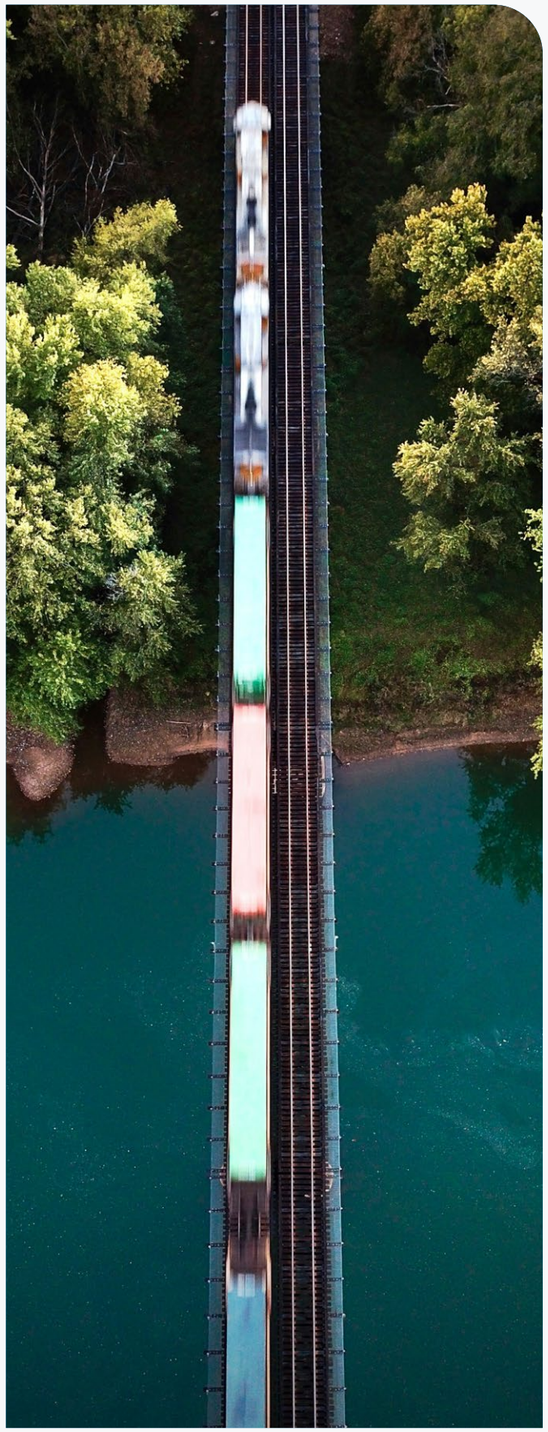


Decarbonisation Strategy to Achieve Net Zero and 2022 Carbon Emissions Report

December 2023

POLARspeed

a UPS Company



Go Green Experts supports organisations in the measurement and reduction of their carbon footprint. We have a wealth of experience supporting companies and non-profits in their drive to reach a lower environmental impact. We ensure that our work is in line with the latest science and standards.

Polar Speed provide comprehensive, temperature-controlled logistics solutions for pharmacy, hospital, and wholesale supply needs, including home delivery to patients.

Title: Decarbonisation Strategy to Achieve Net Zero and 2022 Carbon Emissions Report
Version: v0.6DB
For Period: 1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022
Company: Polar Speed
Project Sponsor and Approval:
Brian Duggan and Doaa Fathallah
Company Authors: Claire Thompson-Sage and Deahne Baker
Consultants: Go Green Experts Ltd
Consultant Co-Authors:
Martyn Bromley and Dominic Lavelle
Dated: December 2023

Signed: .....
Brian Duggan, Project Sponsor

Signed: .....
Doaa Fathallah, Project Sponsor

Contents

1.

Executive Summary

To achieve Net Zero by 2045, Polar Speed has committed to remove Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from its operations and wider business activities consistently each year until it reaches a Net Zero position for Scope 1, Scope 2 and material Scope 3 emissions.

Polar Speed also commits to an interim target of reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO_2e emissions by 50% by 2030 from the 2022 baseline.

Polar Speed also has an ambition to measure and control Scope 3 emissions so that by 2030, its total CO_2e emissions reduce by 47% from the 2022 baseline position.

Polar Speed already used 97% renewable electricity under the Market Based methodology and is committed to using 100% renewable electricity by 2035, as described in the Energy Reduction Strategy in this report (see page 19).

These targets are consistent with a 1.5°C reduction pathway and are set in accordance with the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) guidance.

These ambitious targets are aspirational in the short to medium term - a process of constant review against targets over multiple years is required to achieve success in the long term.

The principles of the SBTi guidance states that offsets must be excluded from emissions reduction targets. Offsetting can be used for beneficial projects such as forest management but cannot be used to comply with emission reduction targets.

The first step for Polar Speed to create the carbon reduction plan and strategy has been to measure its carbon footprint. Working with Go Green Experts, Polar Speed has measured its CO2e emissions (i.e. Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 emissions) including direct and selected indirect emissions. This was undertaken for the 1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022 period, which is the baseline period for the organisation (Baseline Period).

The carbon reduction plan (pages 17 to 23) shows how Polar Speed will reduce carbon emissions between the Baseline Period and 2045, with the plan being more detailed in nature between 2022 and the 2030 interim target (page 17).

The targets have been set using the location-based methodology for electricity emissions.

Four U.K. economy wide developments need to occur to enable Polar Speed to deliver against the interim target. These are:

1. New, operationally viable, refrigerated electric vehicle vans coming onto the market before 2030, alongside viable HGVs (either EV or hydrogen).

2. The UK electricity grid continuing to decarbonise and becoming more robust to deal with larger demands ((due to higher EV uptake and wider electrification throughout the U.K. economy, as companies and households move away from fossil fuel power sources towards clean electricity from the grid).

3. EV charging points rolling out across the UK.

4. Medicinal products dispensed by Polar Speed pharmacy and supplied to NHS Trust Patients, as referenced in table 5.1 as “medical supplies”, becoming lower carbon over time as the NHS and its suppliers deliver against their own Net Zero targets.

2.

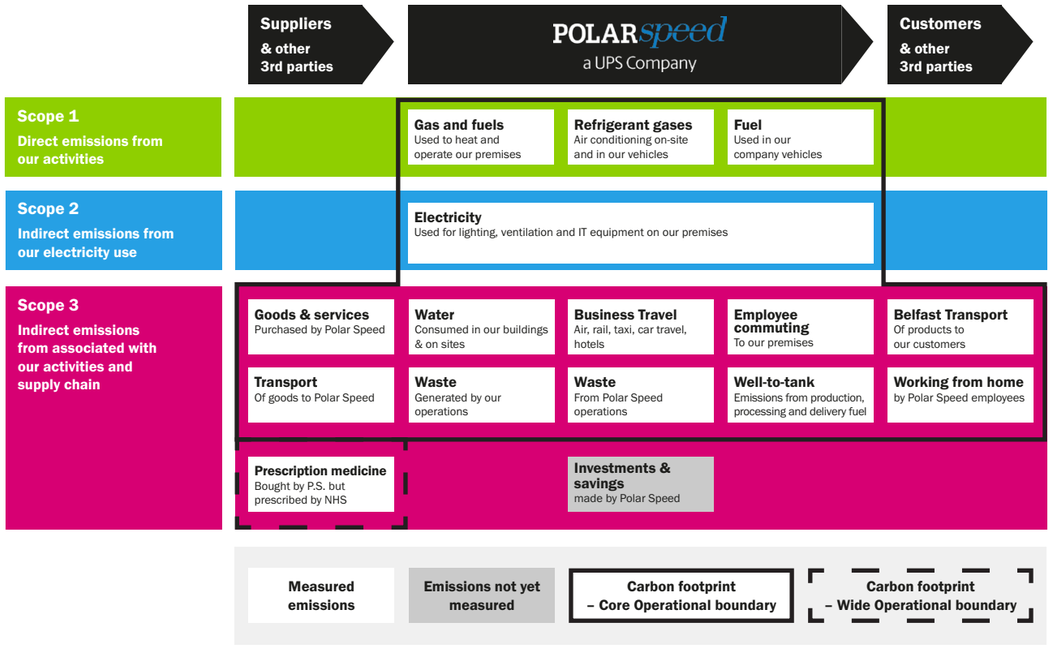
Introduction & Organisational Boundary

Go Green Experts Ltd has reviewed the following data sets submitted by Polar Speed, including:

1. **Energy, electricity, gas, and water usage from data provided.**
2. **Company vehicle fuel data.**
3. **Transport data.**
4. **Business travel data.**
5. **Employee commuting survey data.**
6. **Working from home surveys.**
7. **Waste data (including hazardous waste).**
8. **Water and sewerage data.**
9. **Refrigerant gas replacement data.**
10. **Purchased goods and services from company accounts**
11. **Details of medicines purchased and distributed.**

The data was used to calculate the carbon footprint of Polar Speed as described in section 3.

The carbon footprint was measured considering the organisational boundary for Polar Speed, as defined in the below diagram. Prescription medicine purchases have been included in the overall carbon footprint for Polar Speed, but we have little operational control over the medicine purchase type as the specific medicine is prescribed by the NHS. Therefore, we have classified this as part of our "wide operational boundary" on the basis that we may have some influence long term over NHS prescriptions, but little influence in the short to medium term.



3.

Calculations

The carbon emissions for each category of consumption were calculated using the methodology defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and the Carbon Conversion Factors published annually by DEFRA on behalf of the UK Government.

Energy emission calculations used country-specific conversion factors. Where non-specific country data is available, UK data has been used as a proxy in accordance with Green House Gas Protocol principles.

Emissions consist of several atmospheric greenhouse gases which include Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6), Methane (CH4), Nitrous Oxide (N2O), Ozone O3, Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and Perfluorocarbons (PFCs). For simplicity of comparison, the global warming potential of all these gases is combined into a Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e). All GHG emissions quoted in this report are in CO_2e units.

