SunVit-D3®
VITAMINS • SUPPLEMENTS • HEALTH

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

SunVit-D3®
VITAMINS • SUPPLEMENTS • HEALTH

2023

ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared by

Eco Sourcing Hub
REDUCE COSTS, EMISSIONS & RISKS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Founded by David Allen, who is also founder of ADAllen Pharma, the parent company of SunVit-D3. He has played a fundamental role in the company's success, overseeing its assured progress from a national operation to a major international supplier. A fellow of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, where he has served as both vice president and treasurer, David has chaired a number of standing committees and is a leading voice for the enforcement of high professional standards within the industry.

At SunVit-D3 we put quality first. We source only the finest ingredients from verified suppliers within the UK. These ingredients are then manufactured into high grade supplements by our amazing team within their fully certified facilities. Before being dispatched, all our products are independently tested and verified for quality and food safety, so you can rest assured that when you buy from us, you're getting the best products on the market sealed and approved under the GMP
(Good Manufacturing Practice) label. All of us here within our family run business are extremely proud of our approved products which we believe keep you and your family in the best of health.

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The objective of this report is to communicate the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions with a focus on consistency, comparability, and completeness. It is designed for stakeholders interested in the greenhouse gas emissions inventory and associated reporting structure.

This report adheres to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards, specifically the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) and the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011). We've maintained credibility through adherence to Accounting Principles such as Relevance, Completeness, Consistency, Transparency, and Accuracy, using primary data wherever possible and a cautious approach when primary data was unavailable.
This report covers the period from
1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. The next iteration is expected to follow the same duration, with any deviations communicated upon publication.

ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARIES

The organisational boundaries for this report were determined using the consolidation based on the **operational control** approach, encompassing all emissions over which SunVit has operational control, regardless of financial control.

The company operates as a single entity with one shared headquarters, providing a comprehensive view of the overall environmental impact.

REPORTING BOUNDARIES

In this report 12 different sources of carbon emissions are considered, grouped in 4 blocks:

- **A. Direct** - Direct emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.

- ✓ **1. Mobile Combustion** - Emissions resulting from the combustion of fuels in company owned/controlled mobile combustion sources, however it is 0 as all the company's own vehicles are Electric.

- **B. Indirect**

- ✓ **2. Electricity** - Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling consumed by the reporting company.

- ✓ **2. Electricity** - Emissions resulting from the generation of electricity, purchased by the company.

- **C. Upstream** - Indirect emissions that occur in the value chain related to purchased goods & services.

- ✓ **3. Goods & Services** - Embedded emissions in purchased goods and services.

- ✓ **4. MAIN PRODUCTS** - Embedded emissions in purchased goods and services.

- ✓ **5. Energy Supply** - Embedded emissions in the purchase of fuels and energy in other activity categories

- ✓ **6. Transport Upstream** - Emissions related to the transport of goods upstream of the production process or any transport purchased by the company.

REPORTING BOUNDARIES

- **7. Waste** - Emissions related to the disposal and processing of waste generated in operations.
- **8. Business Travel** - Emissions related to transportation of employees for business-related activities.
- **9. Commuting** - Emissions related to commutes of employees in vehicles not under the control of the company.

D. Downstream - Indirect emissions that occur in the value chain related to sold goods & services.

- **10. Transport Downstream** - Emissions related to the transport of goods downstream of the production process not paid for by the company.
- **11. Use of Product** - Emissions related to energy use of the product during its planned lifetime.
- **12. End-of-life of Product** - Emissions related to the disposal of the sold product at the end of its planned lifetime.

This includes all relevant sources of greenhouse gas emissions. These were selected based on their relevance to the organisation's operations and/or their relative size in the total footprint.

THE EXCLUDED EMISSION

The excluded emission categories are listed below. All these sources are identified as not applicable or not significant for the current reporting objectives.

