

iM Med Ltd

Carbon (GHG) Emissions Report

2024/25



Completed by Carbon Neutral Britain Ltd

October 2025

Project No: 05367



Table of Contents

1 - Message from Carbon Neutral Britain™	03
2 - Carbon Emissions Summary	04
3 - Context	06
4 - Methodology	11
5 - Results	13
6 - Carbon Neutral Certification	15
7 - Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP)	22
8 - Contact	32

1 - Message from Carbon Neutral Britain™

It has never been more important for businesses to step up and take account of the environmental impact associated with their operations.

"We are delighted to continue our partnership with iM Med Ltd to help identify and offset their environmental impact for 2024 and beyond."

James Poynter
Director - Carbon Neutral Britain

In the UK, businesses account for up to 85% of total GHG emissions - making corporate action the number one priority in helping stop climate change.

Looking to do their part for the environment, iM Med Ltd engaged with Carbon Neutral Britain in July 2025, with the ambition to measure and offset the total organisation emissions - to continue their Carbon Neutral status.

As a company that specialises in medical facility decontamination, it was identified that the main emissions were to occur from business travel within the reporting period.



"IPCC studies have highlighted the importance of businesses making a difference in the next 5 years, before changes to the climate are irreversible. By Measuring, Reducing, Carbon Offsetting, and becoming Carbon Neutral - organisations are proactively doing their part for the planet now - when it is the most important."

2 - Carbon Emissions Summary

Organisation	iM Med Ltd
Reporting Period	1st July 2024 - 30th June 2025
Consolidation Approach	Operational Control
First (Baseline) Year	2023/24 - 378.07 Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
Current Year	2023/24 - 354.75 Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

2.1 Emissions Table

Scope 1:		
Stationary or Mobile Combustion Source	-	kg CO2e
Mains Gas	1,291.33	kg CO2e
Company Owned/Leased Vehicles	94,904.21	kg CO2e
Refrigerant Gas Loss Recharge	-	kg CO2e
Total	96,195.54	kg CO2e
Total (Tonnes)	96.20	t CO2e
Scope 2:		
Total Organisation Energy Usage on Site	7,796.67	kg CO2e
Total Electric Vehicle Energy Usage	7,726.48	kg CO2e
Total	15,523.15	kg CO2e
Total (Tonnes)	15.52	t CO2e

Scope 3:

c7	Total Organisation Energy Usage WFH	3,332.47	kg CO2e
c5	Organisation Waste	2,236.03	kg CO2e
c6	Business Travel (not using owned/leased Vehicles)	117,707.45	kg CO2e
c7	Staff Commuting (not using owned/leased Vehicles)	17,271.80	kg CO2e
c6	Business Hotel or Event Activities	9,381.18	kg CO2e
c4	Inbound Deliveries (upstream transportation)	18,565.27	kg CO2e
c9	Outbound Deliveries (downstream transportation)	5,875.35	kg CO2e
c1/5	Organisation Water Usage	125.50	kg CO2e
c3	Transmission & Distribution Losses	1,625.11	kg CO2e
c3	Well to Tank	66,908.24	kg CO2e
	Total	243,028.39	kg CO2e
	Total (tonnes)	243.03	t CO2e

Total

Total Organisation Emissions	354.75	t CO2e
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3 - Context



3.1 The purpose of this report

This Carbon Emission Report will measure and calculate the total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions produced directly and indirectly from the organisations activities. Compulsory for Large Organisations as part of their Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), HM Government encourages all organisations to take action and measure their emissions on a voluntary basis - as the most effective tool in monitoring and reducing an organisations climate impact.

GHG Emission (also referred to as Carbon Footprint) Calculation, Offsetting and Reducing are now the most popular method for businesses to make an environmental impact as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility policies due to the accurate and measured methodologies, providing complete transparency about their climate impact and resulting actions. Annual emissions reports are regularly used by organisations to track their progress in achieving emissions reductions across the business over time, and in many cases helps identify areas within the business that produce the most emissions - as an area to focus and improve.

Most importantly of all, carbon emission reports also help identify an organisations total carbon footprint - measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), a set unit to ensure carbon offsetting is accurate, and will reverse the organisations environmental impact to achieve carbon neutral status - increasingly important for customers, shareholders, employees and other stakeholders.

3.2 The Kyoto Protocol Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

Seven Greenhouse Gases are calculated as part this emissions report, known as the seven Kyoto Protocol GHGs. These gasses occur the most often as a result of business activities, with the highest Global Warming Potential. For the purposes of emissions reporting, these gases are simplified and measured in the unit of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). The Global Warming Potential (GWP) of these gases are not the same however, which creates the unit equivalence compared to carbon dioxide over a period of 100 years (shown below). The latest AR6 values are included below.

GHG	Formula	GWP (CO ₂ e)
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	1
Methane	CH ₄	27
Nitrous Oxide	N ₂ O	273
Hydro fluorocarbons	HFCs	Dependant on specific gas
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF ₆	24,300
Perfluorinated compounds	PFCs	Dependant on specific gas
Nitrogen trifluoride	NF ₃	17,400

3.3 Calculating Emissions & Emissions Factors

The emissions calculations have been made using client-supplied activity data, with assumed full disclosure of all relevant and necessary information. The data received (such as energy usage in Kwh, or vehicle mileage) are then multiplied by the relevant emissions factors from published and reputable sources. Depending on the needs of the organisation, the emissions factors used in some cases are scientific research journals or independent studies, but in most cases, are from HM Government publications. Most commonly used - UK Government Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Year: 2024, Expiry: 10/06/2025, Version 1.1) or (Year: 2025, Expiry 10/06/2026, Version 1.0) - DBEIS / DEFRA). Any assumptions or estimations of relevant data are published within this report.

3.4 Reporting Standards

GHG emissions reports are most widely carried out in accordance with the ISO 14064:1-2018 and GHG Emissions Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standards, whose methodologies have been used in the creation of this report.