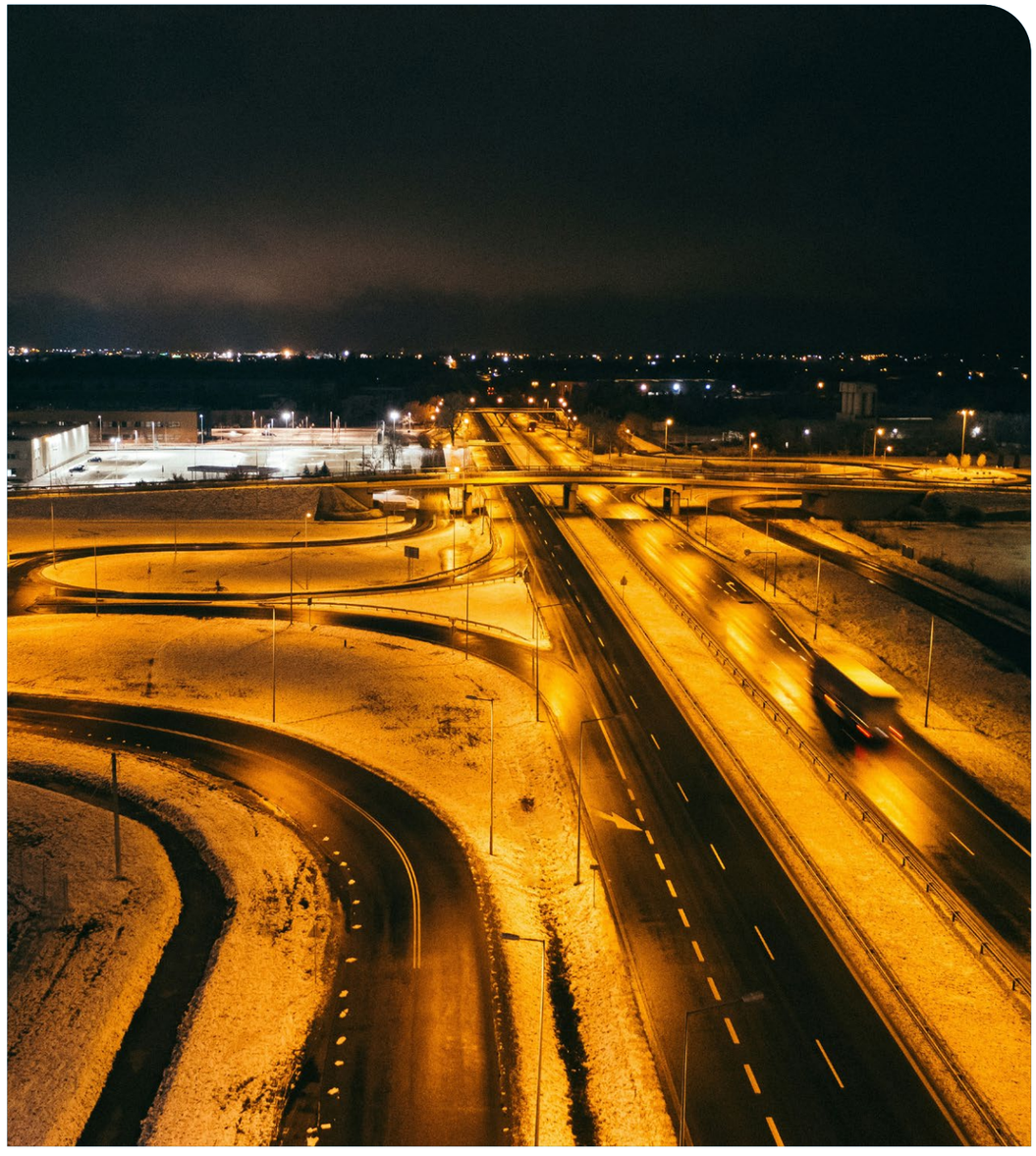
For the period 1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022 the carbon footprint (scopes 1, 2 and 3) for Polar Speed was calculated to be.

Total Footprint – Location-Based:
19,383 Tonnes CO2e

Total Footprint – Market-Based:
18,886 Tonnes CO2e

Carbon intensity metric: – Location-Based:
380.6 tCO2e per £M

Carbon intensity metric: – Market-Based:
370.9 tCO2e per £M



The purchase of REGO certificates for electricity usage at most sites has resulted in lower emissions from electricity in the market-based analysis with only Normanton and Newcastle having some electricity usage without associated REGO certificates.

To enable a clear understanding of the carbon footprint that Polar Speed has control over, versus the elements where the company has influence, but not control, the carbon reduction plan has also been categorised into Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 elements.

4.

Climate Change and Net Zero – Background

Since the Industrial Revolution, the average temperature of the planet has risen by around 1°C. This is a rapid change in terms of our global climate system and the temperature rise is continuing. Governments and businesses globally are taking action to minimise this rise and minimise the most severe impacts of climate change.

The Paris Agreement of 2015 committed member countries to reduce their carbon output "as soon as possible" and to do their best to keep global warming "to well below 2°C". To achieve this, greenhouse gases (GHG) must be halved by 2030 and brought to Net Zero by 2050 in order to limit warming to 1.5°C.

Definition of Net Zero

Net Zero means cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with companies then obliged to ensure that any remaining remissions that cannot be avoided by the company activity are removed from the atmosphere, for example via Direct air Capture technology (DAC) – per SBTi guidance.

Science Based Targets

SBTi is a collaboration between the CDP (was Carbon Disclosure Project), the United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

The SBTi's goal is to provide companies worldwide with the confidence that their climate targets are supporting the global economy to achieve Net Zero before 2050.

Individual Business Contribution

Whilst National and Local Governments are setting targets and policies, including legislation, individual businesses can contribute to the process. Thousands of businesses around the world of all types and sizes are committing to measure and reduce their emissions by:

- **Measuring,** understanding, and taking steps to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions, (Carbon Footprint).
- **Reducing** emissions across all aspects of their operations, including energy use, transport and travel, supply chain, finance and waste.
- **Influencing** stakeholders including suppliers, customers, staff, and the public to take steps to reduce emissions in parallel.
- **Reporting** and publicising progress.

Individual Business Benefits

By following this route, a company can benefit from:

- **Cost-saving:** Where most carbon is emitted is almost certainly where spend is highest.
- **Winning Business:** More and more companies and government agencies are making sustainability a factor in requests for proposals.
- **Funding and Investment:** Banks and investors are increasingly looking to invest in businesses that are focusing on their sustainability.
- **Public Relations & Marketing:** Publicising sustainability goals and reporting achievements.
- **Social and Environmental:** Helping to reduce society's carbon emissions and waste.

5.

Carbon Footprint

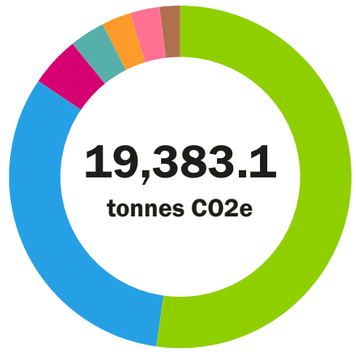
The below charts show the total carbon footprint for Polar Speed. Chart 5.1 shows the carbon footprint based on the “Location Based” methodology for electricity emissions, whilst chart 5.2 shows the carbon footprint based on the “Market Based” methodology for electricity emissions:

- **The location-based method:** A method to quantify GHG emissions (electricity) based on average energy generation emission factors for defined locations. This assumes that electricity emissions are the same as the national average for the U.K.
- **The market-based method:** A method to quantify GHG emissions based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity.

Total Carbon Emissions for the period 1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022

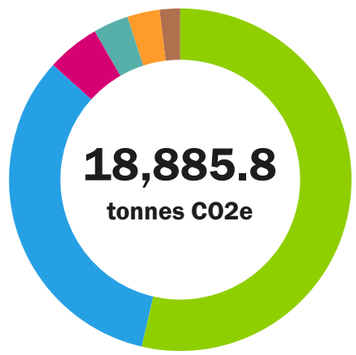
Aspect	Tonnes CO2e - Location based				
	Total	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	%
Mains Gas	140.24	119.82		20.41	0.7%
Electricity	523.76		387.25	136.51	2.7%
Grey Fleet (Mileage claims)	32.05			32.05	0.2%
Business Travel	1.48			1.48	0.0%
Transport & Courier Services	545.93			545.93	2.8%
Company Vehicle Fuel	9,937.38	8,059.71		1,877.67	51.3%
Staff Commuting	895.11			895.11	4.6%
Working from Home	40.74			40.74	0.2%
Waste	7.20			7.20	0.0%
Water & Sewerage	0.89			0.89	0.0%
Refrigerant Gases	154.44	154.44		0.00	0.8%
Medical Supplies	6,123.61			6,123.61	31.6%
Capital Asset Spend	336.19			336.19	1.7%
Purchased Goods & Services	644.10			644.10	3.3%
Total	19,383.13	8,333.97	387.25	10,661.91	100%

Polar Speed’s Total Carbon Footprint – Location Based



Aspect	Tonnes CO2e - Market based				
	Total	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	%
Mains Gas	140.24	119.82		20.41	0.7%
Electricity	26.40		19.52	6.88	0.1%
Grey Fleet (Mileage claims)	32.05			32.05	0.2%
Business Travel	1.48			1.48	0.0%
Transport & Courier Services	545.93			545.93	2.9%
Company Vehicle Fuel	9,937.38	8,059.71		1,877.67	52.6%
Staff Commuting	895.11			895.11	4.7%
Working from Home	40.74			40.74	0.2%
Waste	7.20			7.20	0.0%
Water & Sewerage	0.89			0.89	0.0%
Refrigerant Gases	154.44	154.44		0.00	0.8%
Medical Supplies	6,123.61			6,123.61	32.4%
Capital Asset Spend	336.19			336.19	1.8%
Purchased Goods & Services	644.10			644.10	3.4%
Total	18,885.76	8,333.97	19.52	10,532.27	100%

Polar Speed’s Total Carbon Footprint – Market Based



Commentary

These charts show the total emissions for the period 1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022.