- Stationary Combustion: Estimated size of the emissions is too small. SunVit uses an electric boiler for heating.
- Fugitive Emissions Estimated size of the emissions is too small.
- Capital Goods: All purchased goods covered under Purchased goods and services.
- Upstream and Downstream Leased Assets: SunVit doesn't lease or lease out assets.
- Processing Of Sold Products: SunVit has no source of emission.
- Franchises SunVit has no source of emission.
- Investments SunVit has no source of emission.

QUANTIFIED GHG INVENTORY

In the reporting period Y-2023 the total emissions for the reporting organisation add up to **263 tCO2e.**

The greenhouse gas emissions are expressed as tonnes of CO2-equivalent.

See the full table of the Quantified Greenhouse Gas Inventory attached to the report.

METHODOLOGIES FOR THE COLLECTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF DATA

The emissions summary reflects the consolidation of emissions data according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards. These being the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) and the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011).

THE REPORTED GHG ARE AGGREGATED INTO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORY GROUPS AT THE ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL.

The reported GHG are aggregated into the following category groups at the organisational level.

SCOPE 1 - DIRECT EMISSIONS FROM OPERATIONS.

SCOPE 2 - INDIRECT EMISSIONS FROM THE USE OF PURCHASED ELECTRICITY, STEAM, HEATING, AND COOLING.

SCOPE 3 - INDIRECT EMISSIONS IN THE VALUE CHAIN; FURTHER DIVIDED INTO UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM EMISSIONS.

Methodologies

> **CARBON OFFSETS ARE NOT REPORTED IN THIS REPORT, NOR HAVE THEY BEEN SUBTRACTED FROM THE TOTAL.**

REPORTED GHG AND GWP

The following greenhouse gases are included in the analysis: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

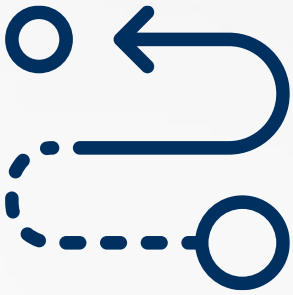
Emissions from these greenhouse gases are expressed in CO2-equivalent (CO2e) based on their global warming potential over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP100). The Global Warming Potential (GWP) values are based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Assessment Report (AR4, AR5 or AR6), in accordance with the methodological choices of the emission factor publishers used in this report.

The split of the GHG emissions inventory into the individual contributions of each GHG (group) can be found in Appendix III. Activities for which a further split in greenhouse gasses is not known, are reported under the CO2e*-column.

The emission factors for aviation were extended to include the additional effects of radiative forcing through the emission of gases and aerosols and changing cloud abundance. For this a central estimate for a multiplier to the GWP100 figure is used. This estimate tries to reflect the additional effect based on the best available scientific evidence, while being consistent with UNFCCC reporting convention. The total emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method. Travel emissions in this report include the effects of radiative forcing for aviation.

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

APPROACH TO EMISSION FACTORS



For each activity the most relevant and localised emission factor possible has been selected, at the discretion of the reporter. Apart from locality and relevancy, other considerations were the availability of emission factors and consistency in the selection of emission factor publications throughout the document.

A full list of emission factor publications used in this report can be found in the table below:

Publisher	Publication Version	Publication Date	URL
Exiobase	3.8.2	21/10/2021	link
UK.gov	v2023 1.0	15/05/2023	link
Association of Issuing Bodies	2022 v1.0	26/05/2023	link

Each emission factor used in the calculation has an assigned validity period overlapping or partially overlapping with the application period of the reported activity. The validity period of emission factors is determined by its publication document[1].

[1] In case the application period of the activity overlaps with the validity period of more than one emission factor, the median data of the activity period is used to determine which factor to use. (example if an activity stretches from August 2021 to July 2022, the median date is 29/01/2022)

APPROACH TO BASE YEAR REPORTING:

The reporting period Y-2023 is the first GHG reporting period for SunVit and counts as the base year for the current and future reporting cycles.

UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT

For this report a qualitative assessment of uncertainty has been applied. Seen that the effectiveness of a quantitative assessment would be limited due to a general lack of accurate uncertainty data. The applicability of these quantitative assessments will be reviewed in each subsequent reporting period.

The emissions inventory provided in the consolidated statement carries some degree of uncertainty, which can be attributed to many causes. SunVit's commitment to transparency and accuracy in reporting its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is evident in the detailed uncertainty assessment provided.

Activity Group	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Uncertainty	Share of total emissions
Direct	1	-20% to +24%	<1%
Electricity	2.69	-20% to +24	1%
Upstream	253	-23% to +29%	98.8%
Downstream	2.6	-25% to +33%	1%
Total GHG emissions	260.2	-22% to +28%	100.0%

REVIEW, INTERNAL AUDIT AND IMPROVEMENT

This emission inventory for reporting period has been compiled with highest attention for completeness and correctness.

Carbon Footprint analyses

The detailed analysis of SunVit's CO2 emissions across various components of its operations reveals the important insights into where SunVit can enhance its sustainability efforts, offering a clear path towards a greener future.

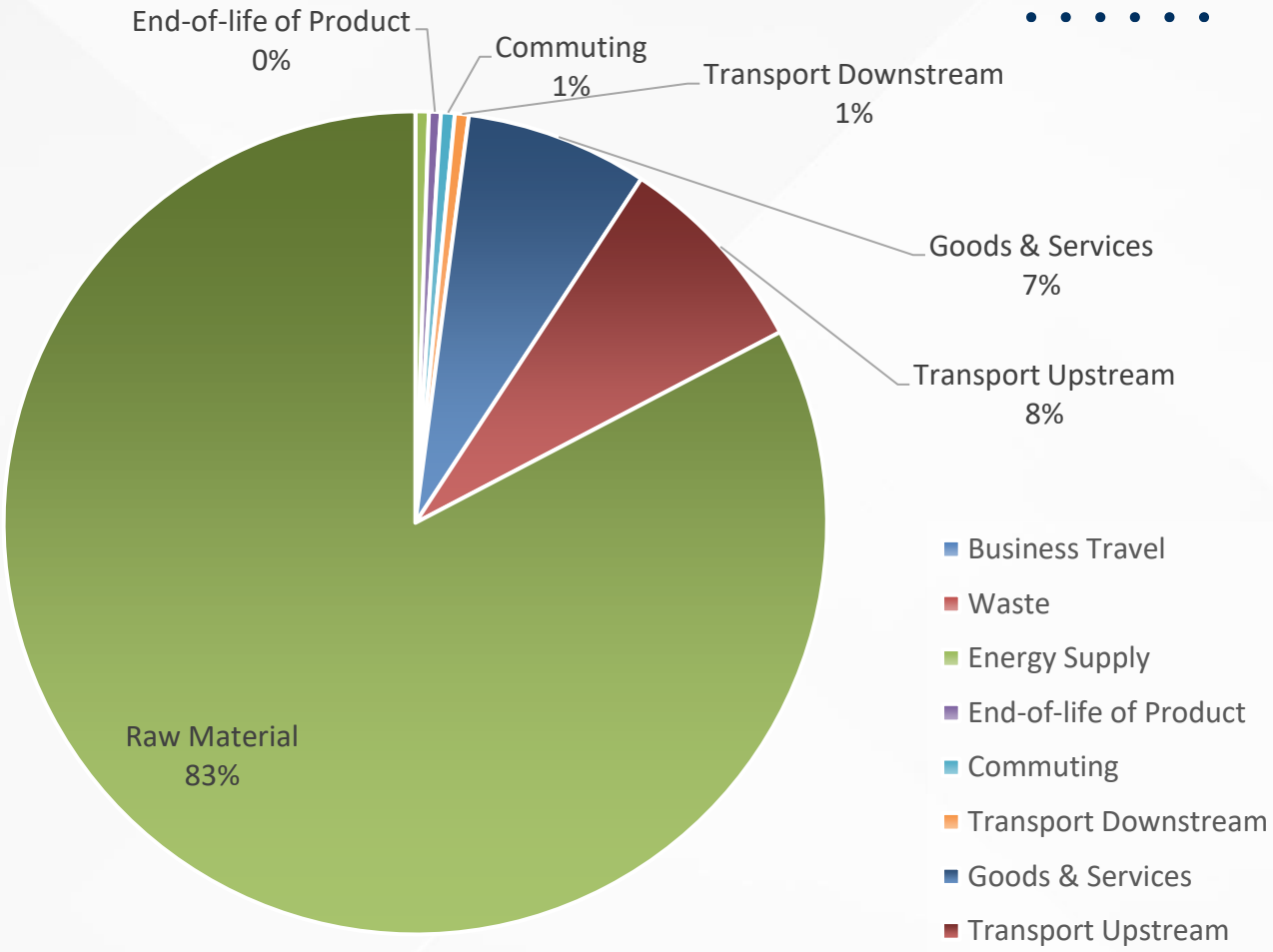
The analysis highlights that raw materials account for the largest share of SunVit's CO2e emissions, representing 80% of the total CO2e. This significant percentage presents a great opportunity for improvement. By focusing on collecting supplier data to improve the quality of the analyses and then work with suppliers to reduce their carbon footprint, SunVit can make substantial progress.

