nualtra

positive planet

Nualtra

Net Zero Report 2024-2025

Contents

3 Why we're taking action

5 Our carbon footprint

10 Emissions breakdown

17 Our reduction targets

23 Reducing our emissions

30 Summary

31 Appendix

Why we're taking action

Why we're taking action

Achieving sustainability is vital for everyone. It is why taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts became a United Nations Sustainable Development Goal in 2015. It is why the NHS and HSE are moving towards net zero positions. It is why Nualtra wants to provide the highest quality of medical nutrition with the lowest level of environmental impact.

As a supplier of medical nutrition, Nualtra sits in both the healthcare and global food systems. We have a responsibility to support our healthcare partners in achieving their targets and reducing the health impacts that climate change may cause. As a company that also plays a key role in the food supply chain, we have an additional responsibility to safeguard the planet which provides all our nutrition.

We are proud of delivering 'better value, better lives' to healthcare systems, healthcare professionals, and patients. This has been done through providing cost-effective and great tasting products with strong nutritional profiles to patients. But we will do more. We must continue providing the highest quality of medical nutrition, but we must do so with the lowest level of environmental impact possible.

Our Net Zero Roadmap lays out, until 2030, which activities our emissions come from and how we plan to drastically reduce them in line with internationally recognised standards.

Not only do we aspire to reduce Nualtra's emissions to Net Zero by 2050, but we also hope to inspire our customers, supporters, suppliers, industry, and communities to take action.



In their most recent report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that human activities have increased global surface temperatures by 1.1℃ above 1850-1990 levels (IPCC, 2023). This increase in temperature is already having adverse effects in regions across the globe, disproportionately affecting vulnerable communities that have historically contributed the least to global greenhouse gas emissions. These adverse effects are responsible for the displacement of communities, water and food scarcity, negative human health impacts and damage to ecosystems.

Our carbon footprint

How we measure our footprint

In devising a carbon reduction plan with the goal of achieving Net Zero, it is critical that we first understand where our emissions come from. To support this, we have partnered with Positive Planet to measure our emissions.

How our carbon footprint is calculated:

Our carbon footprint has been measured using principles from The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Six Greenhouse Gases are calculated as part of this emissions report, known as the six Kyoto Protocol GHGs. These gases occur most often as a result of business activities, with the highest Global Warming Potential. For emissions reporting, these gases are simplified and measured in the unit of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e).

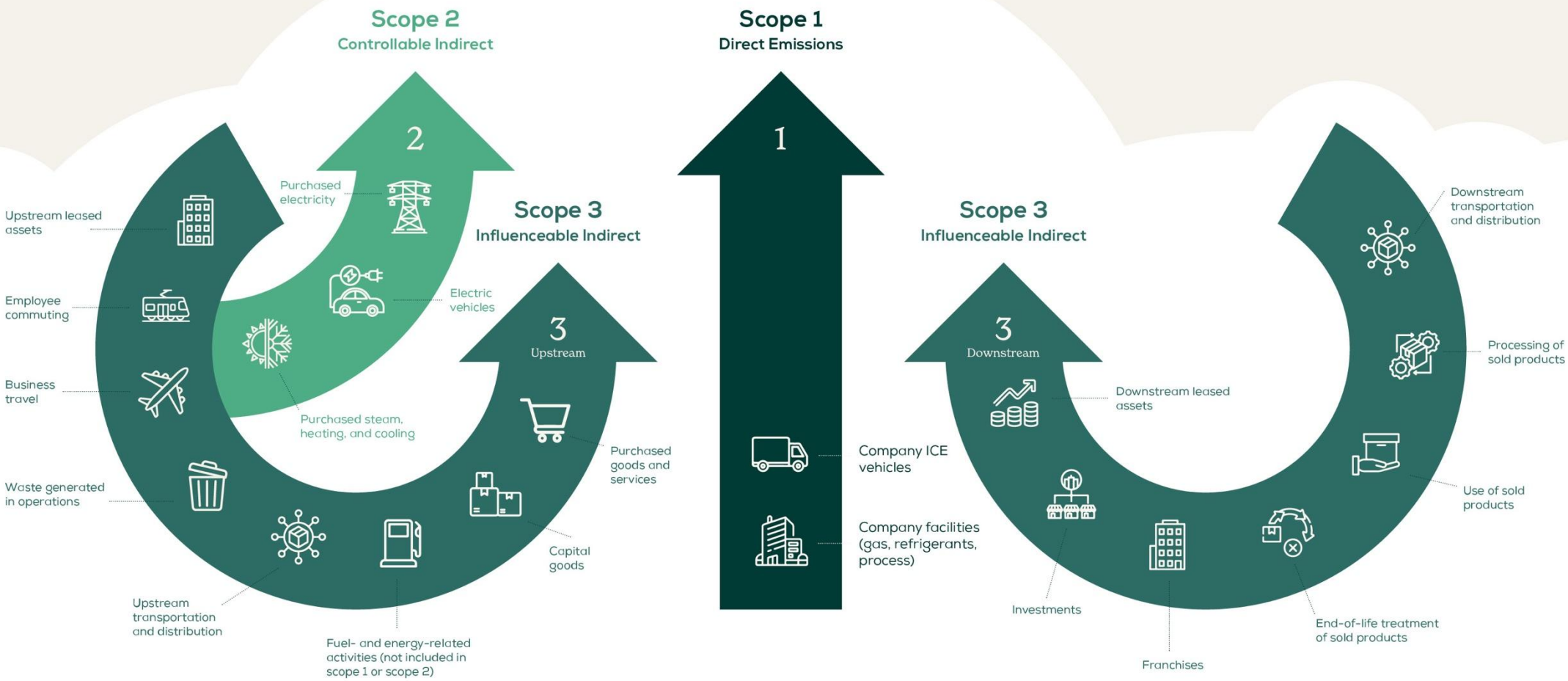
We sorted our business activities into the scopes and categories outlined by The GHG Protocol and reported all direct and upstream indirect emissions.

We measured all scope 1, scope 2 and relevant scope 3 emissions.