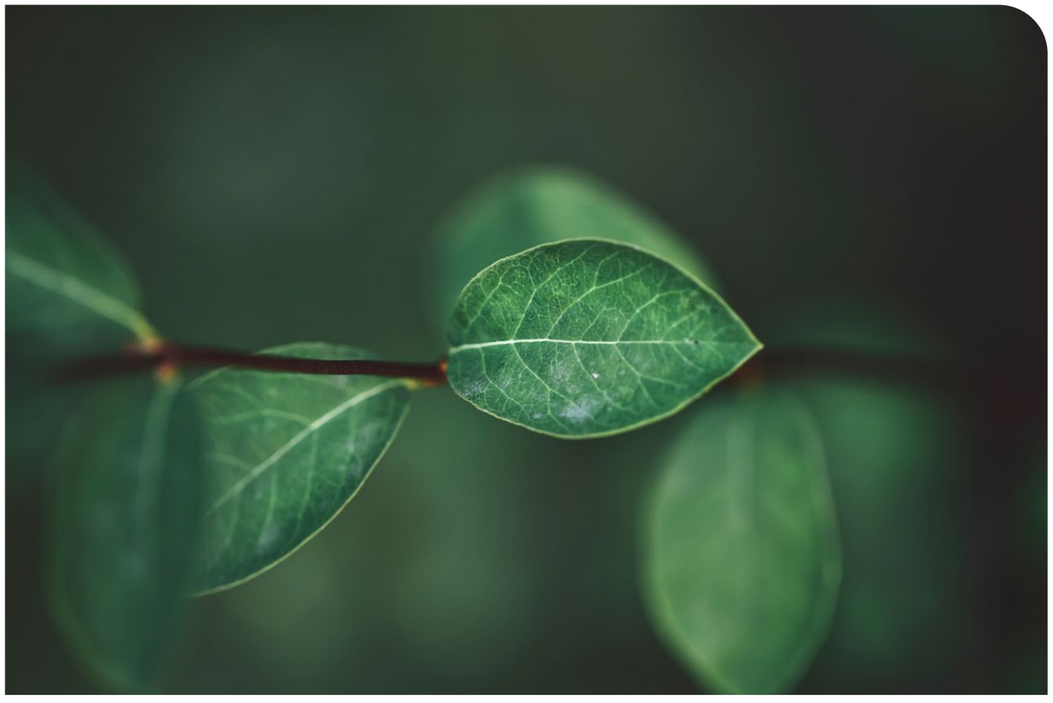
The charts include all scope emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2, and significant Scope 3). For Scope 3 emissions, we have excluded the emissions relating to any financial investments and transactions of Polar Speed and we have also excluded downstream end customer use of physical product usage from the pharmacy products. These are standard exclusions as referenced in the Greenhouse Gas Protocols and allowed as they do not form part of the core operational business emissions.

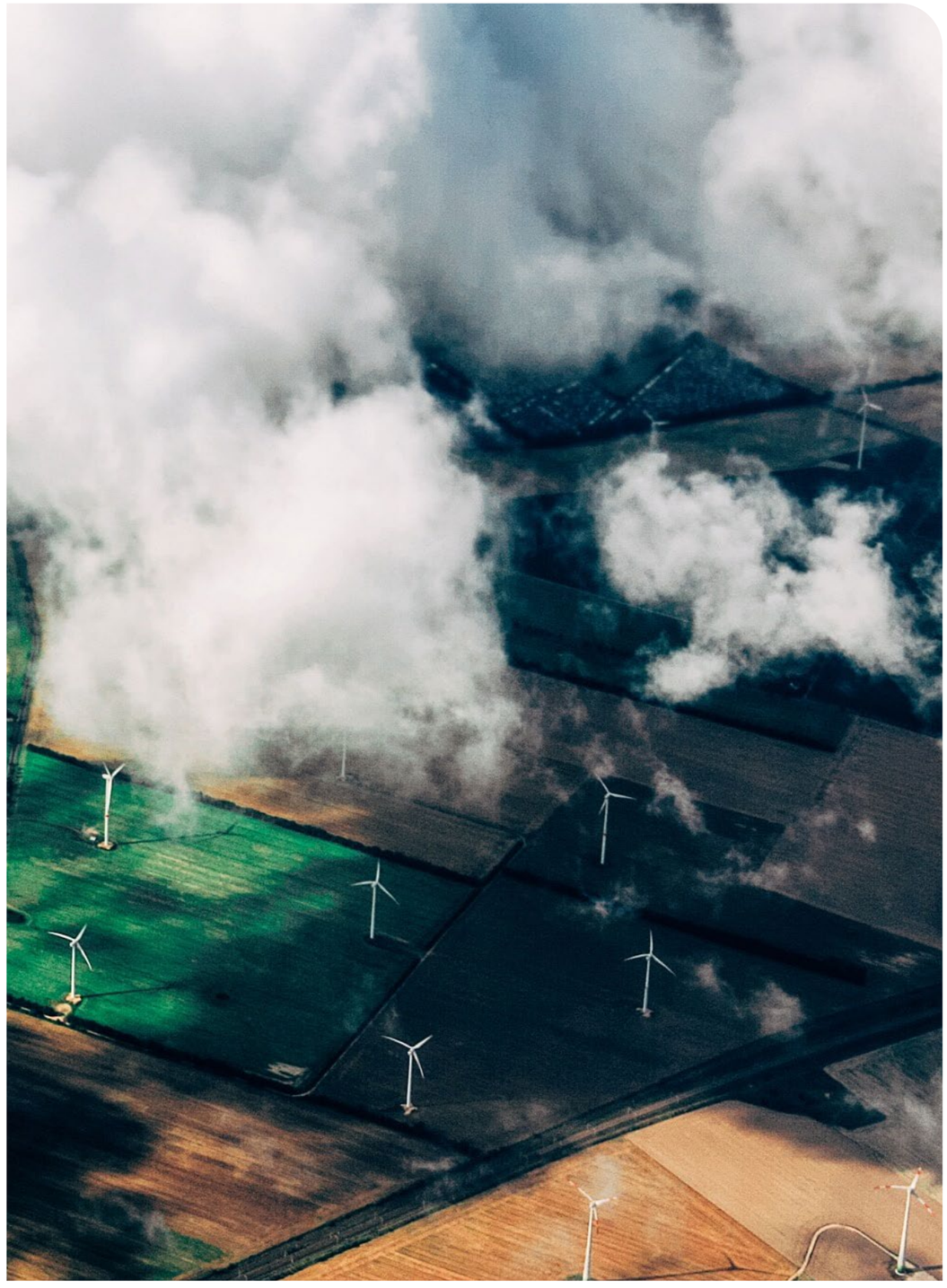
Categorisation: Gas and electricity are reported in Scopes 1, 2 & 3, where the Scope 3 element covers upstream distribution losses.

The total Carbon Footprint for Polar Speed has been calculated using the methodology defined in the World Resources Institute (WRI) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and The Carbon Conversion Factors published annually by Defra on behalf of the UK Government.

Medical supplies are shown to be the second highest source of emissions. These represent these supplies are purchased and distributed by Polar Speed. They are not part of core business operation and therefore opportunities to reduce these emissions in the short term are limited.

Company vehicle fuel is the highest source of Scope 1 emissions and represents the biggest opportunity for emissions reduction for Polar Speed. Alternative fuels such as HVO, Hydrogen, and a move to electric vehicles will enable significant short and long-term reductions.





Total Carbon Emissions by Site and by Category

The below table shows the total carbon footprint for Polar Speed split by each of Polar Speed's sites.

All figures are in Tonnes CO2e.

Polar Speed's Emissions by Site and Category – Location Based

Site	Mains Gas	Electricity	Grey Fleet	Business Travel	Transport & Courier Services	Company Vehicle Fuel	Staff Commuting	Working from Home	Waste	Water & Sewerage	Refrigerant Gases	Medical Supplies	Capital Asset Spend	Purchased Goods & Services	Total	%
Birmingham		255.1	5.4	1.1	0.2	1,994.7	53.3	10.7	0.9	0.2			68.2	82.2	**2,472.0**	**13%**
Bristol		4.7	0.0		0.0	94.8		0.4	0.4	0.0			0.0	5.2	**105.5**	**1%**
Exeter		3.0	2.7			271.9		0.8	0.8	0.0			3.7	0.0	**283.0**	**1%**
Fareham		6.0	0.0		0.0	372.2	16.0	1.1	0.4	0.0			7.4	14.7	**417.8**	**2%**
Glasgow		7.5	0.2		1.2	315.4	25.7	1.3	0.1	0.0			0.0	10.0	**361.3**	**2%**
Huthwaite		0.0	0.9		106.3	1,677.9	67.3	4.5	0.5	0.0			22.7	119.8	**2,000.0**	**10%**
Leighton Buzzard 1	16.8	68.0	9.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	47.0	0.1	0.0	0.1			1.6	37.7	**182.0**	**1%**
Leighton Buzzard 2	83.0	67.7	1.3		54.1	519.2	413.3	13.3	0.0	0.3			104.8	14.6	**1,271.7**	**7%**
Leighton Buzzard 3		13.2	7.1		0.0	1,229.6	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			23.7	1.4	**1,324.2**	**7%**
Newcastle		5.0	0.3		0.0	308.7	6.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	20.1		3.7	28.6	**373.8**	**2%**
Newmarket		5.1	0.1		0.0	267.7	26.7	1.2	0.0	0.0			3.7	18.0	**322.4**	**2%**
Newport		7.3	0.1		0.0	345.6		0.8	1.1	0.0	2.3		9.2	10.7	**377.1**	**2%**
Normanton		17.2	0.8		0.1	637.6	27.0		0.5	0.0	17.0		14.7	22.6	**737.6**	**4%**
Preston	3.8	9.0	0.2		0.0	360.1		0.7	0.0	0.0			25.6	3.7	**403.2**	**2%**
Rochester		9.4	0.1		0.0	639.4	7.0	1.9	0.9	0.1			4.1	17.2	**680.2**	**4%**
Swadlincote	36.6	15.2	0.7		0.1	236.9		0.3	0.5	0.0	97.0		12.9	14.2	**414.3**	**2%**
Tamworth		14.4	1.8		0.8	0.0	49.4	2.9	0.6	0.0			0.0	121.5	**191.3**	**1%**
Warrington		15.9	0.5	0.0	6.4	644.5	20.7		0.0	0.1	18.0		30.3	61.8	**798.2**	**4%**
Other					376.1	21.4	85.9					6,123.6	0.0	60.2	**6,667.2**	**34%**
Total	**140.2**	**523.8**	**32.1**	**1.5**	**545.9**	**9,937.4**	**895.1**	**40.7**	**7.2**	**0.9**	**154.4**	**6,123.6**	**336.2**	**644.1**	**19,383.1**	**100%**

Commentary

The majority of GHG emissions are derived from the Polar Speed "Hub" sites where the majority of the company activity occurs. Some activity is not allocated to site, in this instance the carbon footprint is allocated to the category "Other".