Transport, both upstream and downstream, plays a notable role in the emissions profile. Transport upstream contributes 8% of the total emissions, highlighting the potential for significant reductions through supply chain optimisation and the adoption of greener transport solutions.

Goods and services account for 7 % of the total emissions. This sector includes the emissions from the procurement of necessary goods and services. By improving operational efficiency and adopting more sustainable practices, SunVit can achieve notable reductions in this area.

By targeting these key areas, SunVit can significantly reduce its CO2e emissions, align with sustainability goals, and set a positive example of environmental responsibility in the industry.

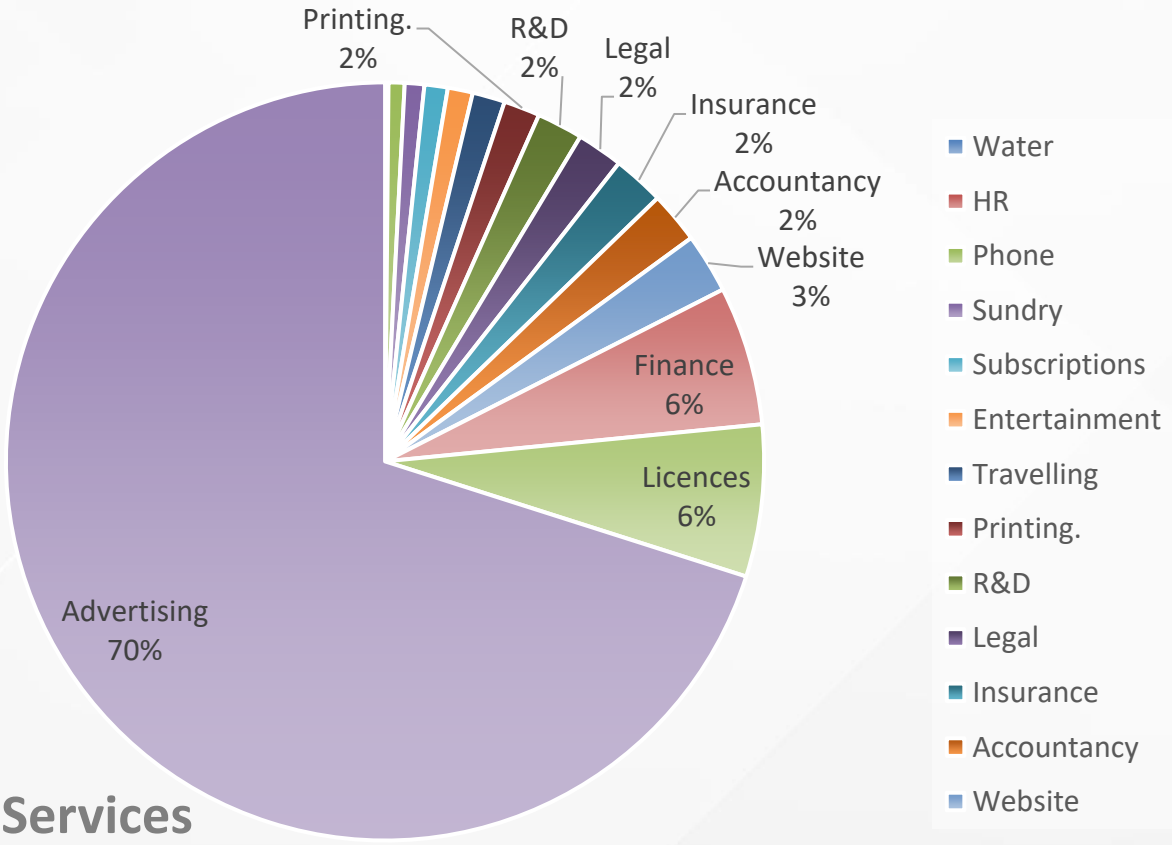
The journey towards sustainability is an opportunity to innovate, improve, and lead the way in creating a better, greener future.



