Wockhardt UK

Carbon Reduction Plan [2024 Data]

April 2025

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Quality Control Page

Wockhardt UK Carbon Reduction Plan

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We would like to take this opportunity to thank Wockhardt UK and its employees for the preparation of this report

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Cabinet Office

CARBON REDUCTION PLAN GUIDANCE

Notes for Completion

Where an In-Scope Organisation has determined that the measure applies to the procurement, suppliers wishing to bid for that contract are required at the selection stage to submit a Carbon Reduction Plan which details their organisational carbon footprint and confirms their commitment to achieving Net Zero by 2050.

Carbon Reduction Plans are to be completed by the bidding supplier[1] and must meet the reporting requirements set out in supporting guidance, and include the supplier's current carbon footprint and its commitment to reducing emissions to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050.

The CRP should be specific to the bidding entity, or, provided certain criteria are met, may cover the bidding entity and its parent organisation. In order to ensure the CRP remains relevant, a Carbon Reduction Plan covering the bidding entity and its parent organisation is only permissible where the detailed requirements of the CRP are met in full, as set out in the Technical Standard[2] and Guidance[3], and all of the following criteria are met:

- The bidding entity is wholly owned by the parent;
- The commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 for UK operations is set out in the CRP for the parent and is supported and adopted by the bidding entity, demonstrated by the inclusion in the CRP of a statement that this will apply to the bidding entity;
- The environmental measures set out are stated to be able to be applied by the bidding entity when performing the relevant contract; and
- The CRP is published on the bidding entity's website.

Bidding entities must take steps to ensure they have their own CRP as soon as reasonably practicable and should note that the ability to rely on a parent organisation's Carbon Reduction Plan may only be a temporary measure under this selection criterion.
The Carbon Reduction Plan should be updated regularly (at least annually) and published and clearly signposted on the supplier's UK website. It should be approved by a director (or equivalent senior leadership) within the supplier's organisation to demonstrate a clear commitment to emissions reduction at the highest level. Suppliers may wish to adopt the key objectives of the Carbon Reduction Plan within their strategic plans.

A template for the Carbon Reduction Plan is set out below. Please complete and publish your Carbon Reduction Plan in accordance with the reporting standard published alongside this PPN.

[1]Bidding supplier or 'bidding entity' means the organisation with whom the contracting authority will enter into a contract if it is successful.

[2]Technical Standard can be found at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/991625/PPN_0621_Technical_standard_for_the_Completion_of_Carbon_Reduction_Plans__2_.pdf

[3]Guidance can be found at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/991623/Guidance_on_adopting_and_applying_PPN_06_21___Selection_Criteria___3_.pdf

Carbon Reduction Plan Template

Supplier name: …Wockhardt UK……

Publication date: …April 2025…….....

Commitment to achieving Net Zero

Wockhardt UK (including all subsidiaries) are committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050.

Baseline Emissions Footprint

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

Baseline Year: 2021 (Scope 1 & 2) 2024 (Scope 3)	
Additional Details relating to the Baseline Emissions calculations.	
Scope 1 and 2 have a base year of 2021 – this takes into account operational changes associated with vaccination production processes. Scope 3 has a base year of 2024 but please note: some aspects of Scope 3 are subject to further development and checking with additional categories and operational areas	
Baseline year emissions:	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	**1739.6 (2021)**
Scope 2	**1807.43 (2021)**
Scope 3 **(Included Sources)**	**24596.94 (2024)**
Total Emissions	**28143.97**

Current Emissions Reporting

Reporting Year: 2024	
EMISSIONS	**TOTAL (tCO_2e)**
Scope 1	**1801.11**
Scope 2	**47.75 (Additional accounting for Unit 10 operations)**
Scope 3 **(Included Sources)**	**24596.94 (Additional accounting for "Purchased Goods and Services", "Capital Goods", "Fuel and Energy-Related Activities" and "End of Life Treatment of Sold Products" from 2023 assessment)**
Total Emissions	**26445.8**

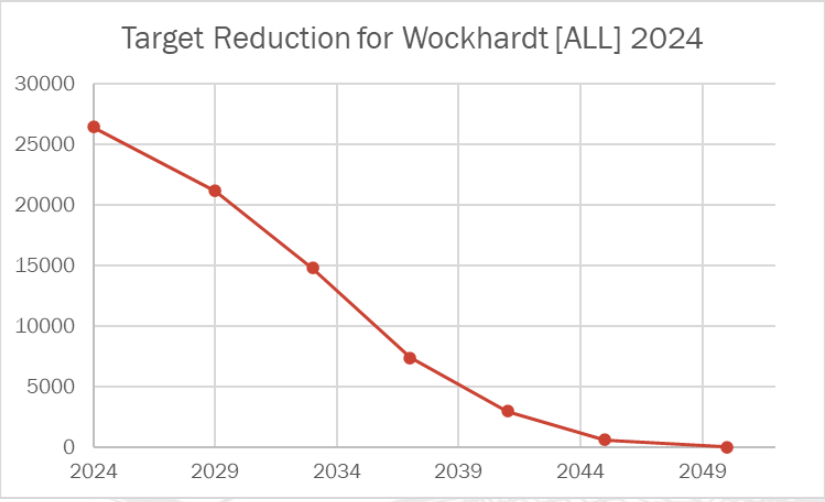
Emissions reduction targets

In order to continue our progress to achieving Net Zero, we have adopted the following carbon reduction targets.

We aim for a 30% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2026.

We project that total carbon emissions must decrease over the next five years to **15,867** tCO_2e by 20**29**. This is a total reduction of **40**%

Progress against these targets can be seen in the graph below:



Carbon Reduction Projects

Completed Carbon Reduction Initiatives

The following environmental management measures and projects have been completed or implemented since the 2021 (Scope 2) base year. The purchase of renewable energy certificates for Scope 2 emissions. The carbon emission reduction achieved by these schemes equate to 1807.4 tCO_2e, a 100%ge reduction against the 2021 base year for Scope 2 and the measures will be in effect when performing the contract. The 2024 calculation includes a new operating area not previously counted (Unit 10) and so there is an increase in Scope 2 emissions.