Carbon Intensity

Carbon Intensity is a metric that allows a company to compare its emissions year on year as the size and activity of the business increases or decreases. This is calculated by measuring emissions per £ Revenue or by staff numbers or product volumes.

The metrics also allow comparison to industry averages and similar organisations that are also publishing their carbon intensity metrics.

Finally, the metric also allows Polar Speed's customers to estimate their own carbon footprint from doing business with Polar Speed by using the revenue intensity metric of Polar Speed multiplied by the customer expenditure with Polar Speed.

Polar Speed's key carbon intensity metric selected for the base year is company £m turnover.

The intensity for this is shown below:

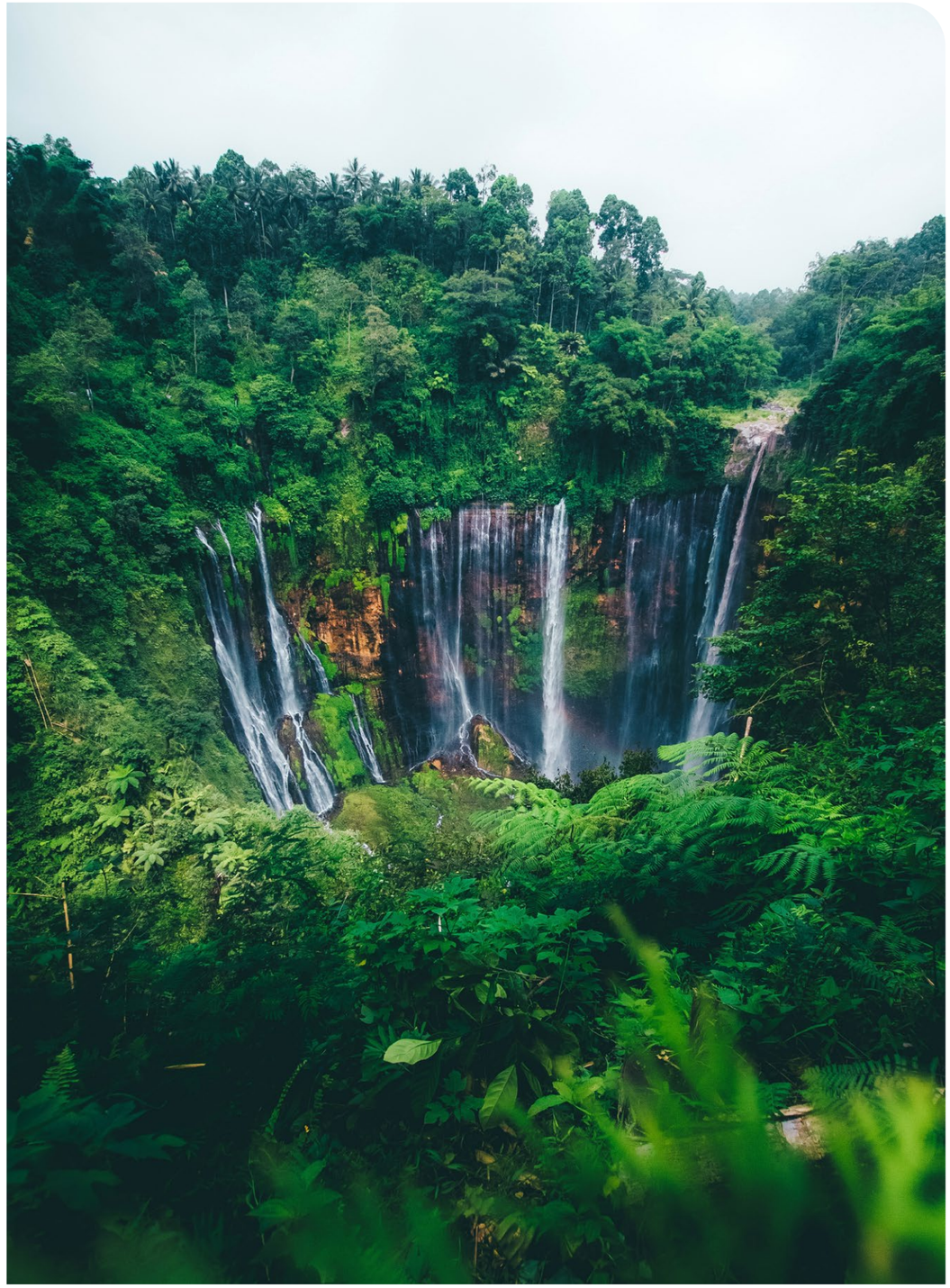
Polar Speed Carbon Intensity per £M

Carbon Intensity - Location Based	
Per £M Revenue	
Total tCO2e	19,383.13
Revenue	£50,923,930
Tonnes CO2e per £M Revenue	380.6

Carbon Intensity - Market Based	
Per £M Revenue	
Total tCO2e	18,885.76
Revenue	£50,923,930
Tonnes CO2e per £M Revenue	370.9

Per £M Revenue by Scope	
Scope 1 tCO2e	8,333.97
Scope 1 tCO2e per £M	163.66
Scope 2 tCO2e	387.25
Scope 2 tCO2e per £M	7.60
Scope 1 & 2 tCO2e	8,721.22
Scope 1 & 2 tCO2e per £M	171.26
Scope 3 tCO2e	10,661.91
Scope 3 tCO2e per £M	209.37

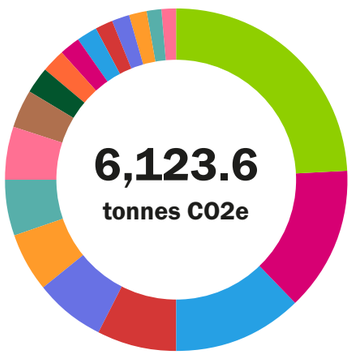
Per £M Revenue by Scope	
Scope 1 tCO2e	8,333.97
Scope 1 tCO2e per £M	163.66
Scope 2 tCO2e	19.52
Scope 2 tCO2e per £M	0.38
Scope 1 & 2 tCO2e	8.353.49
Scope 1 & 2 tCO2e per £M	164.04
Scope 3 tCO2e	10,532.27
Scope 3 tCO2e per £M	206.82



Breakdown of Purchases

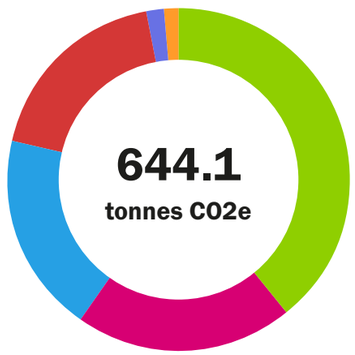
Polar Speed's Carbon Footprint Emissions from Medicine Types

Medicines	tCO2e	Scope 3	%
Opsumit (Macitentan) 10mg tablets x30 [singles]	774.86	774.86	12.7%
Translarna 250mg sach x30 [singles]	707.53	707.53	11.6%
Ofev Capsules 60/150mg (Nintedanib) [packs]	429.11	429.11	7.0%
150mg XEPLION	399.42	399.42	6.5%
Esbriet Tablets 801mg x 84 [packs]	314.23	314.23	5.1%
Esbriet Tablets 267mg 252 [packs]	310.01	310.01	5.1%
100mg XEPLION	289.87	289.87	4.7%
Translarna 1000mg Sach x30 [singles]	210.00	210.00	3.4%
Abilify Maintena PFS 400mg [packs]	150.01	150.01	2.4%
Roactemra 162mg/0.9ml prefilled pen [singles]	120.38	120.38	2.0%
Adempas 2.5mg 42 tablets [singles]	110.46	110.46	1.8%
Risperdal Consta 50MG	108.83	108.83	1.8%
75mg XEPLION	101.35	101.35	1.7%
Trevicta 1 x 525MG SYR	99.29	99.29	1.6%
Eprex 4,000 0.4ml [singles]	93.95	93.95	1.5%
Translarna 125mg sach x30 [singles]	83.44	83.44	1.4%
Trevicta 1 x 350MG SYR	67.37	67.37	1.1%
Other (364 Medicines)	1,407.88	1,407.88	23.0%
Total	6,123.61	6,123.61	100%



Polar Speed's Carbon Footprint Emissions from non-Medicine Purchase

Goods or Services	tCO2e	Scope 3	%
Packaging	237.80	237.80	36.9%
Office Supplies	124.53	124.53	19.3%
Repair and Maintenance	114.96	114.96	17.8%
Rental and Leasing Costs	111.48	111.48	17.3%
Computer Software	9.74	9.74	1.5%
Uniforms	7.45	7.45	1.2%
Security	5.37	5.37	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	5.19	5.19	0.8%
Computer Equipment	3.26	3.26	0.5%
Postage	3.25	3.25	0.5%
Printing & Stationary	3.14	3.14	0.5%
Telecoms	2.40	2.40	0.4%
Employment Services	1.83	1.83	0.3%
Waste	1.71	1.71	0.3%
Legal Services	1.56	1.56	0.2%
Education Services	1.28	1.28	0.2%
Pension	0.17	0.17	0.0%
Information Services	0.13	0.13	0.0%
Total	644.10	644.10	100%



Commentary

The purchase of medical supplies has been included in the overall carbon footprint. However, these supplies are purchased and distributed by Polar Speed and they not part of the core operations of the company.

6.