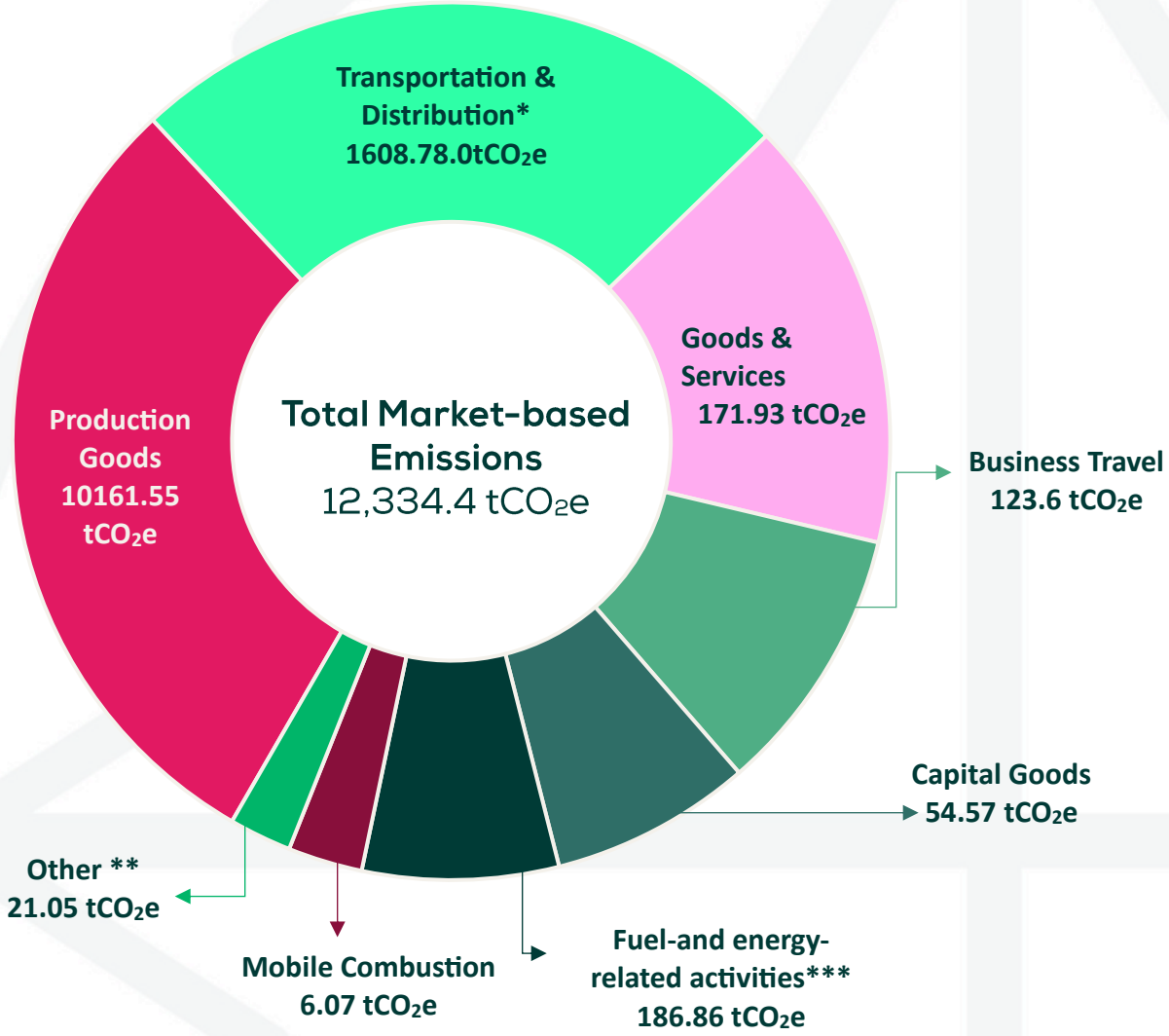
CO_2 CH_4 N_2O HFCs PFCs SF_6 NF_3

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Upstream Activities | Reporting Company | Downstream Activities

Our carbon footprint



Reporting Period (year 2)
1st April 2024 – 31st March 2025

Carbon Intensity of Product:
0.417 $kgCO_2e$ / full serving of Product (based on 29,55,743 total servings during the measurement period)

Scope 1 – 6.1 tCO_2e
Scope 2 (Location-based) – 0 tCO_2e
Scope 2 (Market-based) – 0 tCO_2e
Scope 3 – 12328.4 tCO_2e

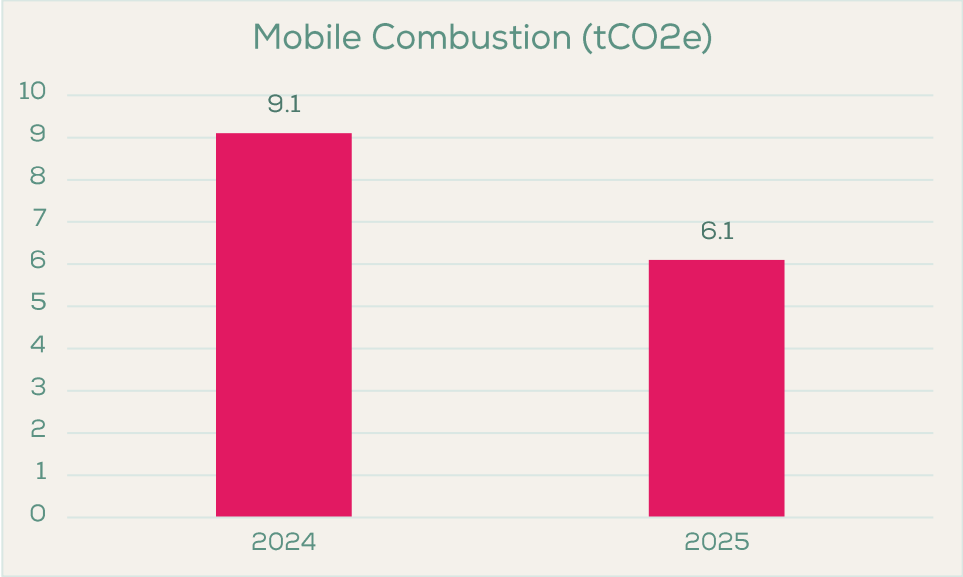
High Impact Activities
- Procurement
- Transportation & Distribution
- Business Travel

****Emissions that occur in addition to the combustion emissions and electricity generation emissions that are measured in the other energy use categories. See page 15 for more information.*

*Transportation & Distribution include both Upstream (1469.42 tCO_2e), & Downstream (139.35 tCO_2e) categories
**Other: Employee Commuting & Homeworking (18.54 tCO_2e), Upstream Leased Assets (1.94 tCO_2e)
Waste Generated In Operations (0.5 tCO_2e)

Emissions breakdown

Scope 1



Scope 1 includes emissions that occur as a direct result of Nualtra's activities. It includes emissions for two GHG categories: Stationary Combustion and Mobile Combustion.

Our Stationary Combustion emissions include those that occur as a result of gas, which is included under Scope 3 (Upstream Leased Assets) for both our sites.

Our Mobile Combustion emissions include those associated with the use of our company's internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. These emissions were measured using a combination of mileage data (medium quality) and estimated spend (low data quality), which could be improved through the collection of actual fuel consumption data.

There are two other scope 1 categories outlined by the GHG Protocol: Fugitive Emissions and Process Emissions, but we have nothing to report in these categories.