Use of renewable energy certificates has substantially reduced our Scope 2 emissions.

We have started the process of calculating all our Scope 3 emissions to identify where savings can be made. The next year will be spent checking and verifying the calculations made and ensuring coverage of Scope 3 emissions is comprehensive. We use monthly review of data and have senior management support for this important initiative.

We have an environmental management plan that includes key aspects such as switching off redundant equipment and mindful purchase of company vehicles.

In the future we hope to implement further measures such as:

Work on calculation of individual product carbon footprints is planned in keeping with the NHS target in place of 2028. This questionnaire response is included in our Carbon Reduction Plan that will be maintained to communicate savings and positive measures in place within Wockhardt UK.

One critical aspect we will be investigating immediately is the meter system that is in place for measuring our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Declaration and Sign Off

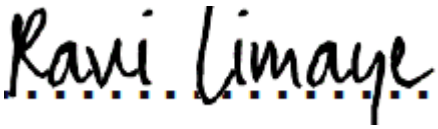
This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 06/21 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard[4] and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting[5].

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard[6].

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

Signed on behalf of the Supplier:



14th April 2025

[4] https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard
[5] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting
[6] https://ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard

Introduction

Carbon footprints are used to present carbon emissions associated with an organisation. This provides a basis for monitoring emissions in future and for tracking progress towards carbon reduction targets and identifying hotspots to focus mitigation initiatives.

A carbon footprint refers to the total greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organisation, event or product. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) of each greenhouse gas may be expressed in CO_2 equivalents, see Table 1. As noted within the table those gases with a high global warming potential can mean a small emission has a considerable impact. The GWP of a gas is its relative potential contribution to climate change over a 100-year period (where $CO_2 = 1$).

Table 1: The Global Warming Potential of the Greenhouse Gases

Kyoto Gas / Greenhouse Gas	GWP
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	1
Methane (CH_4)	25
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	298
Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6)	22,200
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	4,800-9,200
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	12-12,000

Carbon footprints are typically focused on direct and indirect emissions. Direct emissions arise from those sources that are **owned or controlled by** the organisation. These are differentiated from indirect emissions that still result due to the organisation's activities; however, the releases occur at sources owned or controlled by other entities. By convention, assessment is based on the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol (https://ghgprotocol.org/) that focuses on scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions as appropriate.

Scope 1

1. Stationary Combustion: direct GHG emissions from stationary combustion. Stationary fuel combustion emission sources are typically devices that combust solid, liquid or gaseous fuel.

2. Fugitive emissions: from refrigeration and air conditioning result from leakage and service over the operational life of the equipment and from disposal at the end of the useful life of the equipment. The leakage of refrigerant gas is a small but significant source of GHG emissions because of a high GWP associated with these GHGs.

3. Mobile Combustion Emissions: from owned or leased mobile sources (both on-road and non-road vehicles) that are within the company's inventory boundaries.

Scope 2

Emissions from Purchased Energy

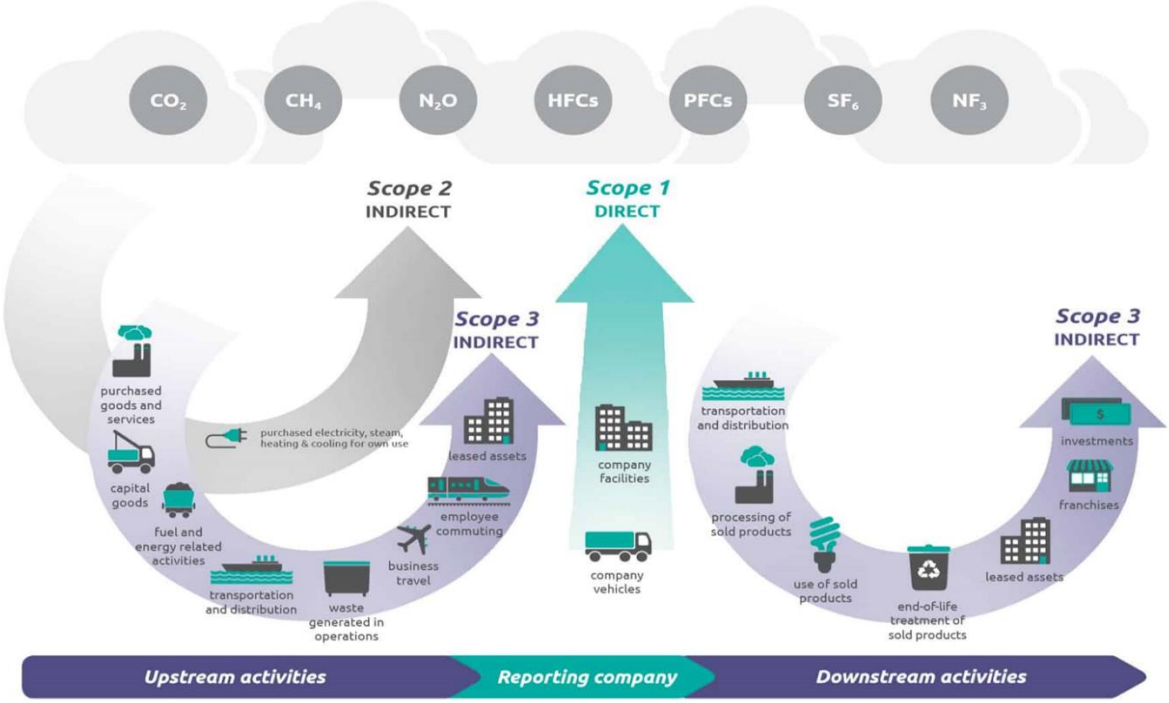
Scope 3

All Other Indirect Emissions from activities of the organisation, occurring from sources that they do not own or control. These are usually the greatest share of the carbon footprint, covering emissions associated with business travel, procurement, waste and water.

Scope 1 and 2 relate primarily to energy generation on and off site. Scope 3 is more complicated because it relates to all other activities. The GHG Protocol (available at: https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf) provides a template for

reporting on greenhouse gas emissions for the corporate sector. The following figure is a graphical representation of the Scopes covered and the coverage of direct and indirect issues.