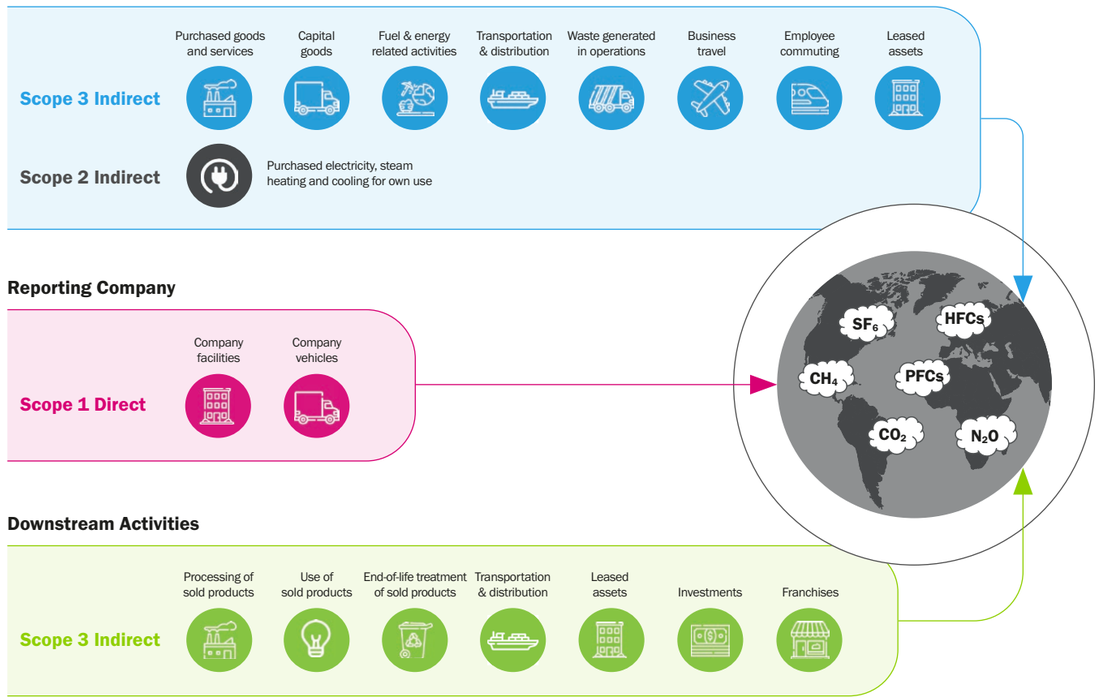
CO2e Emissions – Scopes 1, 2 & 3 and data quality

Emission Scopes are defined by the internationally accepted Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The protocol has been developed through many years' cooperation with The World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

They are based on an assessment of which emissions from operations the organisation can directly control versus those which the organisation can merely influence.

The below diagram summarises the categories of emissions classified into each scope.

Depiction of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emission categories



Scope 3 is further broken down into 15 subcategories. The below table summarises how each data category has been treated and the quality of the data provided when calculating the carbon footprint.

Scope	Category		Data					Comments	Tonnes CO2e	%
	ID	Description	Applicable?	In Scope?	Included?	Available?	Quality			
Scope 1	**Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations**									
Scope 1		Company Facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Gas and Fuel Oil	**119.8**	**1%**
Scope 1		Company Vehicles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Leased Company Vehicles	**8,059.7**	**42%**
Scope 1		Fugitive Emissions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Inc Refrigerated Trucks	**154.4**	**1%**
Scope 2	**Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling**									
Scope 2		Purchased Electricity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From data provided	**387.3**	**2%**
Scope 2		Steam	No	No	No	No	N/A	Data not Available	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 2		Heating	No	No	No	No	N/A	Data not Available	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 2		Cooling	No	No	No	No	N/A	Data not Available	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 3	**Upstream Scope 3 emissions (Supply Chain)**									
Scope 3	1	Purchased goods and services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From data provided	**6,657.1**	**34%**
Scope 3	2	Capital goods	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From data provided	**336.2**	**2%**
Scope 3	3	Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Distribution losses	**2,034.6**	**10%**
Scope 3	4	Upstream transportation and distribution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From data provided	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 3	5	Waste generated in operations and water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From data provided	**7.2**	**0%**
Scope 3	6	Business travel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From data provided	**33.5**	**0%**
Scope 3	7	Employee commuting and Working from Home	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From data provided	**935.9**	**5%**
Scope 3	8	Upstream leased assets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From Purchase Data	**111.5**	**1%**
Scope 3	**Downstream Scope 3 emissions**									
Scope 3	9	Downstream transportation and distribution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	From data provided	**545.9**	**3%**
Scope 3	10	Processing of sold products	No	No	No	No	N/A	Not relevant	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 3	11	Use of sold products	No	No	No	No	N/A	Not relevant	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 3	12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	No	No	No	No	N/A	Not relevant	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 3	13	Downstream leased assets	No	No	No	No	N/A	Not relevant	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 3	14	Franchises	No	No	No	No	N/A	Not relevant	**0.0**	**0%**
Scope 3	15	Investments	No	No	No	No	N/A	Not relevant	**0.0**	**0%**

Carbon Footprint by Scope

Key assumptions when calculating the carbon footprint:

- **Scopes 1 and 2 – Gas & Electricity:** Polar Speed has provided good quality energy consumption data and therefore no assumptions have been made.

- **Scopes 2 – Air Conditioning:** There have been Air Conditioning leaks, and the quantity of gas loss has been provided.

- **Scope 3.1 - Purchases:** Based on spend by purchase type and average carbon intensity by industry sector per the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS).

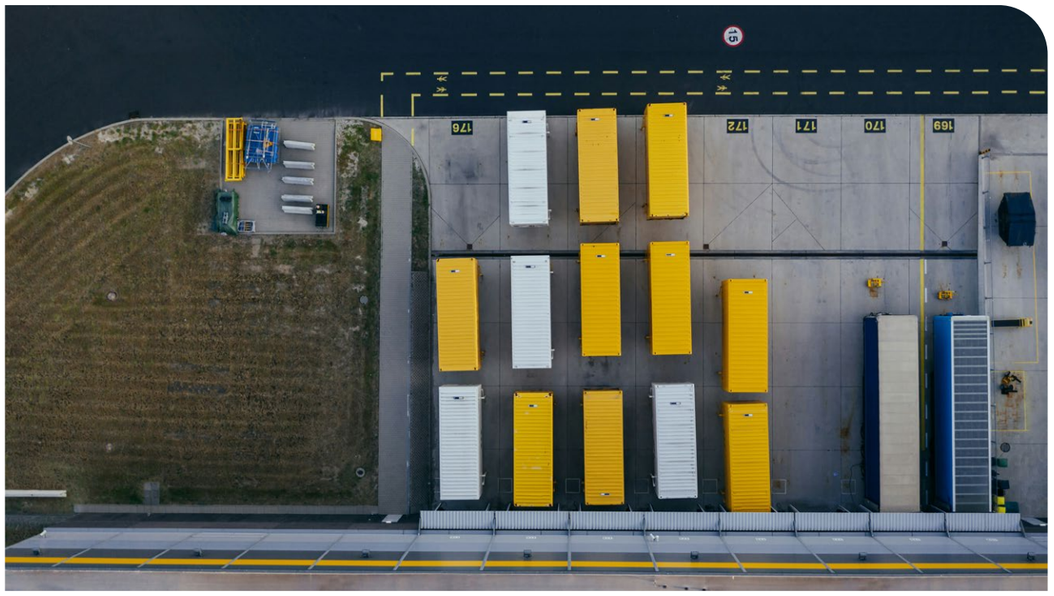
    - For Medical Supplies the unit purchases over £2,000 were considered to overestimate the GHG emissions based on spend, and so the mean average unit price for Polar Speed Medicine purchases was used instead. This is still considered to be a prudent assumption.

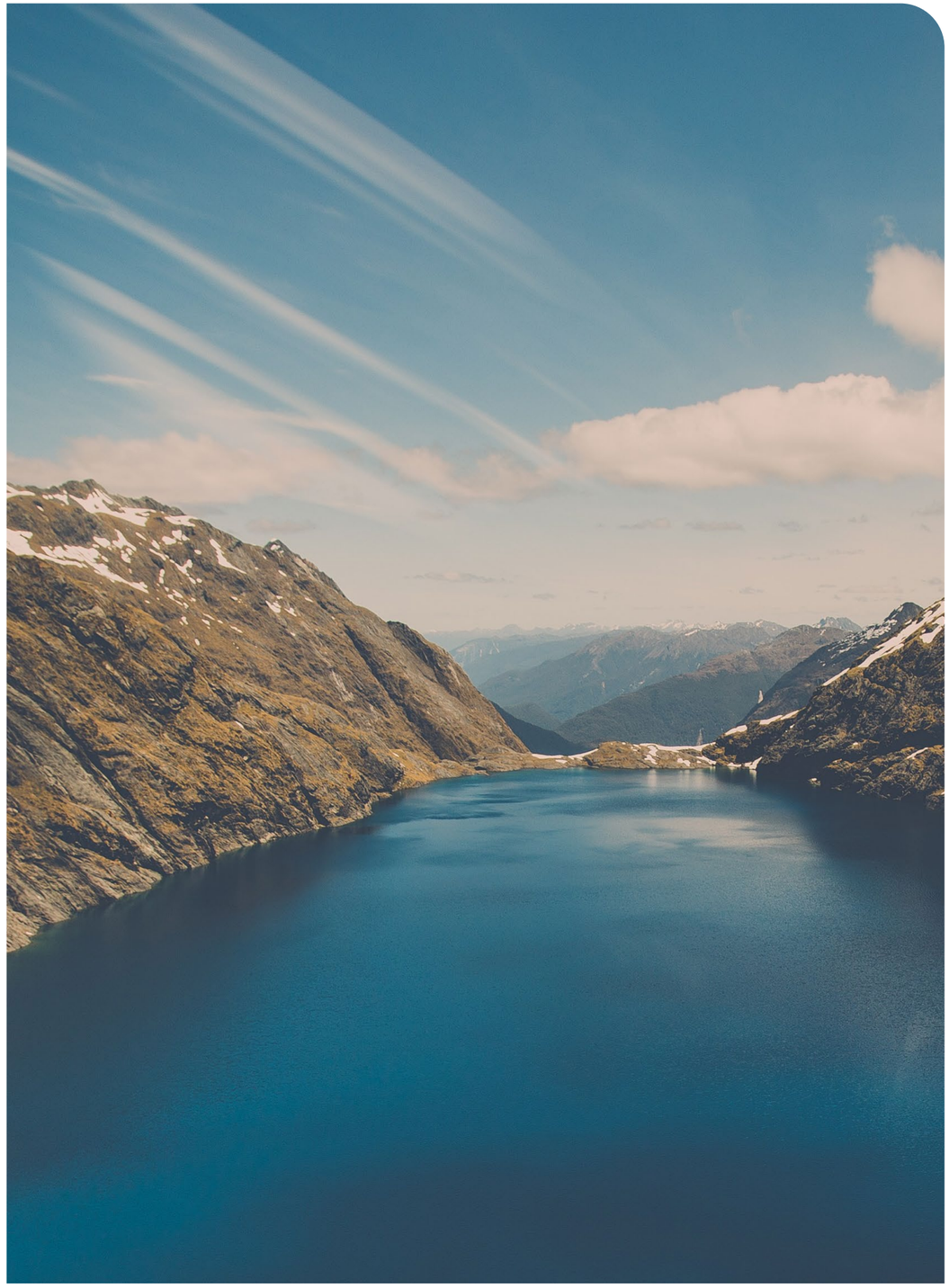
- **Scope 3.7: Commuting and Working-from-Home:** Based on an employee survey that received 84 employee responses.