The International Organisation of Standardisation (ISO) created the ISO 14064 standard in 2006, updating in 2018 to specify the principles and requirements at the organisational level for the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals. It includes requirements for the design, development, management, reporting and verification of an organization's GHG inventory.

The "Greenhouse Gas Protocol - Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (GHG Protocol, 2011) developed in a partnership of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resource Institute (WRI) follow a similar methodology mirroring those of the ISO standard.

Using the two most widely recognised and used emission standards in the world, ensure all measurements, calculations and subsequent offsetting are completed to the most regulated and accurate standards possible.

3.5 Scopes of Emissions

Using the ISO 14064 and GHG Emissions Protocol Standards, business emissions are identified using three scopes of emissions:

Scope 1 (Direct emissions)

Activities owned or controlled by the organisation that release emissions straight into the atmosphere.

For manufacturing business these would be emissions from equipment and machinery used in production. Businesses that own or lease vehicles are also included within scope 1. For many office-based businesses, scope 1 emissions are usually very small.

Scope 2 (Energy indirect)

Emissions being released into the atmosphere associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These are indirect emissions that are a consequence of the organisation's activities - but occur at sources that the business does not own or control.

These emissions would be the energy usage by the organisation and staff working at sites under the operational control of the business.

Scope 3 (Other indirect)

Emissions that are a consequence of business activity, which occur at sources which are not owned or controlled, which are not classed as scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 emissions can be quite broad, including areas such as waste management, business travel, staff commuting, events, the emissions produced from delivery to and from the organisation (including third party delivery services), transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity usage, and well to tank emissions from fuel combustion.

3.6 Radiative Forcing

Radiative forcing (RF) is a measure of the additional environmental impact of aviation. These include emissions of nitrous oxides and water vapour when emitted at high altitude.

HM Government guidance recommends organisations should include the influence of radiative forcing RF in air travel emissions to capture the maximum climate impact of their travel habits. As such, radiative forcing has been included within the emission factor calculations of air travel within this report and future reports, where applicable.

3.7 Quality and Accuracy

The accuracy of a GHG assessment is directly related to the quality of the activity data provided, and for this assessment and report, 'primary data' (such as electrical usage in Kwh for the reporting period), have been used wherever possible. 'Secondary data' in the form of estimates, extrapolations and/or industry averages has been used when primary data is not available - to provide as accurate estimates of emissions as possible.

In addition, this report has been completed following the WRI GHG Protocol principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.



4 - Methodology



4.1 Business Introduction

Carbon Neutral Britain was engaged by iM Med Ltd in order to measure and calculate the organisation's total carbon footprint for 2024/25, with the purpose of offsetting their total organisation emissions - to continue their Carbon Neutral status. As a company that specialises in medical facility decontamination, it was identified that the main emissions were to occur from business travel within the reporting period.

4.2 Operational Boundary and Data

Using the operational control consolidation approach was determined as the best method for iM Med Ltd, due to the standard business structure and business practices. As a result, the following scope of data was collected.

Scope 1 - Stationary and Mobile Source Emissions (equipment and quantity combusted), Company Owned and Leased Vehicles (vehicle type and distance travelled), Refrigerant Gas Losses (refrigerant type and new/disposed units) for the organisation only.

Scope 2 - Purchased Energy (electricity, imported heat, steam in kwh) from the office and vehicles, using the location based method.

Scope 3 - Homeworking Energy (Days), Water (consumption and waste volume), Waste (landfill, recycled and composted weight), Business Travel (type and distance), Staff Commuting (average distance and type), Hotel Stays (UK, Europe or Worldwide days), Inbound/Outbound delivery (weight/volume, type and source), Transmission and Distribution losses associated with electricity usage (kwh) and Well To Tank emissions from combustion fuels (volume combusted).

4.3 Organisation Structure

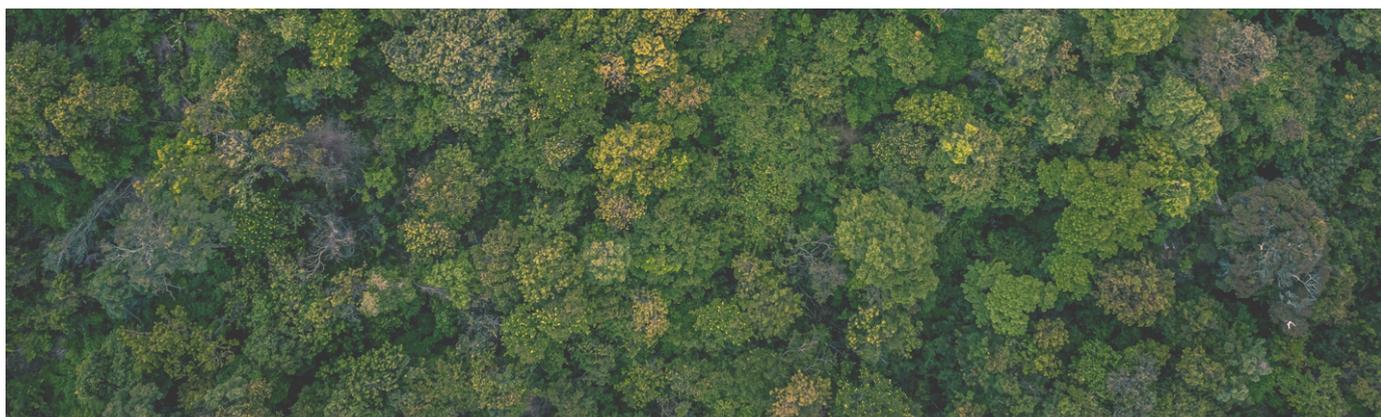
For organisations with a group structure, business activity data may overlap, and all relevant entities are included within this assessment. The companies considered in this assessment are:

iM Med Ltd

4.4 Assumptions and Estimations

Where primary emissions data could not be collected, the following assumptions and estimations were used:

- Vehicle emissions were calculated using Defra vehicle categories and HM Government Emission Factors (2024/25).
- Throughout the reporting period, some staff worked remotely from home. Due to the unknown primary energy data from staff at home, the energy usage was calculated based on the number of days staff worked, assuming 8 hours per day.
- Scope 3 inbound and outbound delivery emissions were calculated using estimated weight and distance, using UK DEFRA freight emission factors for the predominant delivery type.
- Transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity usage, as well as 'Well to tank' emissions from combustion fuels were included in the assessment.
- Any incidental emissions less than 1% from the sources measured were not included within this report.