Figure 1: Scope Representation



Emission Factors

The emission factors to use will have a direct impact on the carbon footprints. There are regularly new emission factors published due to changes in fields like fuel composition or efficiency of energy processes.

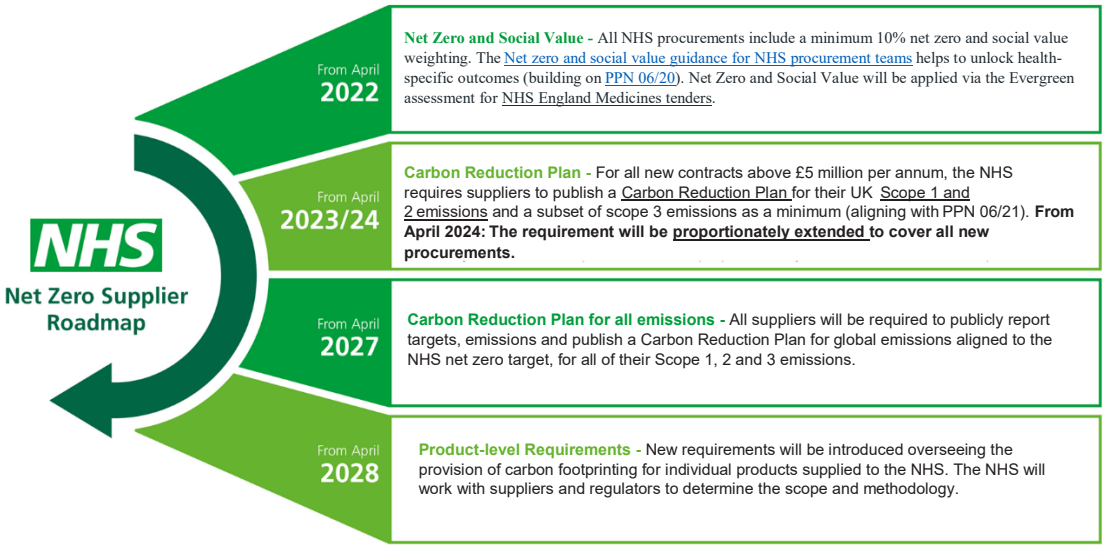
The common emission factor database is produced by Defra for organisation carbon footprints and updated every June (the latest from 2024 have been used in this assessment). The latest factors are available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2024.

To help Wockhardt calculation of Scope 3 emissions they also use the life cycle inventory database Ecoinvent (latest version 3 11) through their external carbon footprint verification consultancy.

Wockhardt Base Year Status

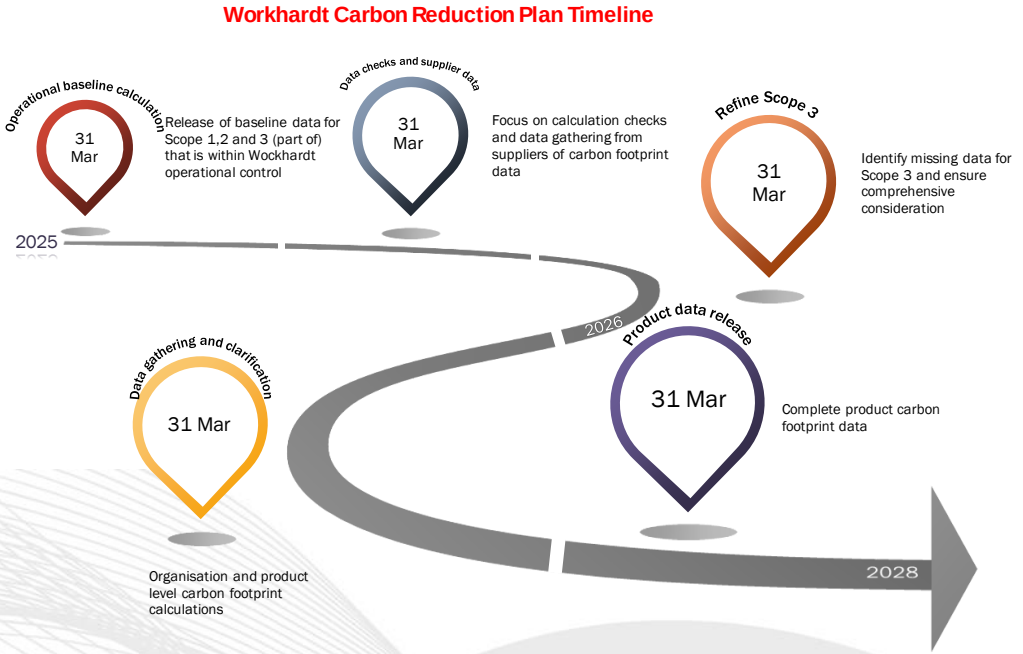
The NHS have committed to be net zero by 2040 for the emissions they control directly and net zero on all emissions by 2045 (including those embedded in the supply chain).

Figure 2: NHS Net Zero Supplier Roadmap



As a supplier to the NHS in the UK Wockhardt notes the need to be net zero for all emissions and this Carbon Reduction Plan document sets out where Wockhardt is in terms of its organisation carbon footprint and the path to meet the deadlines required of a key NHS supplier. The Net Zero Wockhardt Roadmap is included in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Wockhardt Net Zero Roadmap



In the appendices of this report we also include a summary of where Wockhardt meet expectations and requirements in relation to the Evergreen requirements.

Boundary of Assessment

Wockhardt UK is undertaking its operational carbon footprint based on operational control. Therefore, focus is on areas where Wockhardt has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies.

The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard includes some indication as to what should be included under Scope 3 but there is also a guidance document available titled "Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation: Guidance for the Pharmaceutical Industry" from October 2020 available at: https://pscinitiative.org/resource?resource=779 that identifies a total of 15 scope 3 categories Table 2 shows how these Scope 3 emissions have been considered by Wockhardt UK to date.

The guidance notes that ideally all categories should be calculated but some are more relevant and significant. Therefore a screening process was undertaken to ensure those of relevance to Wockhardt operations were considered and are recorded in Table 2. The screening process will be undertaken on an annual basis to ensure applicability of the calculations undertaken for Scope 3.