    - For respondents, the commuting emissions were calculated for each respondent based on travel type or vehicle type and commuting distance.

    - Work-from-home emissions were calculated for each respondent based on days working from home (WFH) and the average WFH carbon emissions per the principles outlined in the 2020 Ecoact whitepaper prepared in conjunction with Lloyds Bank and NatWest.

    - For employees who did not respond to the survey, the average respondent's commuting and WFH emissions were assumed to be consistent with an average employee who did respond to the survey.





7.

Polar Speed Carbon Reduction Target

The carbon reduction KPIs for Polar Speed are shown in the table opposite, with the two definitive targets highlighted:

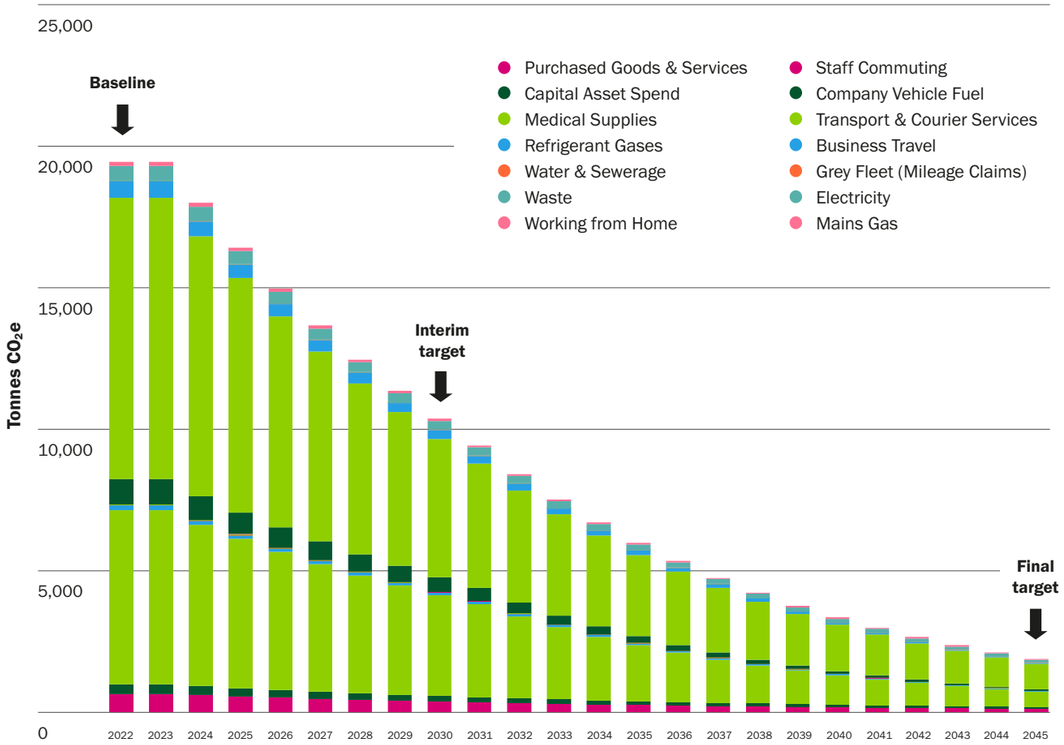
1. **Scopes 1 & 2 emissions 50% reduction by 2030**
2. **All scopes 90% reduction by 2045 to reach Net Zero**

POLARspeed a UPS Company

Summary of Key Target Metrics

SBTi Targets	TCO2e	% Base	Reduction	% Reduction	Target % of Base
Base Year	19,383	100%	0	0%	
1 Year	17,929	93%	1,454	8%	
5 Years	12,417	64%	6,966	36%	
2030	10,333	53%	9,050	47%	
Scope 1 & 2 by 2030	**4,360**	**50%**	**4,391**	**50%**	**50%**
Ten Years	7,484	39%	11,899	61%	
2045	**1,865**	**10%**	**17,518**	**90%**	**10%**

Polar Speed carbon reduction plan summary: 2022 to 2045: graph



Polar Speed carbon reduction plan summary: 2022 to 2045: table

Aspect	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	Aspect	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
Mains Gas	140.2	140.2	129.7	120.0	111.0	102.7	95.0	87.8	81.3	75.2	69.5	64.3	Mains Gas	59.5	55.0	50.9	47.1	43.6	40.3	37.3	34.5	31.9	29.5	27.3	25.2
Electricity	523.8	523.8	484.5	448.1	414.5	383.4	354.7	328.1	303.5	280.7	259.7	240.2	Electricity	222.2	205.5	190.1	175.8	162.7	150.5	139.2	128.7	119.1	110.1	101.9	94.2
Grey Fleet (Mileage claims)	32.1	32.1	29.7	27.4	25.4	23.5	21.7	20.1	18.6	17.2	15.5	13.9	Grey Fleet (Mileage claims)	12.5	11.3	10.1	9.1	8.2	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9
Business Travel	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	Business Travel	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Transport & Courier Services	545.9	545.9	505.0	467.1	432.1	399.7	359.7	323.7	291.4	262.2	230.8	203.1	Transport & Courier Services	172.6	146.7	124.7	106.0	90.1	76.6	65.1	55.3	47.0	40.0	34.0	28.9
Company Vehicle Fuel	9,937.4	9,937.4	9,192.1	8,272.9	7,445.6	6,701.0	6,030.9	5,427.8	4,885.0	4,396.5	3,956.9	3,561.2	Company Vehicle Fuel	3,205.1	2,884.6	2,596.1	2,310.5	2,056.4	1,830.2	1,628.9	1,449.7	1,290.2	1,148.3	1,022.0	909.6
Staff Commuting	895.1	895.1	828.0	765.9	708.4	655.3	606.2	560.7	518.6	440.8	374.7	318.5	Staff Commuting	270.7	230.1	195.6	166.3	141.3	120.1	102.1	86.8	73.8	62.7	53.3	45.3
Working from Home	40.7	40.7	37.7	34.9	32.2	29.8	27.6	25.5	23.6	21.8	19.2	16.9	Working from Home	14.9	13.1	11.5	10.1	8.9	7.9	6.9	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.6
Waste	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	Waste	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Water & Sewerage	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	Water & Sewerage	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refrigerant Gases	154.4	154.4	142.9	132.1	122.2	113.1	104.6	96.7	89.5	82.8	76.6	70.8	Refrigerant Gases	65.5	60.6	56.1	51.8	48.0	44.4	41.0	38.0	35.1	32.5	30.0	27.8
Medical Supplies	6,123.6	6,123.6	5,664.3	5,239.5	4,846.6	4,483.1	4,146.8	3,835.8	3,548.1	3,282.0	2,888.2	2,541.6	Medical Supplies	2,236.6	1,968.2	1,732.0	1,524.2	1,341.3	1,180.3	1,038.7	914.0	804.4	707.8	622.9	548.1
Capital Asset Spend	336.2	336.2	311.0	287.7	266.1	246.1	227.7	210.6	194.8	180.2	166.7	154.2	Capital Asset Spend	142.6	131.9	122.0	112.9	104.4	96.6	89.3	82.6	76.4	70.7	65.4	60.5
Purchased Goods & Services	644.1	644.1	595.8	551.1	509.8	471.5	436.2	403.5	373.2	345.2	319.3	295.4	Purchased Goods & Services	273.2	252.7	233.8	216.2	200.0	185.0	171.1	158.3	146.4	135.5	125.3	115.9
Target	19,383	19,383	17,929	16,355	14,921	13,616	12,417	11,326	10,333	9,390	8,382	7,484	Target	6,679	5,963	5,326	4,733	4,208	3,742	3,329	2,962	2,637	2,348	2,092	1,865
Actual	19,383												Actual												
% of Base Year	100%	100%	93%	84%	77%	70%	64%	58%	53%	48%	43%	39%	% of Base Year	34%	31%	27%	24%	22%	19%	17%	15%	14%	12%	11%	10%
% Reduction	0%	0%	8%	16%	23%	30%	36%	42%	47%	52%	57%	61%	% Reduction	66%	69%	73%	76%	78%	81%	83%	85%	86%	88%	89%	90%
Reduction	0	0	1,454	1,575	1,433	1,305	1,199	1,091	993	943	1,008	897	Reduction	805	716	637	593	526	466	413	366	325	289	256	228
Reduction Cumulative	0	0	1,454	3,028	4,462	5,767	6,966	8,057	9,050	9,993	11,001	11,899	Reduction Cumulative	12,704	13,420	14,057	14,650	15,176	15,641	16,055	16,421	16,746	17,035	17,291	17,518

8.

Polar Speed Key Action Areas and Assumptions to deliver 47% emissions reduction by 2030

There are a variety of opportunities available that lead to a reduction of carbon emissions. These opportunities are dependent on the wider decarbonisation of the UK economy that Polar Speed operates in, with key initiatives provided in the table on the next page:

Key Action Areas and Assumptions to Deliver 47% emissions reduction by 2030.