Scope 3

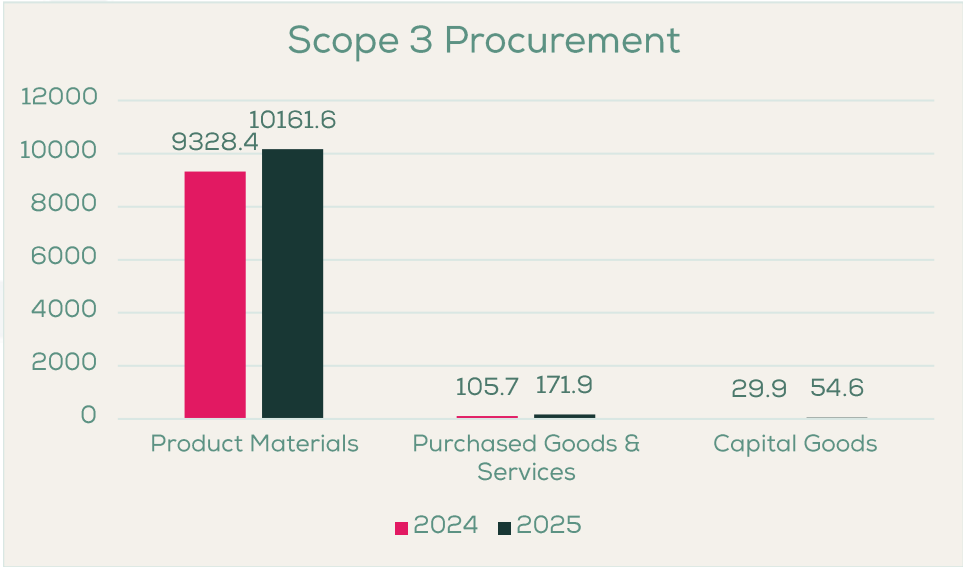
Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions that occur within our value chain. There are 15 scope 3 categories outlined by the GHG protocol, and we have emissions to report in 7 of the 8 upstream categories.

Purchased Goods & Services and Product Materials

In this category, we are measuring emissions associated with the purchase of the goods and services that we require to run our business. This includes the cradle-to-gate (production) emissions of physical goods and emissions associated with the delivery of services (e.g. transportation, equipment, and upstream services). We are currently measuring emissions in this category using spend-based data and factors and weight of production materials. These factors are calculated on an annual basis by the UK government using data on the UK's overall carbon footprint as well as import and export data, representing average emissions per £ spent in different industries. This means that our current results do not reflect the emissions of our specific suppliers, which we are already progressing on.

Our largest sources of emissions are currently our production materials – where we purchase materials for our business services.

To improve the accuracy of this measurement, we will need to collect data from suppliers, either through surveying or by using publicly available information. We carried out a supplier survey for our current reporting year, but will aim to engage further in our following reporting years.



Scope 3

Capital Goods

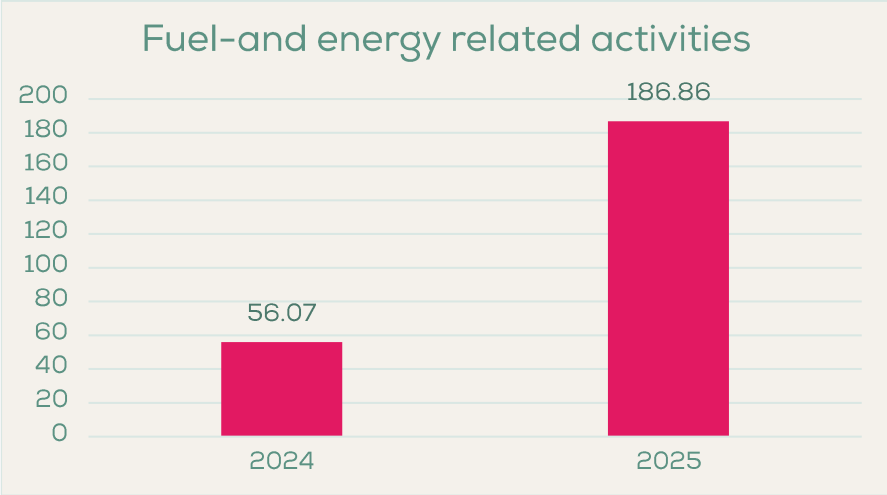
This category is similar to Purchased Goods & Services as it includes emissions associated with the production of goods that we buy as a business, but this category focuses on capital goods as opposed to regular spending. Capital goods are usually physical goods with an extended life that are used to deliver a business's services (e.g. vehicles, machinery and IT equipment). Sometimes services can be classed as capital spending, e.g. large rebrand projects or similar. Our capital additions for the reporting period included IT equipment only; emissions associated with these purchases were measured using spend (low quality), which can be improved by the provision of make and model information, as many IT manufacturers have published Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) reports for their products.

Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities

In this category, we are measuring energy-related emissions that are not accounted for in other energy use categories, which for us includes Stationary Combustion, Electricity, Upstream & Downstream Transportation and Distribution, Business Travel, Upstream Leased Assets and Employee Commuting. In these categories, we measure emissions that result from fuel combustion (e.g. burning of gas in a boiler or diesel in a car motor) and the generation of electricity consumed (e.g. for office lighting or for EV mileage), but there are other emissions occurring outside of this:

- Well-to-tank emissions: emissions resulting from the extraction, processing and transportation of fuels
- Transmission and Distribution (T&D) emissions: electricity generation emissions for electricity that was lost in the grid and not consumed by us directly

We measure these emissions to ensure that our footprint is a true reflection of our full impact. These emissions cannot be targeted with specific carbon reduction activities, but actions to reduce emissions from other energy use categories will also result in reductions here. Our coverage of emissions due to improving data quality reflects in our current reporting year. This is also due to increased activity in our Scope 3 categories.



Scope 3

Upstream & Downstream Transportation and Distribution

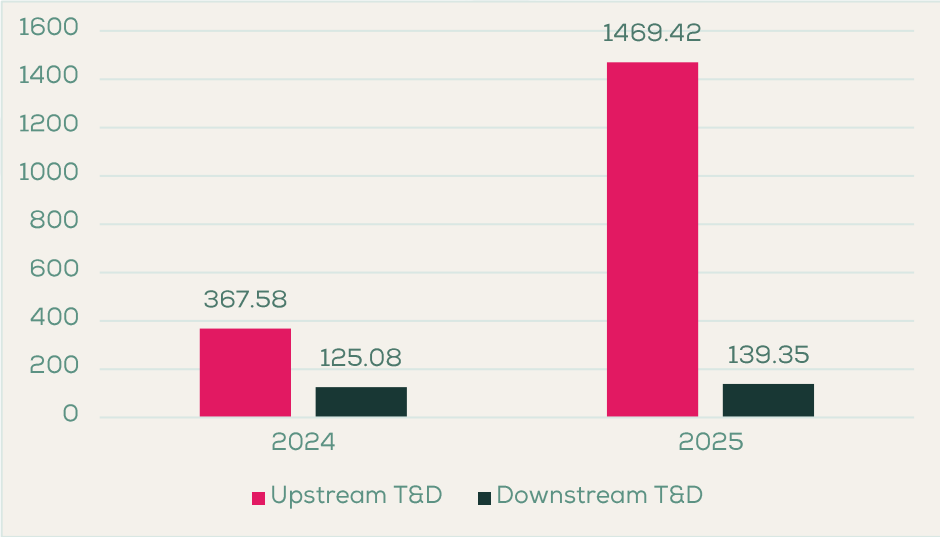
Upstream and downstream transportation and distribution represent the second-highest source of emissions for Nualtra within the current carbon footprint. This category accounts for emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods across the value chain, including both inbound logistics (upstream transportation of goods and materials to the company) and outbound logistics (downstream transportation of finished products to customers).

As a company that supplies physical products, Nualtra relies on transportation and logistics services to distribute goods to customers. In addition, the business occasionally procures physical goods that require shipment to its sites, including the use of courier and delivery services. These activities result in greenhouse gas emissions associated with freight transport, last-mile delivery, and related logistics operations.