Table 2: Boundaries for the Pharmaceutical Industry for Scope 3

Key:

Included in assessment
Likely to be included in the future depending on data availability
Not relevant to Wockhardt UK operations

Current Status	Scope 3 Category	Definition
Calculated for the first time in 2024 report	PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES	Includes all upstream cradle-to-gate emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year.
Calculated for the first time in 2024 report - to be considered when capital goods are purchased in a year (of greater than 20k value)	CAPITAL GOODS	Includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company. Capital goods are final products that have an extended life and are used by the company to manufacture a product, provide a service, or sell, store, and deliver merchandise.
Included in Scope 1 calculations	FUEL AND ENERGY - RELATED ACTIVITIES	Includes the emissions of the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year.
Mileage calculations done	UPSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION	Includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in vehicles/facilities not owned or operated by the reporting company.
Waste data included	WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS	Includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste that is generated in the company's owned or controlled operations. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater. Only waste treatment in facilities owned or operated by third parties is included in scope 3.
Car and flights included (train to do in 2024)	BUSINESS TRAVEL	Includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircrafts, trains, buses, and passenger cars.
Initial calculation on averages	EMPLOYEE COMMUTING	Includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Emissions may arise from automobile travel, bus travel, rail travel, air travel (if any) or other modes of transportation.
Not applicable to Wockhardt UK at this time	UPSTREAM LEASED ASSETS	Includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the company and not already included in the company's scope 1 or scope 2 inventories.
Distribution hub and on initial consideration	DOWNSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION	Includes emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company between the company's operation and the end consumer, if not paid for by the reporting company, in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company. This has been completed on the basis of all products sold by Wockhardt

Not applicable to Wockhardt at this time	PROCESSING OF SOLD PRODUCTS	Includes emissions from processing of intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) after sale by the reporting company.
Not applicable to Wockhardt at this time	USE OF SOLD PRODUCTS	Includes emissions from the use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year. The scope 3 emissions from use of sold products include at least the scope 1 and 2 emissions of end users.
Calculated for the first time in 2024 report	END OF LIFE TREATMENT OF SOLD PRODUCTS	Includes emissions from the waste disposal and the treatment of all products sold by the reporting company at the end of their life, during the reporting year.
Not applicable to Wockhardt at this time	DOWNSTREAM LEASED ASSETS	This category is applicable to lessors, i.e. companies that receive payments from lessees. This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company, acting as lessor, and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2.
Not applicable to Wockhardt at this time	FRANCHISES	This category includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or scope 2. A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location.
Initial data has been collated but information specific to Wockhardt required for full consideration	INVESTMENTS	Includes emissions associated with the reporting company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. This category is mostly applicable to investors, i.e. companies that make an investment with the objective of making a profit, and companies that provide financial services.

We note that the NHS have also defined a minimum subset of Scope 3 categories detailed in Table 3 (information taken from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/60ba4d208fa8f57ce980b5b7/PPN_0621_Technical_standard_for_the_Completion_of_Carbon_Reduction_Plans__2_.pdf) The table therefore explains what data has been used for calculation of the Wockhardt UK Scope 3.

Please note: additional data has been added from the previous carbon reduction plan, including an operating area (Unit 10) and Scope 3 categories (Purchased Goods and Services; Capital Goods; Fuel and Energy-Related Activities; End of Life Treatment of Sold Products).

Table 3: NHS Scope 3 Categories

Scope 3 Category	Category Description	Minimum Boundary	Wockhardt Calculation
Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company) Transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year, including inbound logistics, outbound logistics (e.g., of sold products), and	The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of transportation and distribution providers that occur during use of vehicles and facilities (e.g., from energy use) *Optional: The life cycle emissions associated with manufacturing vehicles, facilities, or infrastructure*	Miles and km travelled by supplier goods Does not include sea freight – to be calculated in 2025

	transportation and distribution between a company's own facilities (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)		
Waste generated in operations	Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year (in facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)	The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of waste management suppliers that occur during disposal or treatment *Optional: Emissions from transportation of waste*	Data from all waste companies provided
Business travel	Transportation of employees for business related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company)	The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of transportation carriers that occur during use of vehicles (e.g., from energy use) *Optional: The life cycle emissions associated with manufacturing vehicles or infrastructure*	Company car Own car for business purposes Flights Hotels Train travel all included
Employee commuting	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company)	The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of employees and transportation providers that occur during use of vehicles (e.g., from energy use) *Optional: Emissions from employee teleworking*	Mileage calculated based on number of staff and distance travelled for a year
Downstream transportation and distribution	Transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company	The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of transportation providers, distributors, and retailers that occur during use of vehicles and facilities (e.g., from energy use) *Optional: The life cycle emissions associated with manufacturing vehicles, facilities, or infrastructure*	The total products sold have been calculated using assumptions to demonstrate transportation to final consumer

These have therefore been used in the "Results" section of the document to detail the base year work on these issues.

Scope 1 and 2 Assessment

Wockhardt has been calculating its energy usage in terms of Scope 1 and 2 since 2018. The base year considered for Scope 1 and 2 will be 2021(there is an additional Unit 10 operating area added in 2024). It is worth noting that there was an interruption to normal operating procedures during 2020 and then Covid vaccine production requirements were introduced from 2021.

Background

At present the information available is focused on the main site, there are 3 significant energy uses:

1. Production consisting of filling, inspecting and packaging of sterile injectable products.
2. Analytical laboratories where the incoming, intermediate and finished product testing of all products manufactured and distributed is performed.
3. Storage of raw material, intermediate and finished goods at specific temperatures frozen, chilled and room temperature.

The site has six separate buildings at the main site the significant energy use is considered to take place within building 4. Then at some reduced level buildings 3 and 5. Unit 10 has now been added to the data in 2024.

There are two significant utilities, mains natural gas and electricity. Natural gas is supplied directly to 2 and 4. Electricity is used in all six buildings, there is only the potential to sub meter building 5.

The rest of the facility is made up of a variety of office based departments that support the business in a number of ways.