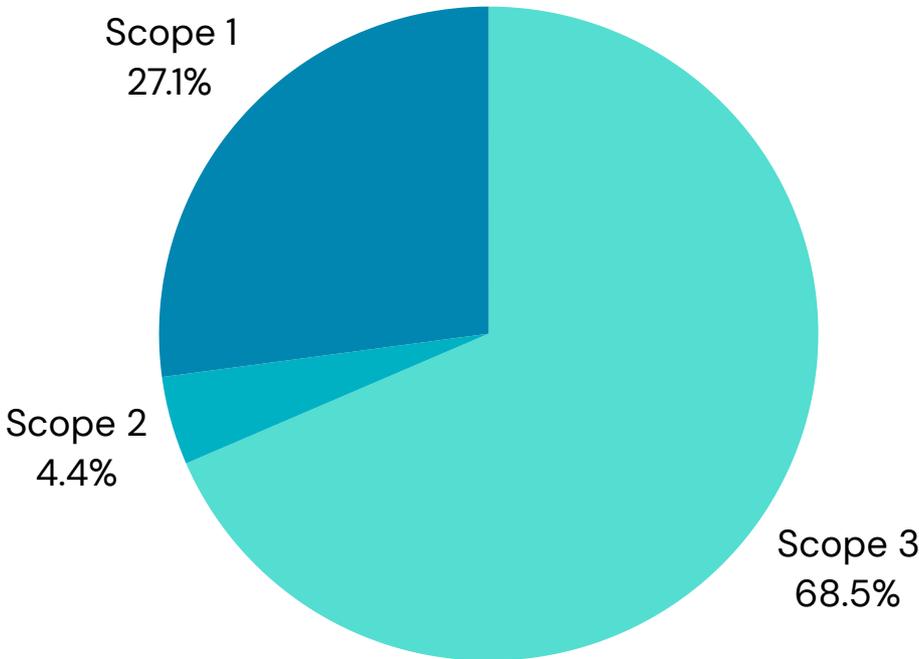


5 - Results

5.1 Summary

iM Med Ltd Carbon (GHG) Emissions

Reporting Period - 01/07/24 - 30/06/25



Total Carbon Footprint	GHG Emissions 2024/25 - 354.75 tCO ₂ e
	GHG Emissions per FTE - 5.29 tCO ₂ e
354.75 tCO ₂ e	GHG Emissions per £1m - 25.83 tCO ₂ e
	Completed October 2025

5.2 Emissions by Scope

96.20

Scope 1
Direct Emissions

The main Scope 1 emissions occurred from the use of company owned/leased vehicles within the reporting period. Other emissions originated from mains gas consumption.

15.52

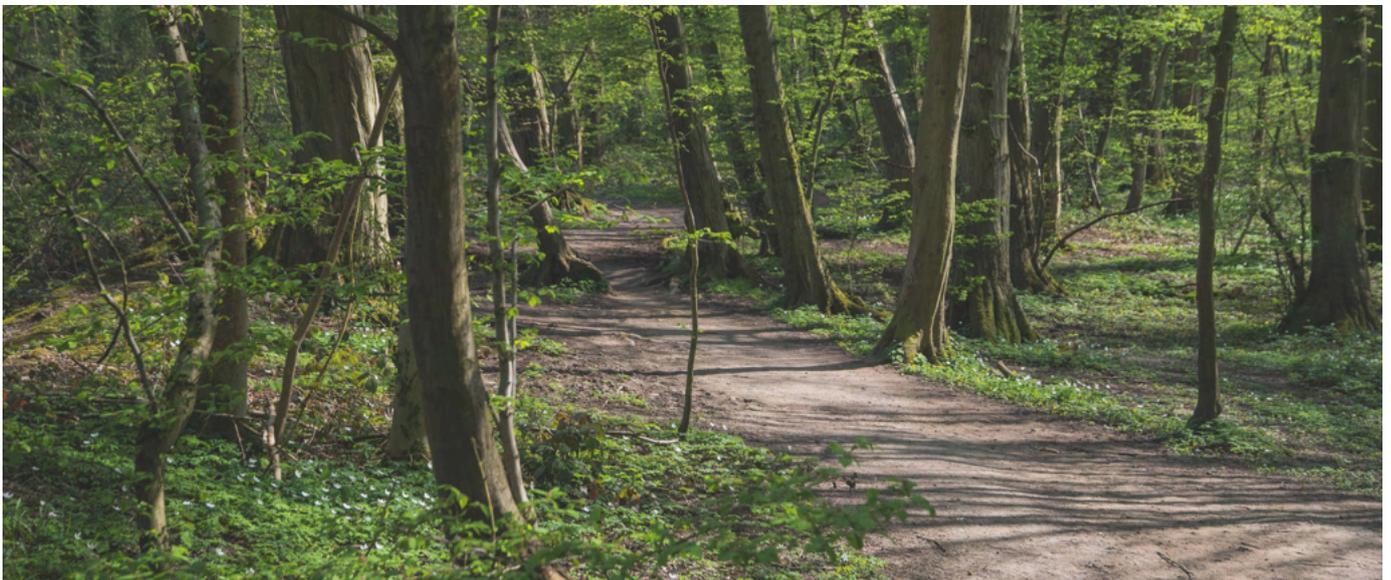
Scope 2
Energy Indirect

The main Scope 2 emissions occurred from the company energy usage within the reporting period. Other emissions occurred from electric vehicles.