In Good and Services Category, we found that Advertising is the largest source, with 12,903 kg of CO2e emissions, highlighting its significant impact. Licences (1,192 kg CO2e) and finance (1,092 kg CO2e) also contribute notably to emissions.

The website (468 kg CO2e), accountancy (403 kg CO2e), and insurance (403 kg CO2e) are substantial sources of emissions, reflecting the environmental footprint of digital and professional services.
Legal services and R&D each contribute around 361-362 kg of CO2e emissions, balancing compliance needs with innovation efforts.

Emission Category	Scope	All GHG (tCO_2e)
Scope 1 - Direct Emissions from operations		<1
Mobile Combustion	Scope 1	0.6
Scope 2 - Indirect Emissions from electricity consumption		2.69
Purchased electricity - market based	Scope 2	2.69
Purchased electricity - location based	Scope 2	1.4
Scope 3 - Indirect Emissions in the value chain - Upstream		256.9
Purchased goods and services	Scope 3	231
Fuel- and energy-related activities	Scope 3	1.3
Upstream transportation and distribution	Scope 3	20.8
Waste generated in operations	Scope 3	<0.2
Business travel	Scope 3	<0.1
Employee commuting	Scope 3	1.4
Scope 3 - Indirect Emissions in the value chain - Downstream		7
Downstream transportation and distribution	Scope 3	1.4
End-of-life treatment of sold products	Scope 3	1.2
Total GHG emissions		260



Goods & Services

Activity Category	Keyword	sum(Emissions [KGCO$_2$e])	
Mobile Combustion	B D Car	567	567
Electricity	2023 Sun Vit recharge	2695	2695
Business Travel	Train	1	1
Waste	Waste	11	11
Energy Supply	Energy Supply	1337	1337
End-of-life of Product	End-of-life of Product	1200	1200
Commuting	Commuting	1391	1391
Transport Downstream	B2C Delivery	366	1406
Transport Downstream	B2B Delivery	1040	
Goods & Services	Water	5	18410
	HR	22	
	Phone	126	
	Sundry	153	
	Subscriptions	183	
	Entertainment	196	
	Travelling	256	
	Printing.	285	
	R&D	361	
	Legal	362	
	Insurance	403	
	Accountancy	403	
	Website	468	
	Finance	1092	
	Licences	1192	
	Advertising	12903	
Transport Upstream	Air	3449	20763
Transport Upstream	Road	7755	
Transport Upstream	Outsourced Storage	9559	
Raw Material	Raw Material	212416	212416
Total		260197	260197

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