At present, the majority of Nualtra's logistics services emissions are calculated using a combination of primary data and spend-based methodology. While this approach provides broad coverage of Scope 3 emissions, it does not always allow transportation-related emissions to be accurately represented due to spend-based information. As a result, a significant proportion of transportation emissions linked to purchased goods are likely to be captured within the purchased goods and services category, rather than being reported explicitly under transportation and distribution.

The emissions reported under upstream and downstream transportation and distribution in the current reporting year (1608.8 tCO_2e) These figures should not be interpreted as representing the full transportation footprint associated with all goods produced or purchased by the company, but rather the portion that can be robustly quantified using available data.

As data quality improves, Nualtra intends to enhance the granularity of transportation and logistics emissions reporting. This may include greater engagement with logistics providers, improved supplier data collection, and the potential use of activity-based data (e.g. distance, weight, or mode of transport) where feasible. Improving visibility over transportation emissions will support more targeted decarbonisation actions and enable more accurate tracking of progress toward the company’s Net Zero ambition.

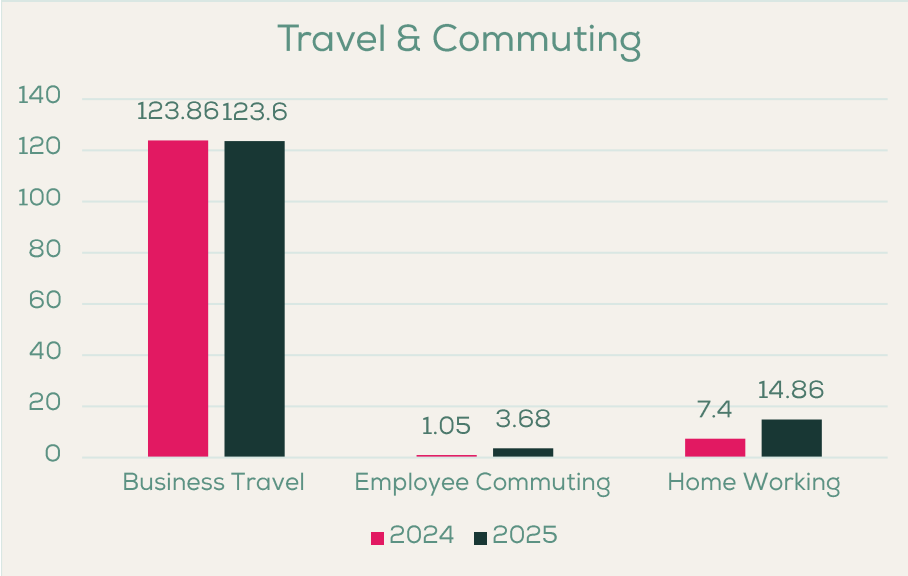


Scope 3

Business Travel

Business Travel (Scope 3 Category 6)
Emissions from work-related travel undertaken by employees for business purposes, excluding commuting.

- Air travel (short/medium/long haul)
- Rail and underground travel
- Taxi / ride-hailing
- Car hire / rental cars
- Use of personal vehicles reimbursed for business mileage
- Hotels



Employee Commuting

Employee Commuting (Scope 3 Category 7)

Emissions from employees travelling between home and their place of work. Includes:

- Car commuting (personal vehicles)
- Public transport (rail, tube, bus)
- Motorbikes

Year-on-Year Emissions Comparison

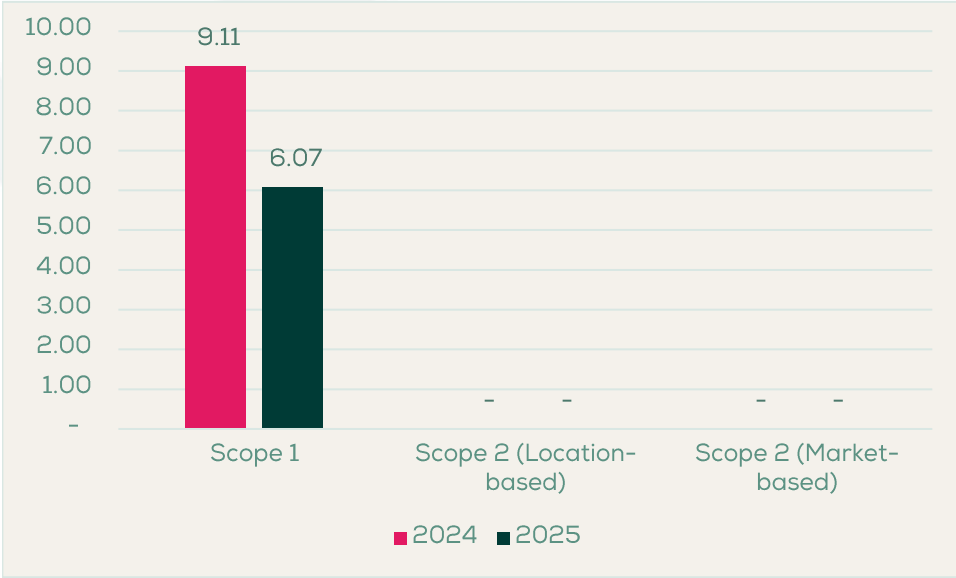
1. Expansion of business operations (real activity growth)

In 2025, Nualtra experienced an expansion in operational activity, which led to a higher level of indirect emissions across its value chain. This growth resulted in:

- Increased procurement volumes and supplier engagement
- Greater logistics, distribution, and third-party services associated with delivering products and services
- Higher levels of employee activity linked to commuting, and home working

These changes are reflected predominantly in Scope 3, which captures emissions occurring outside Nualtra's direct operational control but driven by business demand.

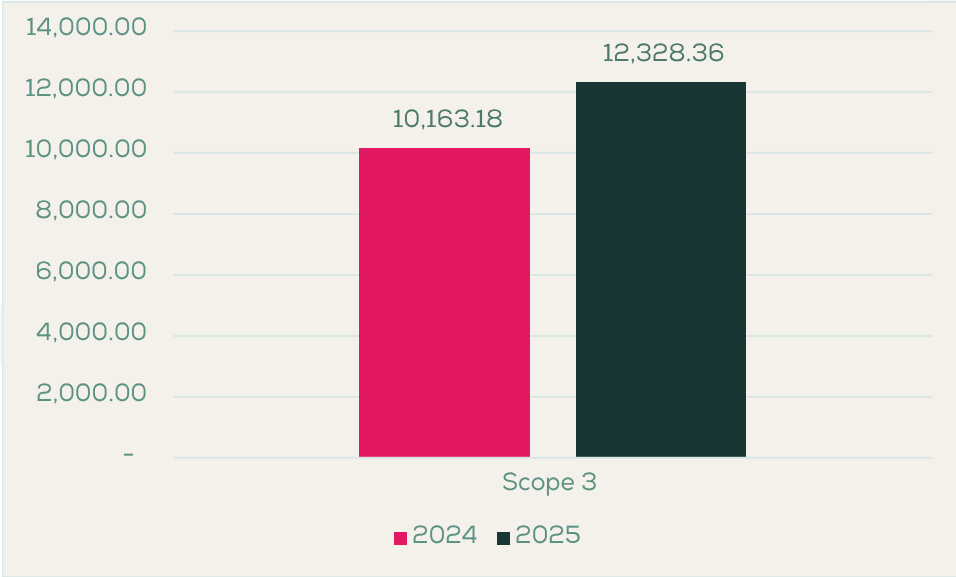
Importantly, this increase is consistent with business growth and does not indicate reduced carbon efficiency per unit of activity.