The following are factors that are likely to impact upon energy usage:

1. Product mix
2. Down /Maintenance time
3. Working hours and shift patterns
4. Workforce numbers

The organisation now operates two business streams:

1. Vaccine
2. CP Hospital products
3. Contract Manufacturing

For the purposes of this report the vaccine production did not come into effect until 2021, although modifications to storage and work force began in 2020 which will have had some potential impact.

Changes in preparation for the vaccine included:

1. The validation and commissioning activities associated with the combi line to be used for manufacture previously unused.
2. The installation, commissioning and qualification and placing into beneficial use of the chiller compound located at the rear of building 2.
3. The installation, commissioning and qualification of a frozen storage and freeze thaw processing area for the vaccine, this includes 21 freezers and 3 freeze thaw units.

Methodology

Scope 1 and 2 calculations for the Wrexham site of Wockhardt UK are currently based on meter readings. The data moving forward will be checked, verified and audited from the invoices. This data is provided on a weekly basis however the monthly totals are used for the purposes of this exercise this calculation will be audited and verified.

This method of reporting is considered an accurate measure of the fuels used as they are mains supplied there is no reason to consider ullages or losses.

The following fuels have been considered significant:

1. Natural Gas
2. Electricity

The following have been considered direct emissions that are insignificant:

1. Process gas for the sealing of ampoules
2. Boiler stack emissions
3. Process gas for the use of the laboratory

Please see exclusions for justification.

There are a number of other items that will be considered as fugitive and assessed accordingly.

1. Fire extinguishers (no significant changes or top-ups in 2024)
2. Air conditioning and chilling plant (no significant changes or top-ups in 2024)
3. Diesel generators
4. Lubricants and oils
5. Leaks

There is a separate energy efficiency report that goes into greater detail on Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Results

Calculations have been completed using Defra emission factors for the year assessed. Checks were made in 2024 on the calculation method and steps were taken to ensure generation as well as aspects such as transmission and distribution are now included in the assessment.

Table 4 demonstrates the Scope 1 and 2 direct and indirect emissions from 2018 to 2024. Please note, from 2023 the site has purchased Scope 2 electricity with a renewable energy certificate but the addition of Unit 10 has led to an increase in Scope 2 emissions.

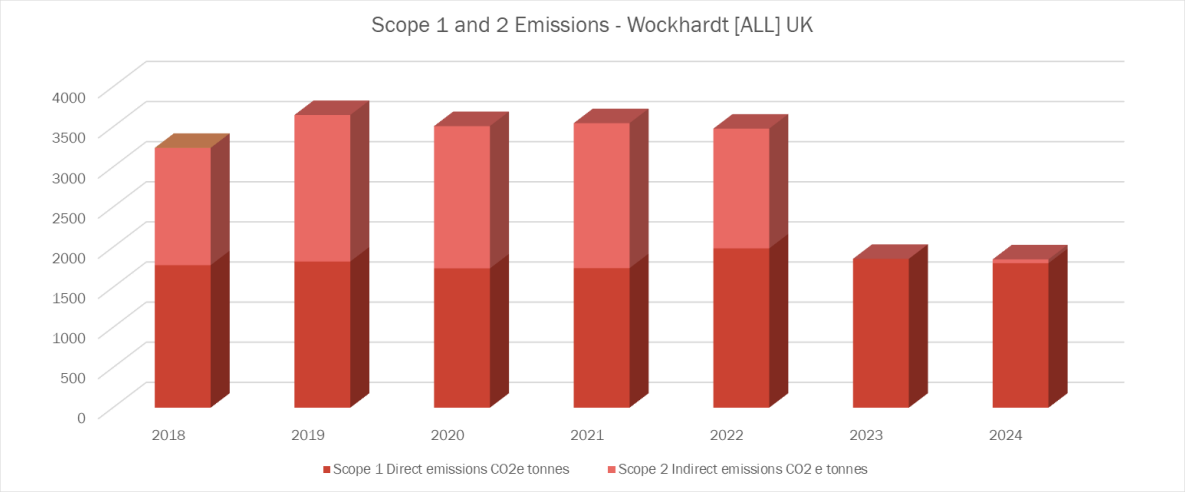
Table 4: Scope 1 and 2 Carbon Dioxide Equivalence

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Scope 1 Direct emissions CO_2e tonnes	1776.4	1822.2	1736.4	1739.6	1985.5	1855.9	1801.1
Scope 2 Indirect emissions CO_2 e tonnes	1461.9	1826.5	1774.1	1807.4	1493.3	0	47.8
Total	3238.3	3648.7	3510.5	3547.1	3478.8	1855.9	1848.9

Figure 1 demonstrates the information contained in Table 4 and shows the savings from purchase of renewable energy certificates for Scope 2 energy. 2024 includes Unit 10 electricity as an extension to the organisation scope and this area is not covered by renewable energy certificates and so Scope 2 carbon emissions are included (despite being 0 tonnes CO_2 equivalent for all other operational areas).

Please note: the base year for Scope 1 and 2 is set from 2021.

Figure 1: Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (tonnes CO_2 equivalent)



Limitations of Assessment

The assessment is confirmed as including all operational areas (addition of Unit 10 not considered prior to 2024). The data has been gathered from meter readings and so accuracy is dependent on interpretation of the data received associated with billing.

Scope 3 Assessment

Purchased Goods and Services (NEW ADDITION)

Includes all upstream cradle-to-gate emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. It is often the largest aspect of an organisation carbon footprint.

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Glass, Rubber, Paper, Metal, Plastic and raw material inputs to the organisation with the calculation based on total spend (USD)

Total spend = Company confidential

Emission Factor => Based on data provided in "Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation: Guidance for the Pharmaceutical Industry" October 2020, page 12

Carbon footprint of purchased goods and services = 5829.5 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Upstream Transportation and Distribution

This subset covers the transportation and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).