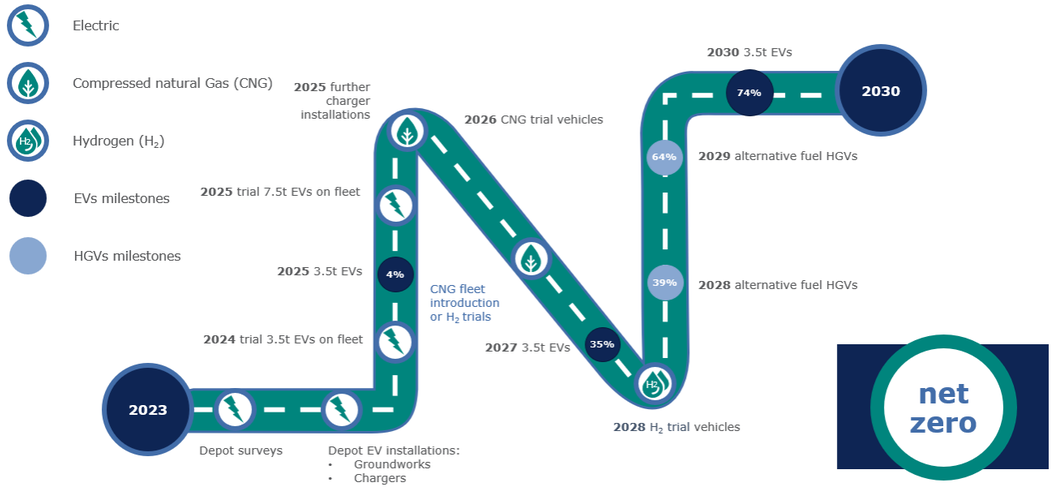
CO_2e Aspect	Opportunities	Baseline emissions	Potential carbon savings in Year 1 (Tonnes C02e)	Potential carbon savings by 2030 (Tonnes C02e)	% of total footprint	Comment
Background UK Government Decarbonisation - Relevant Activity						
Electric Vehicles & associated EV infrastructure	The UK Government has committed to new car sales to all be zero emission by 2035, and the associated required electric vehicle infrastructure will be in place by that date.	Background policy and infrastructure required to unlock the business travel and and Commuting carbon savings below.				UK Government Policy • End the sales of new petrol and diesel vehicles by 2035. The UK Government also needs to deliver it's commitment to the rollout of electric vehicle charging infrastructure in the UK ahead of the above phase out dates.
Electricity Grid	Estimated decarbonisation of UK electricity grid - supports office and travel savings.	524	39	220	1%	Estimate based on historic annual reduction in UK grid emissions from recent years. Dependent on continuation at current rate which is in line with government objectives.
Potential Actions						
Company Vehicle Fuel	Review use of electric or hydrogen vehicles. Source HVO fuel.	9,937	745	5,052	26.1%	Assuming partial use of HVO and/or move to electric fleet
Medical Supplies	Apply influence on medical suppliers to reduce emissions. NHS initiatives already underway.	6,124	459	2,575	13.3%	Carry out supplier survey and work influence carbon reduction.
Transport & Courier Services	Liaise with transport contractors.	546	41	255	1.3%	Carry out supplier survey and work influence carbon reduction.
Mains Gas	Reduce mains gas as much as possible.	140	11	59	0.3%	Assumes elimination of gas over time.
Electricity	Reduce electricity use in office through increased efficiency. Achieve 80% renewable energy by 2025.	524	39	220	1.1%	Increase renewable energy percentage.
Staff Commuting	Encourage commuting behaviour and significant % electric vehicles.	895	67	376	1.9%	Assuming 100% switch to electric.
Refrigerant Gases	Research low carbon alternatives that can be dropped into existing hardware. Consider new equipment.	154	12	65	0.3%	New gasses with lower emission are being developed.
Capital Asset Spend	Identify low carbon alternatives.	336	25	141	0.7%	Carry out supplier survey and work influence carbon reduction.
Purchased Goods & Services	Cooperate with supply chain to reduce emissions.	644	48	271	1.4%	Carry out supplier survey and work influence carbon reduction.
Other Categories	Education and behaviour change.	75	5	31	0.2%	
Waste	Establish fate of Hazardous waste. Liaise with suppliers to determine fate.	7	1	3	0.0%	Need to understand hazardous waste disposal.
Total		**19,383**	**1,453**	**9,049**	**47%**	

9.

Polar Speed Carbon Reduction Plan – Vehicle Fuel

The below diagrams show an initial view of how Polar Speed may decarbonise its vehicle fleet, which will deliver at least a 50% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030.

Vehicle fleet decarbonisation: milestone roadmap

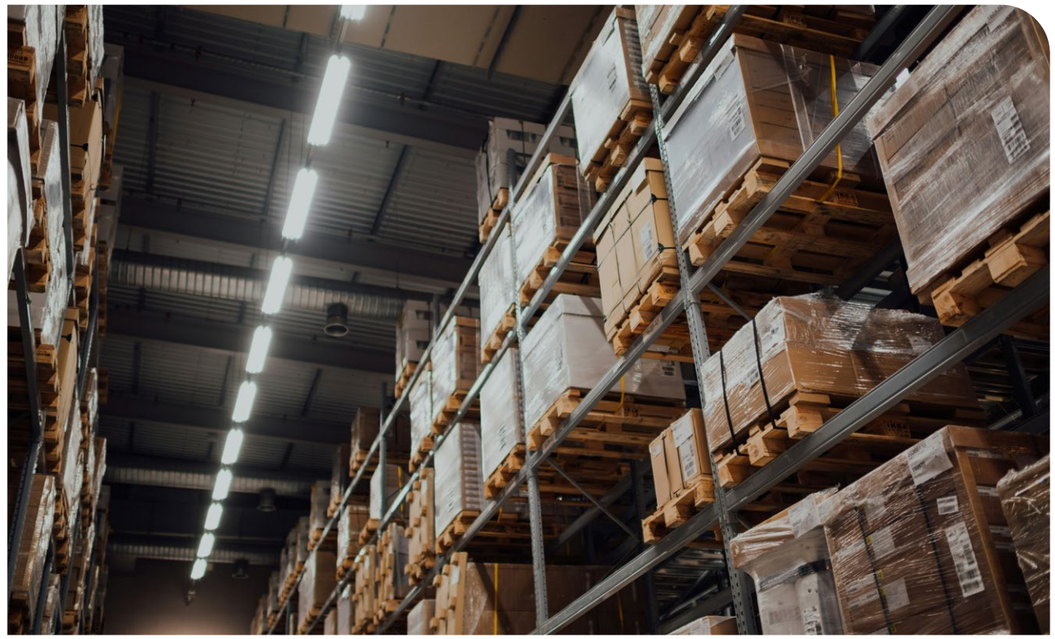


Vehicle fleet decarbonisation: Vehicle count by size and fuel type over time

Size	Type	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
3.5t	EV		3	10	50	100	150	200	250
	ICE	245	254	252	220	184	150	115	82
7.5t	EV			1	5	5	5	5	10
	ICE	5	5	13	15	15	15	15	10
16t - 18t	H2						2	12	20
	CNG				2	7	7	10	12
	ICE	30	32	33	33	29	29	18	10
26t	H2						2	6	11
	CNG				2	10	15	15	15
	ICE	21	22	22	22	16	10	8	3
Tractor	H2						2	10	15
	CNG				2	4	5	5	5
	ICE	16	17	18	16	15	13	6	3
Total		317	333	349	367	385	405	425	446
Total ICE		317	330	338	306	259	217	162	108
Total CNG		0	0	0	6	21	27	30	32
Total EV + H2		0	3	11	55	105	157	217	280
% ICE		100%	99%	97%	83%	67%	54%	38%	24%
% CNG		0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	7%	7%	7%
% EV + H2		**0%**	**1%**	**3%**	**15%**	**27%**	**39%**	**51%**	**63%**

10.

Polar Speed Energy Reduction Strategy – Buildings



Short-Term and Medium-Term Milestones:

- Polar Speed already used 97% renewable electricity under the Market Based methodology and is committed to using 100% renewable electricity by 2035.
- In order to achieve the interim Scope 1 & 2 target reductions Polar Speed will ensure electricity usage is lowered over time, and plans will be put in place to lower gas usage on site.
- The below initiatives will support delivery against these objectives.

Employee & Stakeholder Engagement:

2024 to 2026 and ongoing

- Develop a structured training and CO2e awareness plan for staff.
- Appoint green champions to assist with energy and resource management.
- Discuss ideas with staff to secure engagement.

Manage energy use:

2024 to 2027 and ongoing

- Continue to track energy at all levels of the organisation and investigate submetering as a way to receive more granular, actionable data.
- Obtain quotes for a Heat Pumps to replace gas heating at relevant sites.
- Ensure computers, copiers and display screens are set to optimum efficiency.
- Review the energy consumption of the I.T. servers.
- Ensure electrical equipment is switched off when not in use.
- Review the office and other equipment energy consumption.
- Review green energy tariffs to ensure they are industry-leading.

11.

Polar Speed Detailed Carbon Reduction Plan

Observations / actions to be allocated to responsible persons by Polar Speed in 2024.

Carbon footprint and EMS ongoing management

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term		Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Carbon footprint and EMS ongoing management, review and target setting.	**Control**				
	Short	1.1	Implement environmental policy, energy policy and action plan. Condition-based approach to capital plan lifecycles		
	Short	1.2	Fit LED lighting in all facilities.		
	Short	1.3	Raise awareness and consult with staff regarding CO2 emissions, energy consumption, and other environmental aspects.		
	Long	1.4	Embed CO2 reduction target setting into all processes within the business.		
	Short	1.5	Appoint green champions/ ambassadors with a specific brief to collect resource-efficiency ideas and to assist with energy and resource management on a day-to-day basis. Feed ideas and information back to the sustainability team.		
	Short	1.6	Discuss ideas with senior staff to secure manager and other key staff engagement.		
	Short	1.7	Carry out CO2-related awareness training for all staff and contractors on site.		
	Short	1.8	Develop a structured training and CO2 awareness plan for staff. Ensure staff are aware of sustainability objectives, train procurement staff.		
	Influence				
	Short	1.9	Collaborate with contractors and suppliers. Complete the supplier survey arranged by GGE and open discussions to implement Net Zero actions.		
	Medium	1.10	Include a review of all suppliers and contractors' carbon intensity. The top 20 have been reviewed online. Survey to be sent out		
	Ongoing				
	Long	1.11	Continually review the action plan and include carbon footprint considerations.		
	Long	1.12	Continually identify relevant training and implement a training plan throughout the organisation.		