2. Improved Scope 3 data quality and coverage

A significant contributor to the year-on-year increase in Scope 3 emissions is the improvement in data quality, coverage, and methodological robustness in 2025. Compared to 2024, the 2025 footprint benefits from:

- Inclusion of additional Scope 3 categories that were previously estimated at a high level or excluded due to data gaps
- Improved supplier data capture, including more complete spend, activity, or supplier-specific information
- Replacement of high-level assumptions with more granular activity-based or category-specific emission factors
- Improved internal processes for collecting travel, logistics, and employee activity data



As a result, the 2025 footprint represents a more complete and accurate reflection of Nualtra's value-chain emissions, rather than a like-for-like increase in underlying emissions.

Nualtra's Unique Carbon Intensity Metric

KgCO2e / Full Serving of Product

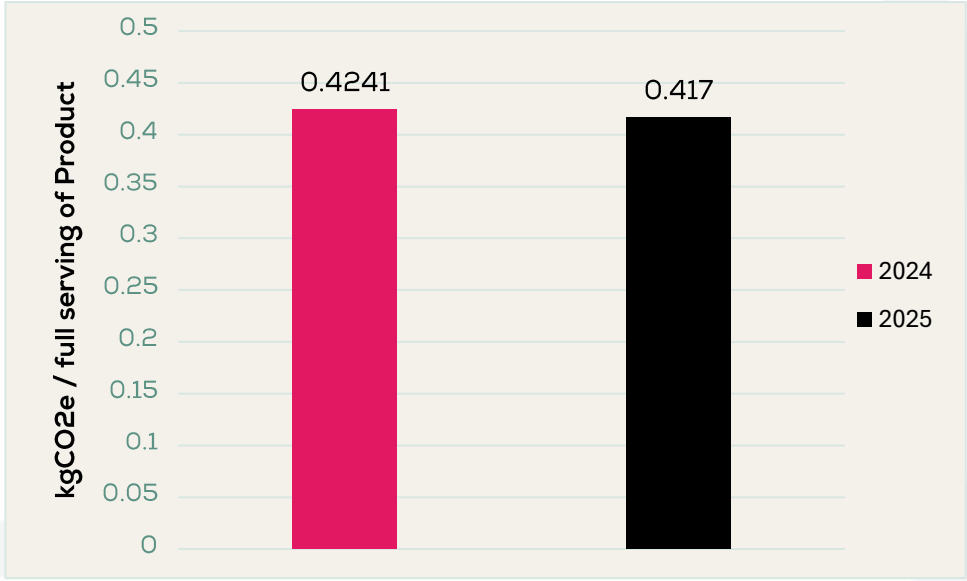
What are Carbon Intensity Metrics
Carbon Intensity Metrics refers to emissions attributed to a facet of an organisation's operations.

Calculated by dividing the total emissions of an organisation with a particular metric of operation - in Nualtra's case, this metric is a 'full serving of Product'.

Why use Carbon Intensity Metrics
We can appreciate that as Nualtra's operations grow, their Carbon Footprint will also increase in size - due to the increase in operations and capacity.

Intensity Metrics are used as a way of comparing carbon efficiency year on year despite this increase in operations.
Carbon intensity gives context to total emissions by relating those emissions to a tangible product or unit.

Genuine improvement despite operational growth
As you can see from the graph to the right, over the past two years, Nualtra's Carbon Intensity per full serving of Product has significantly reduced.



Our reduction targets

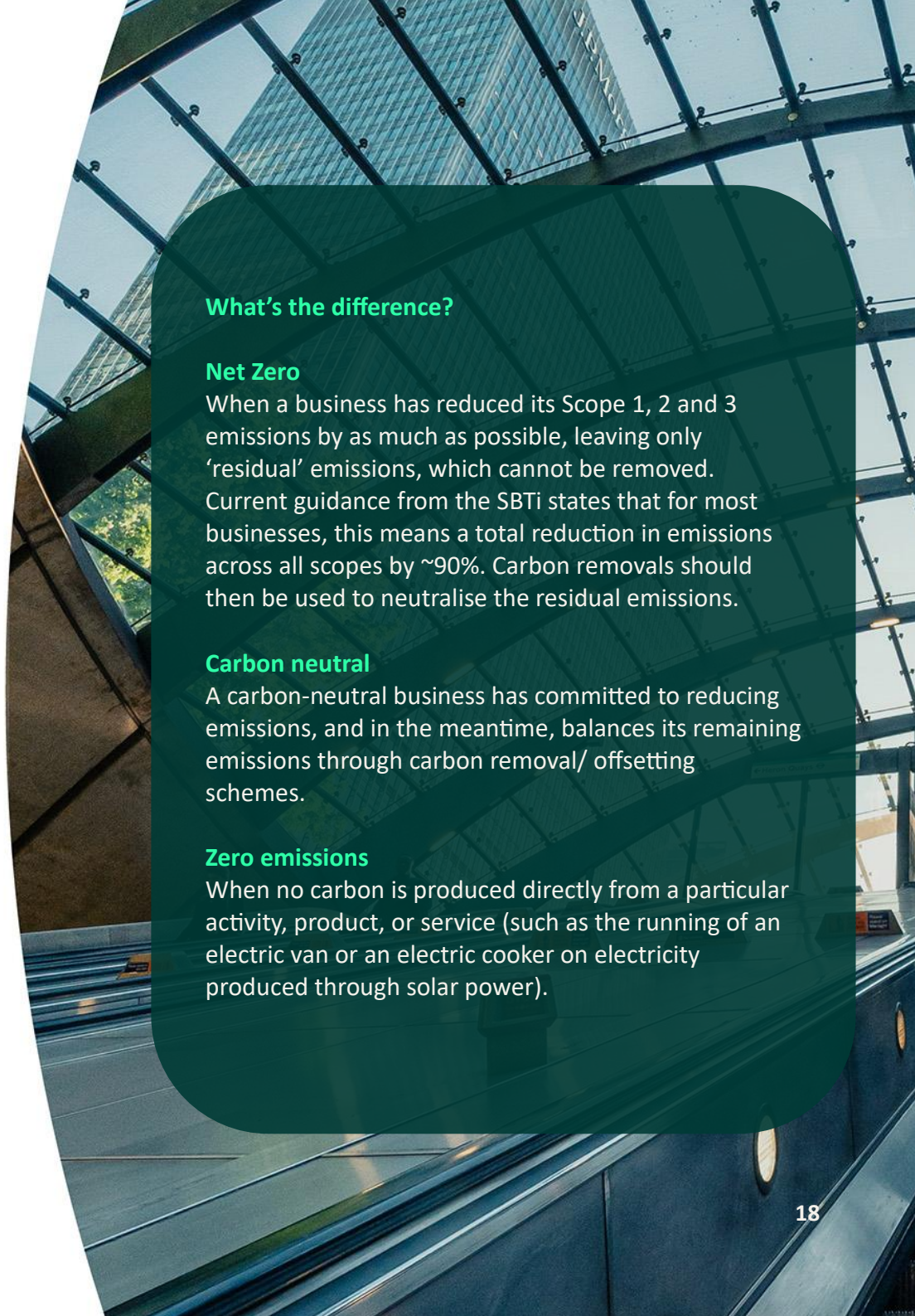
What does Net Zero mean?