Base Year: 2023 (was 42.9 tonnes CO_2 equivalent)

Calculation: Total km from supplier to Wockhardt location and then from Wockhardt to distributors

Total km = 49,160.52km (to Wockhardt) plus transportation to distributors (chilled and non-chilled included)

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "Freighting Goods" "HGV (all diesel)" "km" "Average laden" = 0.87296 kg CO_2 equivalent per km (an increase from 2023 calculation)

Alloga (unchilled distribution)

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Distance travelled

Total distance =>1,184,662.5 km

Emission Factor => Defra 2023, Defra 2023, "Freighting Goods" "HGV (all diesel)" "km" "Average laden" = 0.97698 kg CO_2 equivalent per km

Total for Alloga is 1,157 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Polarspeed (includes chilled distribution)

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Distance travelled

Total distance = 1,586,140km

Emission Factor => Defra 2023, Defra 2023, "Freighting Goods" "HGV (all diesel)" "km" "Average laden" = 0.97698 and chilled at 1.16344 kg CO_2 equivalent per km

Total for Polarspeed is 1676 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Transbridge (unchilled distribution)

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Distance travelled

Total distance = 103,303km

Emission Factor => Defra 2023, Defra 2023, "Freighting Goods" "HGV (all diesel)" "km" "Average laden" = 0.97698 kg CO_2 equivalent per km

Total for Transbridge is 101 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Carbon footprint of upstream transportation and distribution = 2977.2 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Capital Goods (NEW ADDITION)

Includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company. Capital goods are final products that have an extended life and are used by the company to manufacture a product, provide a service, or sell, store, and deliver merchandise.

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Spend on capital goods (based on USD)

Total spend = Company confidential

Emission Factor => Based on data provided in "Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation: Guidance for the Pharmaceutical Industry" October 2020, page 15

Carbon footprint of purchased goods and services = 3736.1 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Fuel and Energy-Related Activities (NEW ADDITION)

Includes the emissions of the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year.

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Electricity usage (7267940.5 kWh)

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "T&D – UK electricity" = 0.01830 kg CO_2 equivalent per kWh

Carbon footprint of purchased goods and services = 133 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Waste Generated in Operations

Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year (in facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).

Base Year: 2023 (was 115 tonnes CO_2 equivalent in base year)

Calculation: Total waste treated from Wockhardt UK operating site

Total waste = 233.3 tonnes

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "Waste disposal" "Combustion and Recycling" = 6.4 kg CO_2 equivalent per tonne (significant reduction on previous at 21 kg CO_2 equivalent per tonne)

Carbon footprint of waste generated in operations = 1.5 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Business Travel

Transportation of employees for business related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company).

Company Car 2024

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Travel by taxis for flights

Total distance = 17,502 km

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "Business travel – land" "Taxis" 0.20805 kg CO_2 equivalent per km

Carbon footprint of company car use (2024) = 3.6 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Business Travel Flights 2024

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Flights undertaken by business personnel split into short haul and long haul

Total distance = 576,792km (was 353,456km in 2023)

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "Business travel – air" "Flights" "Long haul and Short haul to / from UK = 0.26128 and 0.18592 kg CO_2 equivalent per km (total distance travelled 1 passenger on each flight)

Carbon footprint of business travel - flights (2024) = 141.57 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Business Travel – Hotels

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Hotel nights stayed in different countries

Total = 390 nights (in 2023 was 608 nights)

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "Hotel stay" = various based on country and European average

Carbon footprint of business travel - hotels (2024) = 13.67 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Business Travel – Trains (NEW ADDITION)

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Train journeys by employees

Total = 17563 km

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "National Rail" = 0.03546 kg CO_2 e per passenger.km

Carbon footprint of business travel - train (2024) = 0.62 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Employee Commuting

Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company).

Base Year: 2023

Calculation: Distance travelled by employees

Total distance => 4,553,190km

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "Business travel - land" "Cars (by size) "Average car" "km" "petrol" = 0.16691 kg CO_2 e per km

Carbon footprint of employee commuting (2024) = 759.97 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Downstream Transportation and Distribution

Transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company.

As per instructions received from the NHS these calculations include transportation to the customer and so has increased from 2023 data.

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Product units sold

Total distance =>52,650,000 units

Emission Factor => Taken from guidance for pharmaceutical sector

Carbon footprint of Downstream Transportation and Distribution = 10,993 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

End of Life Treatment of Sold Products (NEW ADDITION)

Includes emissions from the waste disposal and the treatment of all products sold by the reporting company at the end of their life, during the reporting year. The calculation has been completed on the basis of the packaging sold (because product itself is consumed)

Base Year: 2024

Calculation: Packaging Disposal by Consumers (split into Aluminium, glass, paper/card, plastic, wood and other)

Total weight => 1,065,290kg (mixed materials)

Emission Factor => Defra 2024, "Waste disposal" "Combustion and Recycling" = 6.4 kg CO_2 equivalent per tonne

Carbon footprint of end of life treatment (2024) = 6.8 tonnes CO_2 equivalent

Please note: this calculation is including consumer purchase from retailers if for any reason this category is also calculated and communicated by others in the supply chain it would be at risk of double counting.

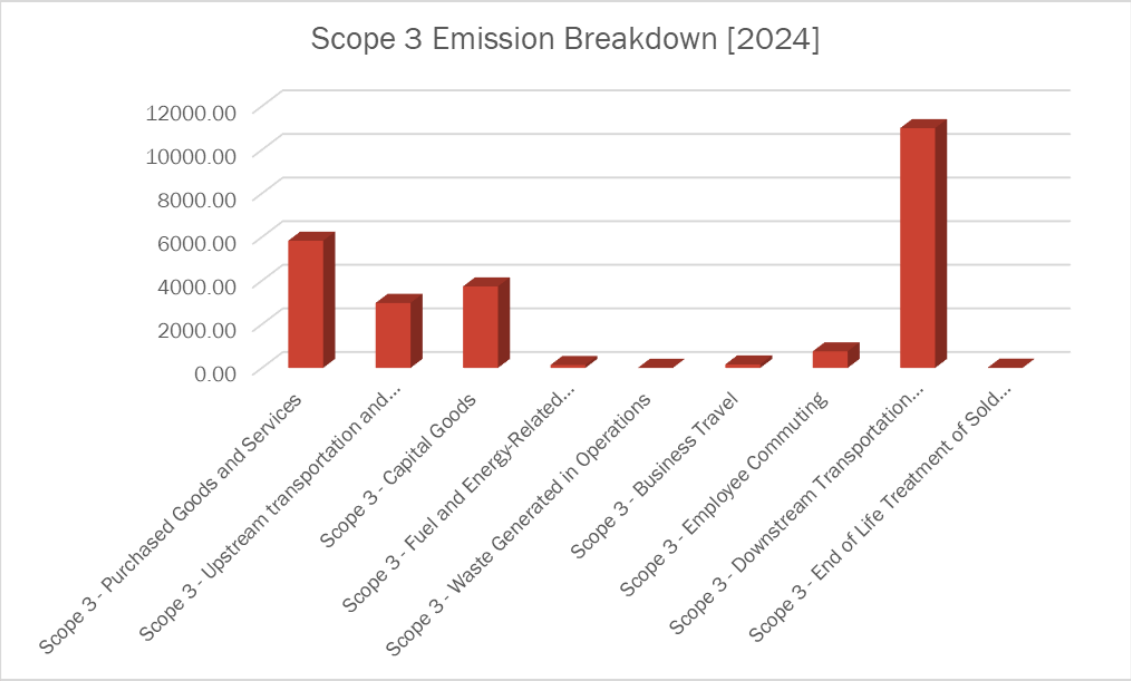
Investments (NEW ADDITION)