243.03

Scope 3
Indirect Other

The main Scope 3 emissions occurred from business travel. Other emissions occurred from the energy consumption from staff working at home (these emissions were attributed 'additional' energy consumption that would not have otherwise occurred at home), waste, staff commuting, business hotel stays, inbound and outbound delivery of goods, water usage, transmission and distribution losses and well to tank emissions.



6 - Carbon Neutral Certification

6.1 Carbon Neutral Status



In October 2025, iM Med Ltd offset their carbon footprint to become certified as a Carbon Neutral Business by Carbon Neutral Britain.

As certification awarded by an external organisation, it provides assurance that the carbon neutral claim is robust and credible, following calculation using the ISO 14064 and GHG Protocol Emissions Standard principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Carbon Neutral Status has been awarded to the organisation for a period of 12 months.

It is recommended the organisation completes an annual calculation of its environmental impact and emissions from 2025, to further monitor and evaluate emissions changes after implementing reduction strategies, in addition to offsetting and maintaining carbon neutral status.



6.2 Carbon Offsetting Projects

Through the Carbon Neutral Britain Woodland Fund™, iM Med Ltd has offset its total carbon emissions through internationally certified carbon offsetting projects.

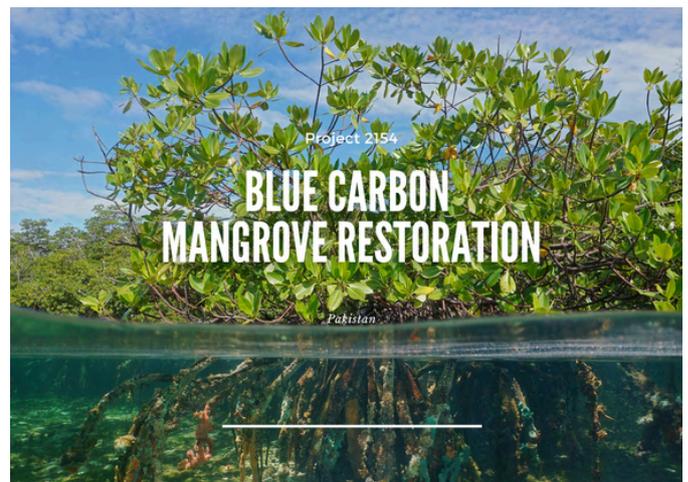
Certified via the Verra - Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), the Gold Standard - Voluntary Emission Reductions (VER) or the United Nations - Certified Emission Reductions (CER) programmes, the projects have also been selected based on their direct and indirect impact around the world - not just in offsetting, but also in supporting education, employment and clean water, as well as having net positive impact on the local wildlife and ecology.

As the three largest and most regulated voluntary offsetting standards used by organisations and even countries in their emissions reductions - all measurements and tonnes of CO₂e offset are accurate and verified.

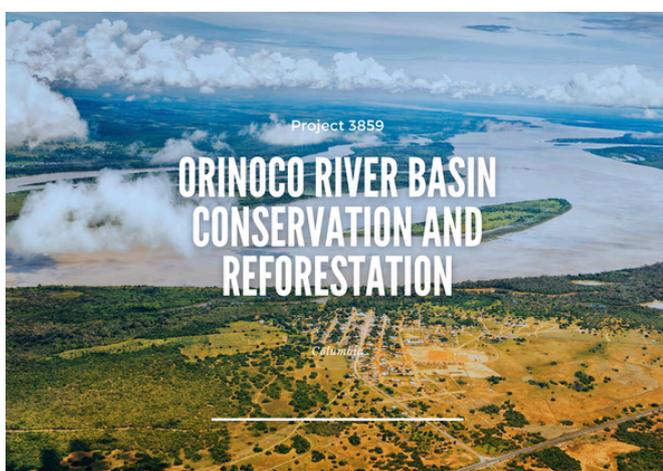
An example of projects supported include:



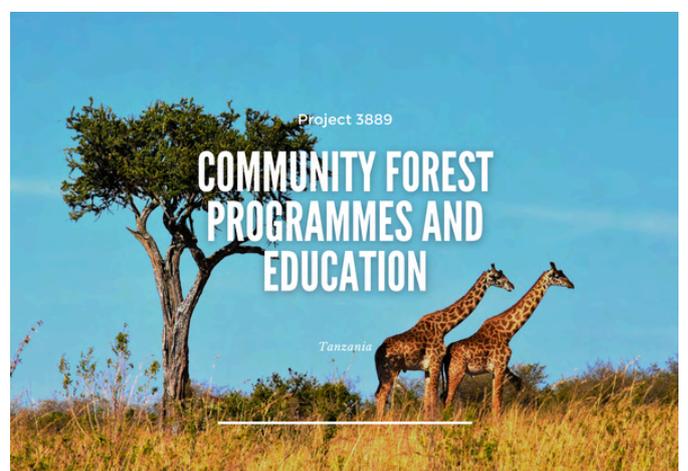
Project 3029: Wind Power in Maharashtra



Project 2154: Blue Carbon Mangrove Restoration



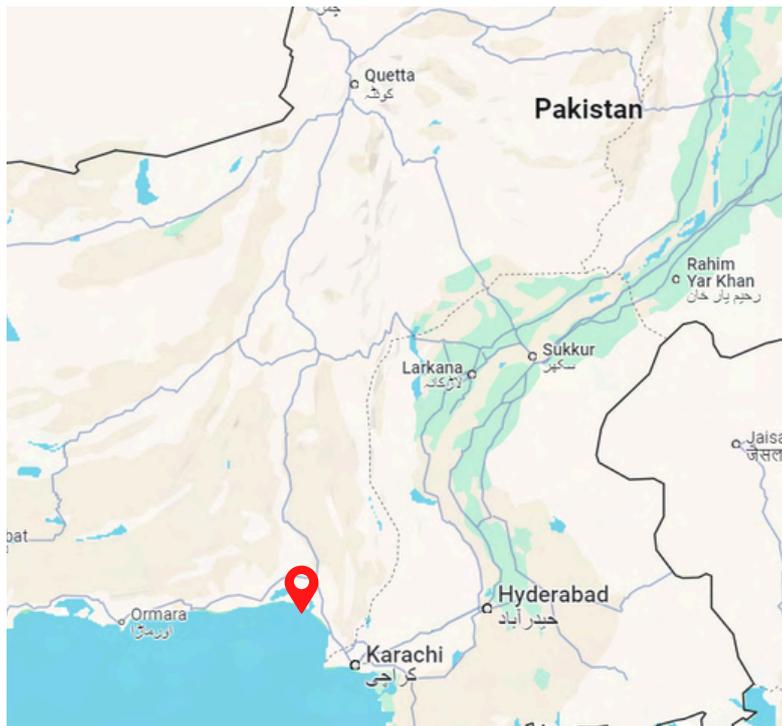
Project 3859: Orinoco River Basin Conservation & Reforestation