To achieve Net Zero, we will be aiming to reduce emissions in line with guidance from the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi).

SBTs are greenhouse gas reduction goals set by organisations. They are defined as “science-based” when they align with the scale of reductions required to keep global temperature increases well below 2°C, and ideally below the 1.5°C agreed upon in the Paris Agreement, compared to pre-industrial temperatures. SBTs provide organisations with pathways to sustainable transformational change to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

At this stage, we have chosen to work to have our targets formally verified with the Science Based Target initiative. As our operations have FLAG (Forest Land and Agriculture) related emissions, we first need to gain a greater understanding of our Value Chain in order to set SBTi aligned targets based on primary data .

In the interim however, we have created a Commitment Letter with the SBTi for our Near-Term Targets, to show our intent in this verification.



What’s the difference?

Net Zero
When a business has reduced its Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by as much as possible, leaving only ‘residual’ emissions, which cannot be removed. Current guidance from the SBTi states that for most businesses, this means a total reduction in emissions across all scopes by ~90%. Carbon removals should then be used to neutralise the residual emissions.

Carbon neutral
A carbon-neutral business has committed to reducing emissions, and in the meantime, balances its remaining emissions through carbon removal/ offsetting schemes.

Zero emissions
When no carbon is produced directly from a particular activity, product, or service (such as the running of an electric van or an electric cooker on electricity produced through solar power).

Our Targets.

We have set the following near-term targets*, against which we will be measuring our progress:

- **Reduce Scope 1 emissions by 100% by 2030**
- **Maintain Scope 2 emissions at 0**
- **Reduce Scope 3 emissions by 21% by 2030**
- **Reach Net Zero across all scopes by 2050**

These targets will keep us on track to meet the below long-term targets:

- **Reduce Scope 1 emissions by at least 90% by 2050.**
- **Reduce Scope 3 emissions by at least 90% by 2050.**
- **Offset any residual emissions annually from 2050.**

NB Targets will be reviewed and possibly amended following any significant changes to our business, the release of any new guidance from the SBTi and as standard every five years.

Progress

Scope 1 and Scope 2

- Nualtra's Scope 1 emissions are currently below the interim target level, indicating positive progress toward the 2030 commitment to fully eliminate Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This reduction reflects effective operational controls, improved energy and fuel efficiency for company vehicles, and early actions within areas under direct organisational control.
- Scope 2 emissions are currently reported as not material. As Nualtra's energy use profile evolves, Scope 2 will continue to be monitored to ensure alignment with the 2030 zero-emissions objective.

Overall, performance in Scopes 1 and 2 demonstrates that near-term decarbonisation is achievable where direct control exists, providing a strong foundation for the longer-term Net Zero pathway.

Scope 3

- Nualtra's Scope 3 emissions currently exceed the 2030 target level, reflecting the complexity and scale of emissions occurring across the value chain. This gap should be interpreted in context:
- Scope 3 emissions are strongly influenced by business growth, procurement volumes, logistics, and third-party activities.
- The most recent inventory incorporates expanded category coverage and improved data quality, resulting in a more complete and transparent assessment of value-chain emissions.
- As a result, current Scope 3 emissions are not directly comparable to earlier estimates, and the reported increase represents improved measurement rather than a reversal of decarbonisation intent.
- Reaching the 2030 Scope 3 reduction target will require structural changes across Nualtra's value chain, including supplier engagement, procurement strategy shifts, logistics optimisation, and changes in product and service delivery models.

What this means for the Net Zero pathway

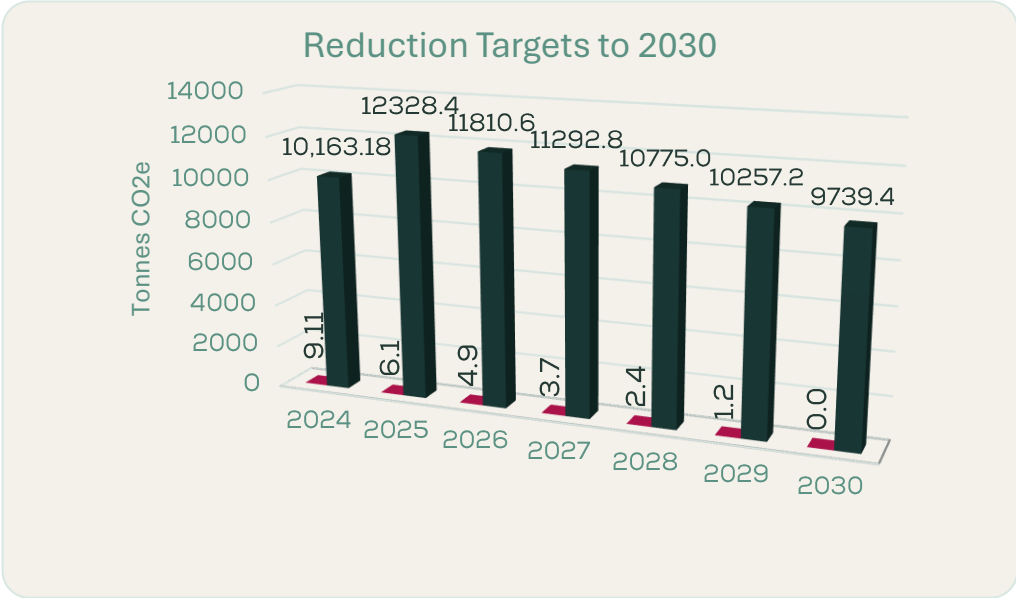
- Short term: Nualtra is on track for Scopes 1 and 2, demonstrating early leadership in areas under direct control.
- Medium term: Scope 3 remains the most material and challenging area and is the primary focus of the next phase of the Net Zero strategy.