Includes emissions associated with the reporting company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. This category is mostly applicable to investors, i.e. companies that make an investment with the objective of making a profit, and companies that provide financial services.

Whilst the category is not directly applicable to Wockhardt operations it is worth noting that the company pension is provided by Scottish Widow who are committed to being net zero by 2050 (for more details please see: https://adviser.scottishwidows.co.uk/assets/literature/docs/36327.pdf)

The breakdown for Scope 3 is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Scope 3 Breakdown (tonnes CO_2 equivalent)



Wockhardt UK Commitment to Carbon Reduction

Short term Goals

Impact and aspect assessment has identified energy as a significant opportunity;

- Wockhardt UK have identified a cross functional team comprising representation from engineering, environmental, health and safety and finance to assess and review energy data.
- GHG data has been prepared for the past three years, however scope of the business substantially changed during COVID vaccine manufacture 2020 to 2022.
- An analysis of the current data highlights the need to increase the dedicated monitoring of the higher use of two of the buildings and further identify load and usage across all users.
- A system of monitoring is being procured and its positioning developed.
- ISO14001 Gap Analysis audit completed and actions implemented.

- Perform an external baseline energy review on site to identify efficiency savings including consideration of PIR lighting, inverter drives, slow or out of hours running conditions based on recommendations.
- All departments have been challenged to reduce energy e.g. printing, turning off lighting and electrical items.

- All employees have had environmental awareness training.
- All employees are encouraged to report environmental initiatives via the reporting app.

Short term improvement goal to achieve a reduction of 10% for 2024/25/26 for Scope 1 and 2 combined.

Long term Goals

- Ensure energy efficiency is included as a consideration in all new facility, processes and equipment projects.
- Consider the use of solar energy, working with a consultant company to provide the site with a sustainable energy source by 2025.

Long term improvement goals to achieve a site carbon footprint reduction of 30% by 2026.

Update: To be considered for the report completed on 2026 data

Scope 3

Upstream transportation

- Review of the suppliers location and transport distance, opportunities for change limited. Review of suppliers sustainability performance to be assessed.

Commuting

- Review of employee's travel distances, needs to be further assessed based on working from home and shift patterns.
- Review data based on other transport modes.
- Encourage car sharing via engage app.
- Encourage cycling to work via engage app.

Waste

- The site has previously conducted waste stream evaluations and continues to aim to be zero to landfill.
- Review of locations of service providers to reduce transport distances – this work was completed and implemented in 2024 with a change in waste providers.
- Review of all waste streams for reduction potential.

Business Travel

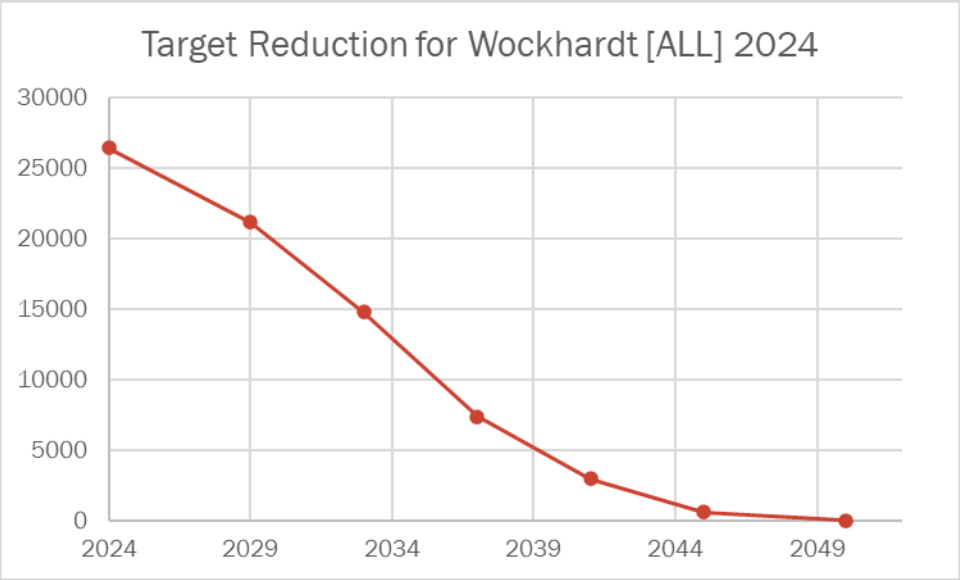
- Review of business travel that is required.

Projection

The impacts that the economy and organisations are likely to face under climate change will differ based on the level of warming the earth experiences. Under the Science Based Target initiative and the 1.5°C scenarios, a minimum annual linear reduction of 4.2% in GHG emissions is required to meet the global level of reduction in order to remain within 1.5°C. Absolute targets are the most meaningful in reducing overall global emissions because they are straightforward to calculate and communicate.

The following graphs are a projection of the Wockhardt UK carbon impact to net zero by 2045. The improvement in the next 5 years to 2029 is a 40% reduction on the current total level.