Project 3889: Community Forest Programmes & Education



Selected by Carbon Neutral Britain - Blue Carbon Mangrove Restoration is the first verified blue carbon project in the world, representing a holistic approach to environmental stewardship. Spanning over 350,000 hectares in the Indus River Delta Region of Sindh, south-eastern Pakistan, this project is expected to remove approximately 142 million tonnes of CO₂e from the atmosphere, marking a significant contribution to global climate mitigation efforts.



For more information & images of this project, please refer to your Media Pack, issued upon completion of your Business Offsetting & Carbon Neutral Certification. Images and copy subject to CNB Brand Guidelines use only.



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

1 NO POVERTY

15 LIFE ON LAND

13 CLIMATE ACTION

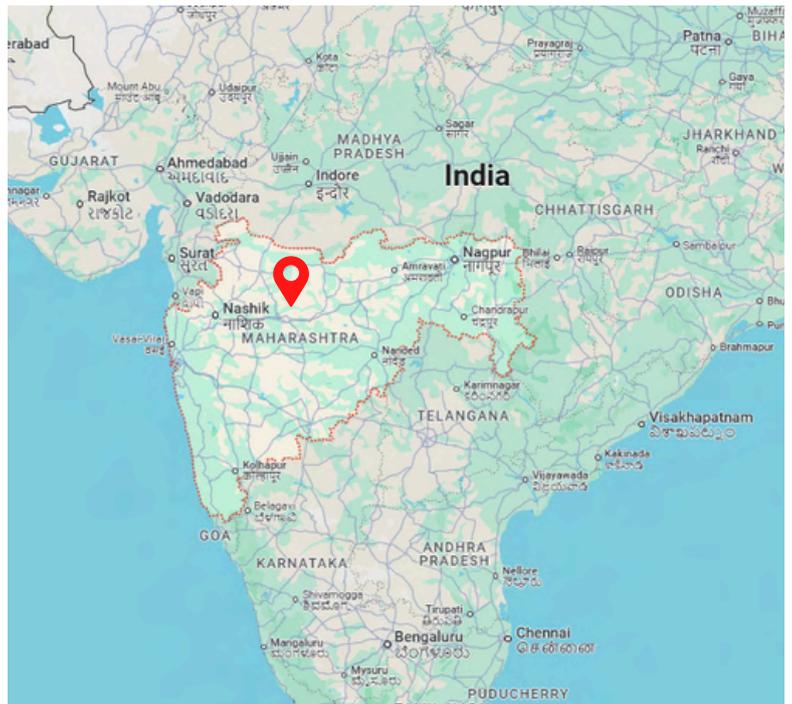
This Orinoco River Basin Conservation and Reforestation project is one of the first of its kind within the region, planting over 20,000 hectares of trees, with an audited 214,925 tCO₂e expected to be sequestered each year. Focussing on degraded grassland across the Orinoco river basin, reforestation within the area is expected to assist with conservation and protection of 56 ‘observed’ or ‘monitored threatened’ species, including the Jaguar, Puma & Tapir.



For more information & images of this project, please refer to your Media Pack, issued upon completion of your Business Offsetting & Carbon Neutral Certification. Images and copy subject to CNB Brand Guidelines use only.



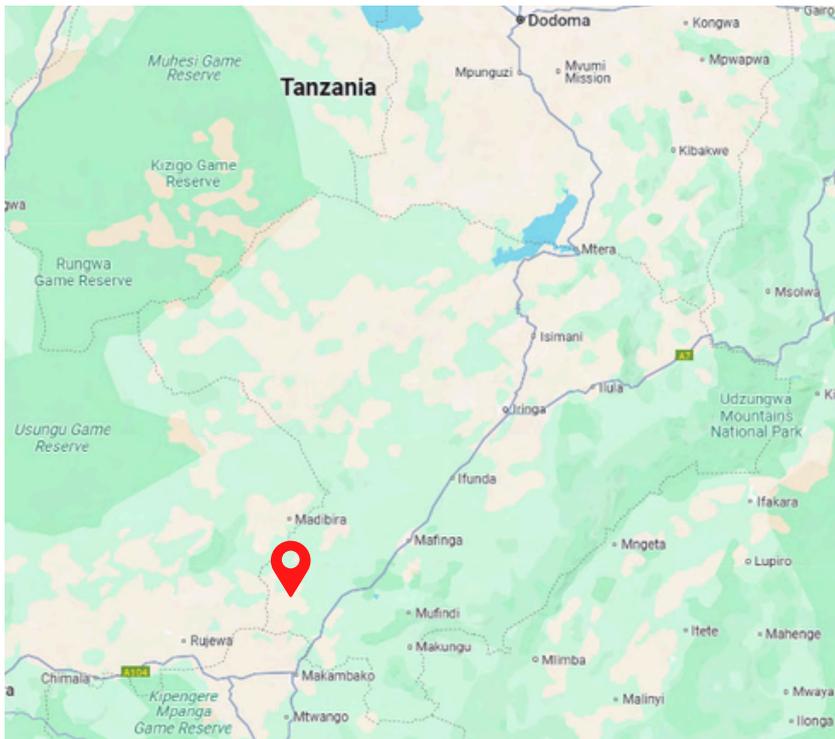
Selected by Carbon Neutral Britain, Project 3029 - Wind Power in Maharashtra - produces renewable electric power from 17, 1500kW capacity wind electric generators (WEGs), in a region where fossil fuels would have otherwise been burnt for energy. This project involves the construction, commissioning, and safe operation of a wind farm in the Indian state of Maharashtra, supplying the state electricity grid, which forms a part of the Western Regional Electricity Grid of India. In addition to providing clean energy, the significant secondary benefits of the project are to provide Social, Environmental, Economic, and Technical benefits within the region.