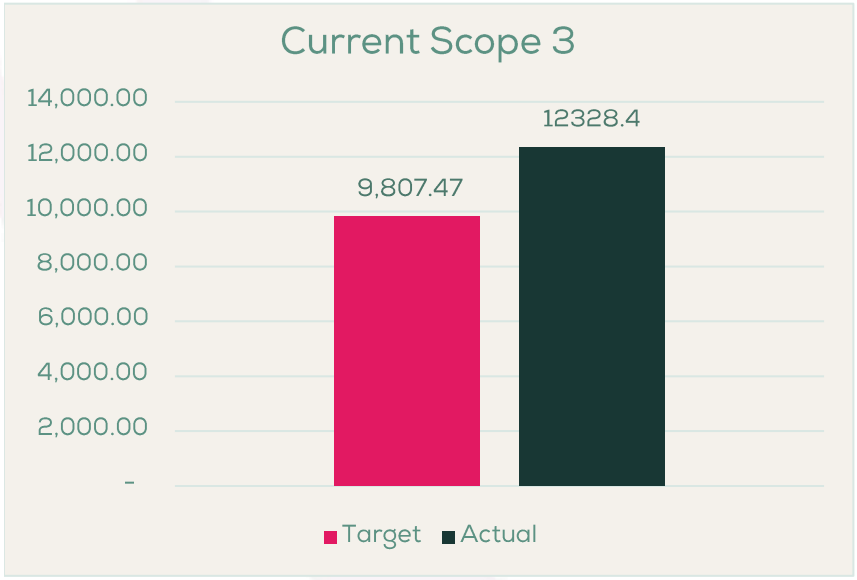
Forward-looking commitment

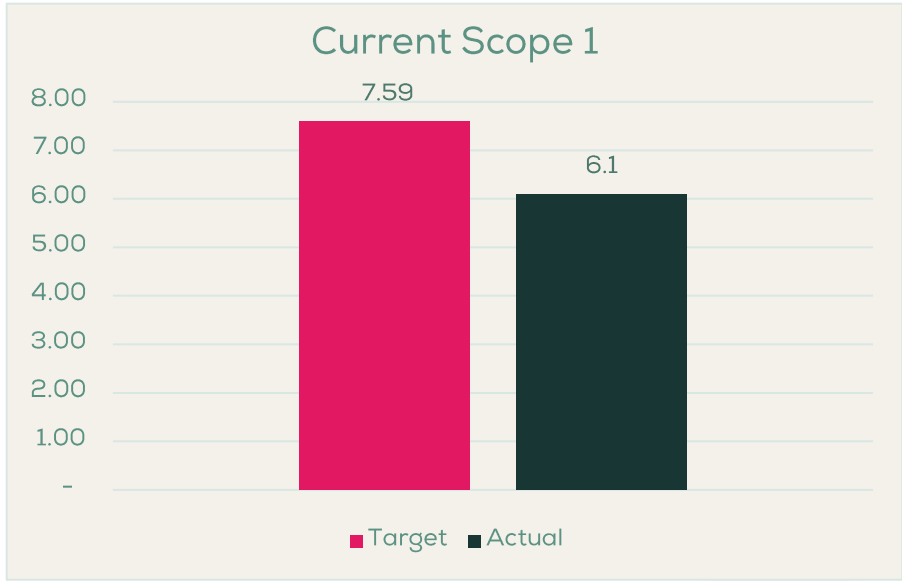
Nualtra will continue to:

- Improve Scope 3 data granularity and consistency
- Track both absolute emissions and intensity metrics to account for business growth
- Integrate emissions considerations into procurement, supplier engagement, and operational decision-making
- Review interim targets as data maturity improves, ensuring alignment with best practice and long-term Net Zero ambition

Targeted annual reduction







Emissions reduction pathway to 2030

Nualtra has developed a defined annual emissions reduction pathway aligned with its Net Zero commitments, using 2024 as the baseline year. This pathway sets out the scale and pace of reductions required each year to meet the 2030 targets for Scopes 1, 2 and 3.

Scope 1 and Scope 2

- Nualtra has committed to reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 100% by 2030. Based on a 2024 Scope 1 baseline of 9.1 tCO_2e, this requires a linear annual reduction of approximately 1.5 tCO_2e per year between 2024 and 2030.
- This reduction pathway reflects the fact that Scope 1 emissions are under Nualtra's direct operational control and can be addressed through targeted efficiency measures, fuel switching, and operational optimisation. Scope 2 emissions are currently not material and are expected to remain at zero over the pathway period.

Scope 3

- Scope 3 emissions represent the majority of Nualtra's total footprint and are therefore the primary driver of the Net Zero pathway. Nualtra has committed to reducing Scope 3 emissions by 21% by 2030, from a 2024 baseline of 10,163.2 tCO_2e to a target level of 8,028.9 tCO_2e.
- To achieve this, Nualtra must deliver an average reduction of approximately 356 tCO_2e per year between 2024 and 2030. This is equivalent to an average annual reduction of around 3.5% on a linear basis, or approximately 3.9% per year on a compounded basis.
- Given the indirect nature of Scope 3 emissions, this reduction will be driven by sustained action across procurement, supplier engagement, logistics optimisation, travel reduction, and changes in ways of working.

Overall reduction trajectory

- Across all scopes combined, Nualtra's total emissions are projected to reduce from 10,172.3 tCO_2e in 2024 to 8,028.9 tCO_2e by 2030, representing a total reduction of 2,143.4 tCO_2e over the period.
- This equates to an average annual reduction of approximately 357 tCO_2e per year, with the vast majority of reductions expected to come from Scope 3 activities, supported by the full elimination of Scope 1 emissions by 2030.

This annual reduction pathway provides:

- A clear benchmark for tracking year-on-year progress
- A transparent link between long-term Net Zero commitments and short-term action
- A practical framework for prioritising reduction initiatives in the most material emissions categories
- Nualtra will review this pathway regularly to ensure it remains aligned with business growth, data quality improvements, and evolving best practice, while maintaining a clear line of sight to its 2030 and 2050 Net Zero goals.

Reducing our emissions



Site Energy Use.

As our current utilities are reported under upstream leased assets, we have very limited oversight over our utilities.
Our two main priorities over the next year will be to improve data quality (collecting kWh gas and electricity consumption data or meter readings) and to inquire about switching to renewable energy tariffs from gas.

We will also complete a self-energy audit, using a tool such as Business Energy Scotland's Energy Audit Checklist, to identify any actions that we could implement to reduce our actual energy consumption across our offices, such as upgrading equipment and changing usage patterns.

We also plan to increase staff awareness around energy-saving behaviours and explore the potential of smart technology to help monitor and optimise our energy consumption in real time.

We are also committed to considering the compatibility of any new premises with our sustainability strategy.

Transport & Homeworking.

Company Vehicles

We currently have two company vehicles, which make up 0.25% of our total footprint. To reduce these emissions, we will need to electrify our fleet over time. We will also consider switching these to a hybrid or electric vehicle.

Business Travel

Our business travel emissions made up 1% of our total footprint this reporting year at 123.6 tCO_2e. We are currently measuring some of these emissions using spend, and so one of our priorities for the year ahead is to collect better data through our expenses system. This will improve the accuracy of future measurements and give us better insight into reduction opportunities. To reduce emissions, we will look to add clauses surrounding transport and hotel sustainability to our travel policy, and encourage staff to travel via low-emission modes through initiatives such as preferential mileage reimbursement rates.

Commuting and Homeworking

Our commuting and homeworking emissions make up 0.8% of our total footprint. To reduce our commuting emissions, we will be looking to implement measures that will support and encourage staff to commute via low-emission modes. Off the back of recommendations last year, Nualtra have created and implemented an EV salary sacrifice scheme and are looking to engage their employees further to improve uptake.

In our next commuting survey, we will also ask employees about their home renewable energy tariffs to improve homeworking calculations. We will also consider ways we can influence staff to switch, such as sharing information about how to check your tariff and also considering the implementation of a home renewable energy project salary sacrifice scheme.