Energy

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Energy Reduction	**Control**			
	Short	**2.1** Regularly check and record accurate energy consumption data on an ongoing basis in order to measure changes.		
	Medium	**2.2** Review energy consumption and embodied CO2 as a criterion for future purchases.		
	Short	**2.3** Ensure computers, copiers and display screens are set to optimum efficiency		
	Medium	**2.4** Track energy at all levels and investigate submetering as a way to receive more granular, actionable data.		
	Medium	**2.5** Continue to fit LED Lighting. GGE to suggest options for suppliers.		
	Short	**2.6** Review the efficiency and consumption of individual air conditioning systems.		
	Long	**2.7** Consider alternatives to gas boilers when they are due for replacement.		
	Medium	**2.8** Plan for the installation of presence sensors.		
	Influence			
	Medium	**2.9** Develop a structured training and CO2 awareness plan for facilities staff.		
	Ongoing			
	Long	**2.10** Consider building energy efficiency when retrofitting and upgrading premises in the future.		
Energy Suppliers	**Control**			
	Short	**2.11** Review green energy tariffs to ensure they are the industry-leading options.		
	Influence			
	Medium	**2.12** Review gas suppliers. Where practical reduce gas consumption and replace gas-consuming equipment. Research is continuing in the production of 'Green Gas'. Monitor the market for options in the future.		
	Short	**2.13** Review supply chain energy supply contracts. Share learning with staff and other interested parties.		
	Ongoing			
	Medium	**2.14** Continually review energy procurement.		
	Medium	**2.15** Continually review the market to ensure that renewable energy claims are valid.		
Building Facilities	**Control**			
	Short	**2.16** Conduct annual energy audits		
	Short	**2.17** Review available EPC reports in conjunction with the carbon footprint.		
	Short	**2.18** Install sub-metering in high energy-consuming areas and processes to enable the accurate recording of electricity consumption.		
Renewable Energy	**Control**			
	Medium	**2.19** Achieve 80% renewable energy use by 2025.		
	Long	**2.20** Achieve 100% renewable energy use by 2035.		
	Medium	**2.21** Investigate installation of onsite renewable energy sources such as photovoltaic cells or heat pumps.		
	Medium	**2.22** A survey and feasibility report will be required to establish the structural requirements, regulatory requirements, and financial feasibility of any proposed project.		

Financial and Commercial

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term		Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Financial and commercial	**Control**				
	Short	**3.1**	Review commercial service supply chain, banks, insurance, accountancy, website, cloud hosting, training providers, software subscriptions, legal services, and other relevant suppliers.		
	Influence				
	Short	**3.2**	Raise awareness with procurement staff when reviewing or renewing contracts.		
	Short	**3.3**	Review sustainability of pension investments.		
	Ongoing				
	Long	**3.4**	Continually review the supply chain and consider using suppliers offering the lowest CO2 options.		

Facilities and Office

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term		Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Office Equipment	**Control**				
	Short	**5.1**	Ensure computers, copiers and display screens are set to optimum efficiency. Review the energy consumption of the servers		
	Short	**5.2**	Review the office and other equipment energy consumption.		
	Medium	**5.3**	Consider recycling and re-use options for office equipment when it is disposed of.		
	Ongoing				
	Long	**5.4**	Consider IT lifecycle for future projects, can equipment be repaired and re-used?		
Waste	**Control**				
	Short	**5.5**	Conduct a waste audit in order to establish the volumes, types and final destination of waste generated. Contact the waste contractors, in many cases they will be able to supply a full breakdown of the waste removed and their recycling rates.		
IT	**Control**				
	Medium	**5.6**	Review the volume of Emails and cloud working versus video chats.		
	Ongoing				
	Medium	**5.7**	Review IT systems and complete a carbon intensity audit.		
	Ongoing				
	Medium	**5.8**	Generic count on e-mails, review the requirement for a large number of e-mails.		
	Medium	**5.9**	Create an IT asset list in order to determine the current levels of equipment.		
	Medium	**5.10**	Review the list and plan to purchase low-energy alternatives in the future.		

Procurement

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Procurement		**Control**		
	Medium	**6.1** Ensure new contracts require suppliers to state their carbon footprint and have an action plan.		
		Influence		
	Medium	**6.2** Complete a supplier survey to determine the current status of their carbon awareness.		
	Medium	**6.3** Support supply chain in order to help them manage footprint.		
		Ongoing		
	Long	**6.4** Develop a consistent approach to data gathering throughout the supply chain.		
	Medium	**6.5** Review the options to raise client awareness.		
	Long	**6.6** Continually review best practice.		

Travel & Transport

Aspect	Short/ Medium/ Long Term	Observations / Actions	Responsible Person	Target Date
Business Travel Plant and machinery		**Control**		
	Short	**7.1** Review the options for low-carbon alternatives to the ground maintenance machinery when it is due for renewal.		
	Short	**7.2** Introduce a policy that all new company cars will only be electric or hybrid – i.e. employees will not be able to choose petrol or diesel powered vehicles.		
	Short	**7.3** Consider replacing the LPG-powered forklift with an electric one, when it is due for replacement.		
		Influence		
	Medium	**7.4** Switch to electric vehicles.		
Commuting		**Control**		
	Short	**7.5** Begin roll out of sustainable travel plans for employees, including advice on bus, train and cycle routes		
		Influence		
	Medium	**7.6** Encourage consideration of electric vehicles.		
	Medium	**7.7** Install electric charging points to encourage the use of electric vehicles.		
	Short	**7.8** Display efficient driving strategies on the screens in the foyer and other available screens.		
		Ongoing		
	Medium	**7.9** Continually review new vehicle technologies.		
Transport		**Control**		
	Medium	**7.10** Investigate alternative fuels such as HVO.		
	Medium	**7.11** Carry out driver training to encourage more efficient driving.		
	Medium	**7.12** Optimise fleet plans and routes.		
	Medium	**7.13** Collaborate with couriers and transport contractors to optimise operations to reduce emissions.		

Appendix A.
Documents and References used in Calculation

The calculations were carried out using mathematical models and the methodology defined in the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol** in particular.

GHG Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and Scope 2 Guidance

GHG Scope 2 Guidance

GHG Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions

The Carbon Conversion Factors published annually by DEFRA on behalf of the UK government.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2022

https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/datasets/ukenvironmentalaccountsatmosphericemissionsgreenhousegasemissionsbyeconomicsectorandgasunitedkingdom

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol has been developed between The World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

Greenhouse Gas Protocol | (ghgprotocol.org)

The calculations were performed using Go Green Experts' specialist emission calculation tool (DataCollator) aligned with the above protocols.

Appendix B.
Glossary

Term	Description
Absolute Reduction	The actual reduction in emissions
Base Year	A historical datum (e.g., year) against which a company's emissions are tracked over time.
Base Year Emissions	GHG emissions in the base year.
Baseline	A hypothetical scenario for what GHG emissions would have been in the absence of a GHG project or reduction activity.
Business Travel	Transportation of employees for business-related activities.
Capital Goods	Final goods that have an extended life and are used by the company to manufacture a product, provide a service, or sell, store, and deliver merchandise. In financial accounting, examples of capital goods include equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities, and vehicles.
Carbon Footprint	The total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, service, place or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e).
Carbon Intensity	A measure of carbon emission against a variable of business operations such as turnover, output or staff.
Carbon Neutral	A measure of the carbon emissions that are emitted over the full life cycle of a product or service and usually expressed as grams of CO2-e.
Circular Economy	A circular economy tries to break that cycle of make-use-dispose with adaptive reuse
CO2e	A circular economy tries to break that cycle of make-use-dispose with adaptive reuse
CO2 Equivalent	The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of each greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of CO2.
Direct Emissions	Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.
Downstream Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from sold goods and services.
Embodied Carbon	The emissions that result from the entire project
Emission Factor	A factor that converts activity data into GHG emissions data (e.g., kg CO2e emitted per litre of fuel consumed, kg CO2e emitted per Kilometre travelled, etc.).
Employee Commuting	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites.
Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)	A document that quantifiably demonstrates the environmental impacts of a product.
EMS	Energy Management System
Equity Share Approach	A consolidation approach whereby a company accounts for GHG emissions from operations according to its share of equity in the operation.

Extrapolated Data	Data from a similar process or activity that is used as a stand-in for the given process or activity and has been customized to be more representative of the given process or activity.
Global Warming Potential	A factor describing the radiative forcing impact (degree of harm to the atmosphere) of (GWP) one unit of a given GHG relative to one unit of CO2
Greenhouse Gas	Gasses contributing to global warming. Seven gases, Carbon Dioxide (CO2); Methane (CH4); Nitrous Oxide (N2O); Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6), and Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF3).
Greenhouse Gas Inventory	A quantified list of an organization's GHG emissions and sources.
Greenwashing	PR tactic used to make a company or product appear environmentally friendly, without meaningfully reducing its environmental impact.
Indirect Emissions	Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting company but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company.
Indirect GHG Emissions	Emissions that are a consequence of the operations of the reporting company, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company. This includes Scope 2 and Scope 3.
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	Total emissions from the inputs and outputs throughout a product's life cycle. From the moment it was created to the moment it has decayed.
Location-Based Method	A method to quantify Scope 2 GHG emissions based on average energy generation emission factors for defined locations.
Market-Based	A method to quantify Scope 2 GHG emissions based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity.
Net Zero	A state in which the greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere are balanced by removal from the atmosphere.
Offsetting	The action or process of compensating for carbon dioxide emissions arising from industrial or other human activity, by participating in schemes designed to make equivalent reductions of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
Proxy Data	Data from a similar process or activity that is used as a stand-in for the given process or activity without being customized to be more representative of the given process or activity.
Reporting Year	The year for which emissions are reported.
Scope 1 Emissions	Emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.
Scope 2 Emissions	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity,
Scope 3 Emissions	All indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions.
Secondary Data	Data that is not from specific activities within a company's value chain.
Supply Chain	A network of organizations (e.g., manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, and retailers) involved in the production, delivery, and sale of a product to the consumer.
Upstream Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions from purchased or acquired goods and services.
Value Chain	all of the upstream and downstream activities associated with the operations of the reporting company, including the use of sold products by consumers and the end-of-life treatment of sold products after consumer use.
Value Chain	all of the upstream and downstream activities associated with the operations of the reporting company, including the use of sold products by consumers and the end-of-life treatment of sold products after consumer use.
Value Chain Emissions	Emissions from the upstream and downstream activities associated with the operations of the reporting company.
Waste	An output of a process that has no market value.

POLARspeed

a UPS Company

Polar Speed Distribution, 8 Chartmoor Road, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, LU7 4WG
T: 01525 217666 / 01525 217516
E: sales@polarspeed.com

www.polarspeed.com