For more information & images of this project, please refer to your Media Pack, issued upon completion of your Business Offsetting & Carbon Neutral Certification. Images and copy subject to CNB Brand Guidelines use only.



Project 3889 - Community Forest Programmes and Education - has been selected due to both the environmental benefits of reforestation, but also the wider social and community benefits within the economically disadvantaged districts of Kilombero, Morogoro Region and Mufindi, Iringa Region, Tanzania. Through this project, over 6500 hectares of degraded farmland will be reforested, with over 8000 tCO₂e of emissions to be removed each year, marking a significant contribution to global climate mitigation efforts.



For more information & images of this project, please refer to your Media Pack, issued upon completion of your Business Offsetting & Carbon Neutral Certification. Images and copy subject to CNB Brand Guidelines use only.

6.3 Project Quality - Independent Project Validation and Assurance



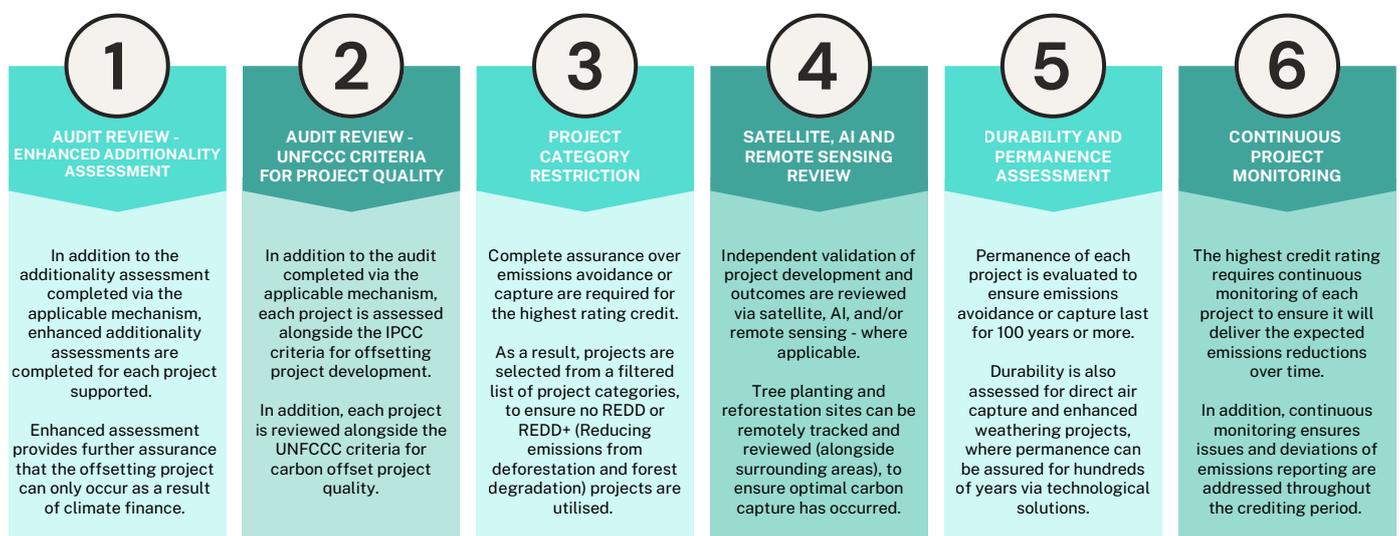
Following our mission to provide the Best Value, Biggest Impact, Most Transparency, and Upmost Quality and Assurance in Carbon Offsetting, above and beyond the requirements of the United Nations CER, Verra, and Gold Standard Mechanisms, Carbon Neutral Britain also completes Independent Project Validation and Assurance of each project supported to ensure the highest quality of Carbon Offsetting.

Validation and assurance of each project is achieved via three layers of assessment.

First - all projects utilised must be audited and approved via the United Nations CER, Verra, or Gold Standard Mechanisms. As the three largest and most regulated carbon offsetting standards in the world - this ensures the measurements and tonnes of CO2e offset are accurate and verified by these third parties (with public audits available for each project).

Second - Carbon Neutral Britain selects projects based on the 'secondary' benefits, such as helping to provide education, employment, clean water, energy, or have a positive impact on the local wildlife and ecology (for nature-based projects). Carbon Neutral Britain ensures all projects align with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals - with details available for each project.

Third - all projects are Independently Validated, completing due diligence on the audits completed via the applicable corporate standard. This is achieved via successful completion of the 6 steps below.