Procurement.

The procurement of goods and services is our most carbon-intensive activity, making up 84% of our total measured emissions in 2024. As our purchased goods and services emissions are essentially our suppliers' and contractors' emissions, we need to ensure that we are purchasing from suppliers that align with our sustainability goals.

We will first review our current procurement processes and consider how we can embed sustainability into already established procedures. We can begin this by embedding simple sustainability-related questions into our pre-qualification questionnaire, such as:

- Has your business completed an assessment of its carbon emissions?
- Has your business set carbon reduction targets?
- Does your business have an approved carbon reduction plan/strategy?

Once we have a way to collect information surrounding a supplier's credentials (such as the above), we can create a scoring matrix and begin considering minimum requirements and improvement targets. We will need to work closely with employees working on procurement and ensure they have the relevant training and resources to implement this action.

As well as collecting information in this way, we will also look to collect emissions data from our largest suppliers for use in the footprint. We would do this by identifying our largest supplier annually by spend, checking if the information required has been publicly disclosed and if not, using a survey to collect the data.

We will also improve the information available for our capital purchases, ensuring we are able to provide the date of purchase, make, model, and cost for all capital purchases made within a given period. This could be done via an asset register or within our accounts by giving detailed line item descriptions.



Addressing supply chain emissions.

Nualtra's scope 3 Material Products, Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods emissions are made up of our suppliers' emissions.

Integrating supply chain data

If we are to reach Net Zero, we will need to work with businesses with similar targets and be able to track emissions and reductions. To do this we will need to establish a supplier emissions reporting system by:

1. Updating existing procurement policies and developing evaluation processes.
2. Engaging suppliers to communicate our ambitions and intent.
3. Annual supplier surveying and assessment against sustainability criteria.

Supplementary to the core principals outlined above our understanding of supply chain emissions, supplier reporting readiness and engagement with sustainability related disclosures can be supported through:

- **Desk-based study**: Regular manual collation of supplier emissions data using public disclosures.
- **Sustainability Ratings:** Roll out of sustainability criteria into new supplier/tender decision processes.
- **Target / KPI Setting**: Incorporation of emissions reporting into new contract requirements and/or performance assessment.
- **Partnerships:** Working with engaged suppliers to find mutually beneficial solutions and produce best practise case studies.



Transportation & Distribution.

Upstream and downstream transportation and distribution are the second-highest emissions source for Nualtra. Current reported emissions primarily reflect courier and delivery services, as the majority of purchased goods emissions are calculated using a spend-based methodology.

1. Data quality and emissions visibility

- Improve separation of logistics-related spend from general purchased goods to enhance emissions attribution.
- Engage courier and logistics providers to obtain activity-based data (distance, weight, mode) where feasible.
- Progressively reduce reliance on spend-based proxies for logistics emissions as data maturity improves.

2. Courier and last-mile delivery optimisation

- Consolidate shipments to reduce delivery frequency and last-mile emissions.
- Prioritise logistics providers offering low-emission delivery options (e.g. electric or hybrid fleets).
- Reduce time-critical and ad-hoc shipments where operationally possible.

3. Supplier and logistics partner engagement

- Request information on logistics providers' decarbonisation plans, fleet efficiency, and fuel transition strategies.
- Prefer suppliers with Net Zero commitments, science-based targets, or credible transition plans, where commercially viable.
- Embed emissions reporting expectations into logistics procurement discussions over time.

4. Transport mode and route optimisation

- Avoid air freight where feasible, favouring lower-carbon transport modes such as road or sea.
- Review routing and distribution strategies to minimise unnecessary transport distances.
- Align logistics planning with operational and customer delivery requirements.

5. Integration into wider supply chain decisions

- Consider logistics emissions in supplier selection, product design, and packaging optimisation initiatives.
- Explore opportunities to reduce transport intensity through supply chain localisation where feasible.

Monitoring and next steps

- Develop logistics-specific intensity metrics (e.g. emissions per shipment) as data improves.
- Track year-on-year performance and refine actions accordingly.
- Integrate logistics actions into Nualtra's broader Net Zero roadmap.

Embedding sustainability into our culture.

We are responsible for maintaining positive relationships with our stakeholders – whether that's our team members, clients, partners, or our local community. We are proud to be surrounded by so many brilliant and committed individuals, all focused on tackling the climate crisis and ensuring a better future for us all. As an organisation, we aim to inspire positive change in every area of our work.



Building a sustainable workforce
We have provided Carbon Literacy Training to all Nualtra sites and became a Bronze certified Carbon Literate Organisation in February 2026.

Communication and reporting
Public and available on Nualtra's website:
• Annual Net Zero report done by Positive Planet which will cover our carbon footprint and broader Net Zero strategy.
• Nualtra's Sustainability Policy which will be reviewed every 6 months and reflect our company approach and shorter-term initiatives.
Internal employee engagement:
• Quarterly company-wide meetings to update on sustainability goals and progress.

By implementing the above actions, we hope to also reduce our utilities, business travel and commuting emissions by encouraging sustainable behaviours within our team.

Summary

Our Net Zero strategy can be summed up into three major steps:



1. Measure

We will measure our emissions each year and review our priorities for the year ahead each time. During this time, we will place a particular emphasis on gathering supplier-specific data from our suppliers.



2. Reduce

We've already outlined and actioned some short to medium term initiatives to continue working on this year. Using future measurements, we should be able to provide more insight into emissions hotspots as data quality improves.



3. Report and Monitor Progress

In the short to medium term, we will invest funds into our own operations to reduce emissions. Once we see we have reduced the emissions that we can control and influence (especially as we approach the original 90% emissions reduction target), we will commit to maintain and monitor our reduction progress.

Appendix

Appendix – Methodology.

How We Calculate a Carbon Footprint

Positive Planet's GHG emissions reports are carried out in accordance with the GHG Emissions Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard. Using the most widely recognised and used emission standard in the world ensures all measurements, calculations, and estimations are completed to the most regulated and accurate standards possible. Positive Planet was supplied information by Nualtra covering each of the emission sources included in the inventory, and the greenhouse gas emissions were calculated based on relevant emission factors. The provided data has been subject to high level review, but not verification to source.

Using the GHG Emissions Protocol Standard, business emissions are identified using three scopes of emissions. Seven Greenhouse Gases are calculated as part this emissions report, known as the seven Kyoto Protocol GHGs. These gases occur the most often as a result of business activities, with the highest Global Warming Potential.

Throughout this document Nualtra's emissions are reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e), which consolidates the different global warming potentials (GWP) of each gas. The GWP accounts for the variable potency and atmospheric lifetime of each GHG emitted and converts this to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide over a 100-year period.

Carbon Accounting Methodology Disclaimer

Carbon accounting guidance and emission factors provided by external bodies such as DESNZ/DEFRA and the GHG Protocol may be subject to change periodically due to improvements in data quality, calculation methods, and industry best practices. As these updates are outside Positive Planet's control, we may need to remeasure and restate emissions occasionally for previous years to ensure comparability and alignment with current standards, maintaining the accuracy of emissions data and the integrity of Net Zero targets.

Where this is necessary in the future, our approach will be to remeasure the base and penultimate years alongside the most recent measurement.