Figure 3: Wockhardt Projection for Carbon Reduction Plan



Wockhardt are aware that as data and calculation improvements are made there may be further increases to Scope 3 calculations.

Conclusion

Wockhardt has measured its Scope 1 and 2 performance since 2018. The base year is set at 2021 due to operational changes that introduction of the vaccination manufacture programme caused from 2021 and additional areas being included in the analysis.

The Scope 3 emissions have a base year of 2024. Scope 3 calculations have been completed using Defra emission factors from 2024 and considering the pharmaceutical Scope 3 guidance. There are some assumptions and average data that have been used and will be improved on during 2024. It is expected that Scope 3 emissions may increase as data certainty improves.

Wockhardt note the need for product carbon footprints to be available by 2028 for the NHS and have a contractor who has access to life cycle software and database licences, such as Ecoinvent to ensure that the carbon reduction plan will proceed in a holistic manner covering operational and product requirements.

The base year (2021 and 2024) for Wockhardt operations is:

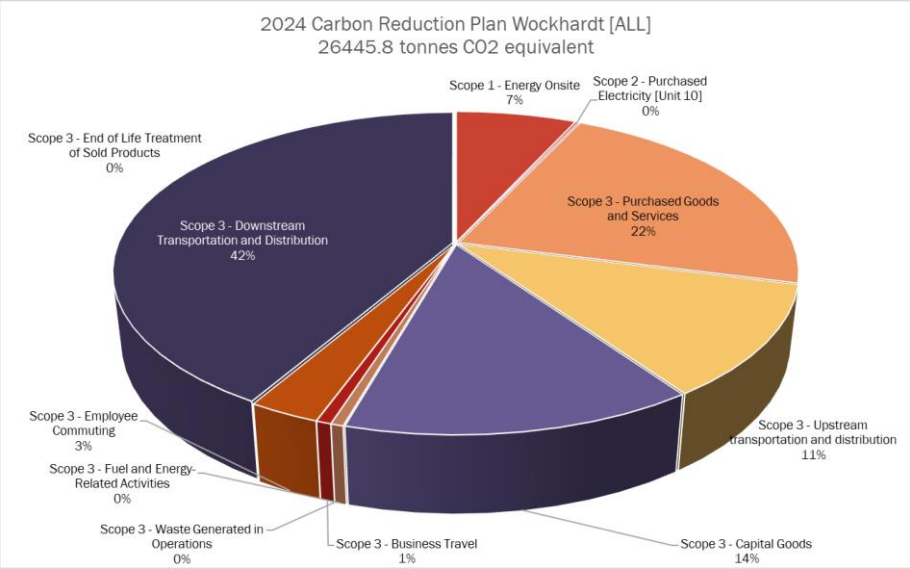
Base Year	tCO_2e	Year
Scope 1	1739.6	2021
Scope 2	1807.43	2021
Scope 3	24596.94	2024

Total	28143.97

Table 5: 2024 Carbon Dioxide Equivalence (t CO_2 equivalent)

Category	2024	Unit
Scope 1 - Energy Onsite	1801.11	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity	0.00	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity [Unit 10]	47.75	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Water	0.00	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Purchased Goods and Services	5829.51	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Upstream transportation and distribution	2977.20	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Capital Goods	3736.10	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Fuel and Energy-Related Activities	133.00	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Waste Generated in Operations	1.50	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Business Travel	159.50	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Employee Commuting	759.97	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - Downstream Transportation and Distribution	10993.32	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
Scope 3 - End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	6.83	tonnes CO_2 equivalent
TOTAL	**26445.80**	**tonnes CO_2 equivalent**

Figure 4: Carbon Reduction Plan Wockhardt [All] 2024



The data included in this report has been provided by Wockhardt UK

The report has been completed by Carbon Footprint Specialist, Dr Bryony Turner based on data received (Sustainable Foot Forward Limited).

Appendix 1

EVERGREEN SUSTAINABLE SUPPLIER ASSESSMENT
MATURITY CRITERIA MATRIX

NHS

Criteria	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Environmental measures in effect (e.g. carbon reduction projects)	Required	Required	Required	Required
Scope of net zero target and emissions provided (publicly available)	Scope 1, 2 and a subset of scope 3	Scope 1, 2 and all relevant scope 3	Scope 1, 2 and all relevant scope 3	Global entity and reporting entity: Scope 1, 2 and all relevant scope 3
Geographical boundary of net zero target and emissions provided (minimum)	UK boundary	UK boundary	Global boundary	Global boundary
Net zero target year (minimum and publicly available)	2050	2050	2045	2045
Validation of net zero target and verification of emissions provided	Not required	Not required	Required for reporting entity	Required for reporting entity and global parent company (targets only)
Entity providing target information	Reporting entity	Reporting entity	Reporting entity	Reporting entity and global parent company
Higher performer – transparency reporting (e.g., CDP, EcoVadis or B Corp)	Not required	Not required	Not required	Required
Public modern slavery statement	As per legislative requirements	Required	Required	Required
Modern Slavery Assessment Tool	As per legislative requirements	As per legislative requirements	Required	Required
Identifying and mitigating modern slavery risks	As per legislative requirements	As per legislative requirements	As per legislative requirements	At least one of the following: - Actively taking steps to map supply chain - Actively investigating incidents and mitigating high risks found
Corporate social value programme	Not required	Required	Required	Required

england.nhs.uk/evergreen

June 2023

Based on the information contained in this document in terms of the Evergreen Sustainable Supplier Assessment Maturity Criteria Matrix, we would place Wockhardt as achieved in the Level 2 banding because the calculations are not yet verified.

Appendix 2 - Renewable Energy Certificate

Shell ENERGY

RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY CERTIFICATE

Awarded to

C P PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

100% of the power supplied by Shell Energy UK Limited from 01/07/2022 to 30/06/2025 will have an equivalent number of certificates purchased from renewable schemes.

Signed on behalf of Shell Energy UK Limited:

G Kavanagh

Greg Kavanagh
Sales Director

21/03/2024
Date

H22062035789434
Document number

100% renewable energy

2010-00159