7 - Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP)

7.1 Reduction Overview

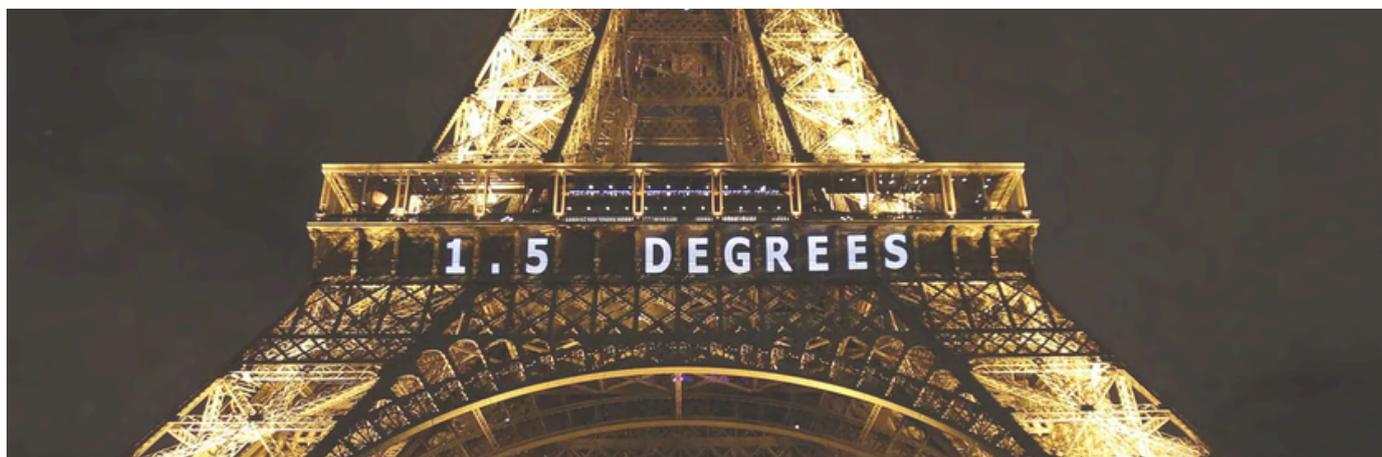
IPCC studies (and COP discussions) have highlighted the importance of businesses making a difference in the next 5 years before changes to the climate are irreversible, and by Carbon Offsetting and becoming Carbon Neutral, iM Med Ltd is proactively doing its part for the planet now - when it is the most important.

In addition to Carbon Offsetting and Carbon Neutral status - it is recommended that iM Med Ltd takes further action to reduce its future emissions - as much as practically possible. By reducing all avoidable emissions to zero - the organisation will achieve Net Zero status.

7.2 Science Based Targets

As part of the 2015 Paris Agreement, world governments committed to curbing global temperature rise to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. In 2018, the IPCC warned that global warming must not exceed 1.5°C to avoid the catastrophic impacts of climate change.

It was agreed that to achieve this, GHG emissions must halve by 2030 – and drop to Net Zero by 2050. In order to align with these Science Based Targets - iM Med Ltd must commit to reducing half of its GHG emissions by 2030 and to achieving Net Zero by 2050.



7.3 Procurement Policy Note 06/21

The UK Government amended the Climate Change Act 2008 in 2019 by introducing a target of at least a 100% reduction in the net UK carbon account (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. This is otherwise known as the ‘Net Zero’ target.

To aid in this target, UK suppliers to government contracts are required to meet the requirements of Procurement Policy Note (PPN) 06/21, by providing a Net Zero Carbon Reduction Plan.

In addition to calculating Scope 1, 2 and a subset of Scope 3 emissions in tCO₂e for the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol (as outlined in this report), iM Med Ltd is required to make a commitment to achieving net zero by 2050, outline its reduction plans, and publish its Carbon Reduction Plan (CRP) on its website.



7.4 Company Rebaselining Procedure

Meaningful and accurate comparisons of year-on-year emissions data may require a ‘rebaselining’ of emissions to the earliest reporting period where the overall structure and size of the organisation is most similar to the present.

While net emissions tell a part of the story, tracking progress in terms of emissions both per FTE and per £1m revenue can provide more granular insights for reductions.

Rebaselining is an important part of becoming Carbon Neutral, and combining this with FTE and revenue data ensures growth and changes in the nature of an organisation can be properly accounted for.

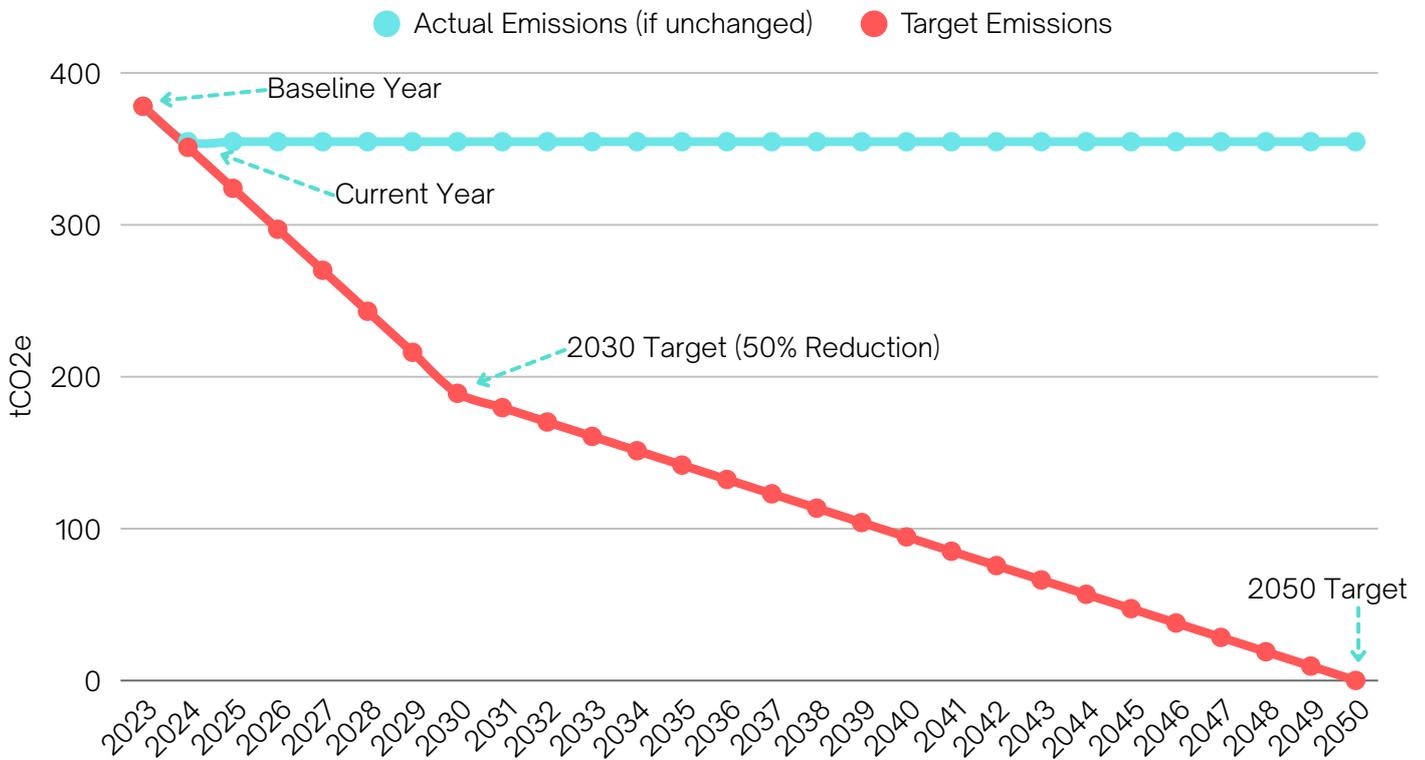
In line with relevant guidance, iM Med Ltd’s current baseline is in line with its first reporting period (1st July 2023 - 30th June 2024), undertaken in 2024.

To track progress against this baseline, emissions per FTE and per £1m revenue since the first year of calculation have also been included within this report.

By taking this approach, iM Med Ltd can accurately and transparently work towards Carbon Neutrality by 2030 via the globally recognised net-emissions approach, whilst also tracking progress against all available calculation years. Through this, iM Med Ltd can generate valuable insights to target key emissions hotspots and achieve meaningful reduction.



7.5 Reduction Target Plan



In order to achieve a 50% reduction in emissions by 2030, iM Med Ltd is required to reduce its emissions by **189.03 tCO2e** from the 'Baseline' (first year) assessment by 2030.

This will require a reduction of **7.14%** (26.99 tCO2e) per year from the 'Baseline' (first year) assessment of the organisation. A further reduction of **2.50%** (9.45 tCO2e) each year is then required in order to achieve Net Zero.

Should significant changes to the business size and structure occur in the future - Carbon Neutral Britain will amend the 'baseline' assessment year, as well as look at intensity values (tCO2e per million turnover, FTE or other metrics), to further track and implement reduction strategies.

"By accurately measuring, offsetting and committing to annually reduce emissions 7.14% by 2030, iM Med Ltd is not only Carbon Neutral, but in alignment with both Science Based and UK Government targets for Carbon Emissions Reductions"

James Poynter
Director - Carbon Neutral Britain

7.6 Year-on-Year Emissions by Source

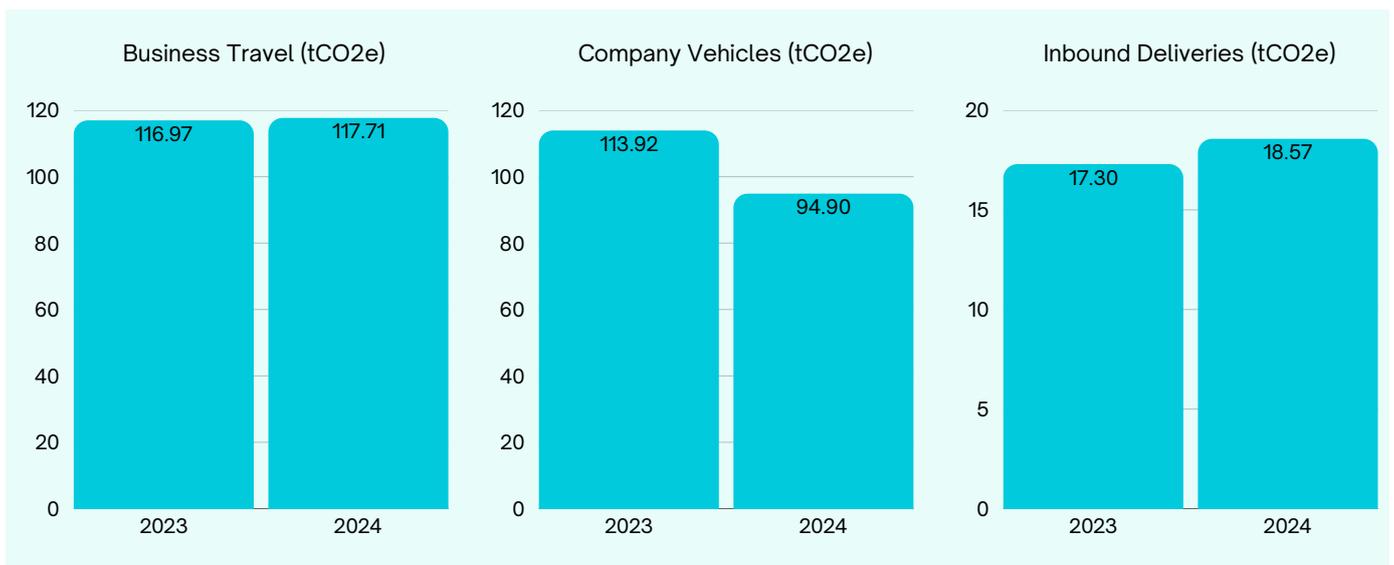
Although some emission reductions will require technological and third-party improvements, it is recommended that iM Med Ltd targets the three largest avoidable emissions sources of the organisation in order to make the most impactful and quickest reduction in emissions possible.

Following the Baseline (first year) assessment of the organisation, iM Med Ltd has achieved a 6% reduction in overall emissions in year two.

A year-on-year analysis highlights the following three largest avoidable emission sources:

- Business Travel** has seen a 1% increase from 116.97 tCO₂e to 117.71 tCO₂e
- Company Vehicles** has seen a 17% decrease from 113.92 tCO₂e to 94.90 tCO₂e
- Inbound Deliveries** has seen a 7% increase from 17.30 tCO₂e to 18.57 tCO₂e

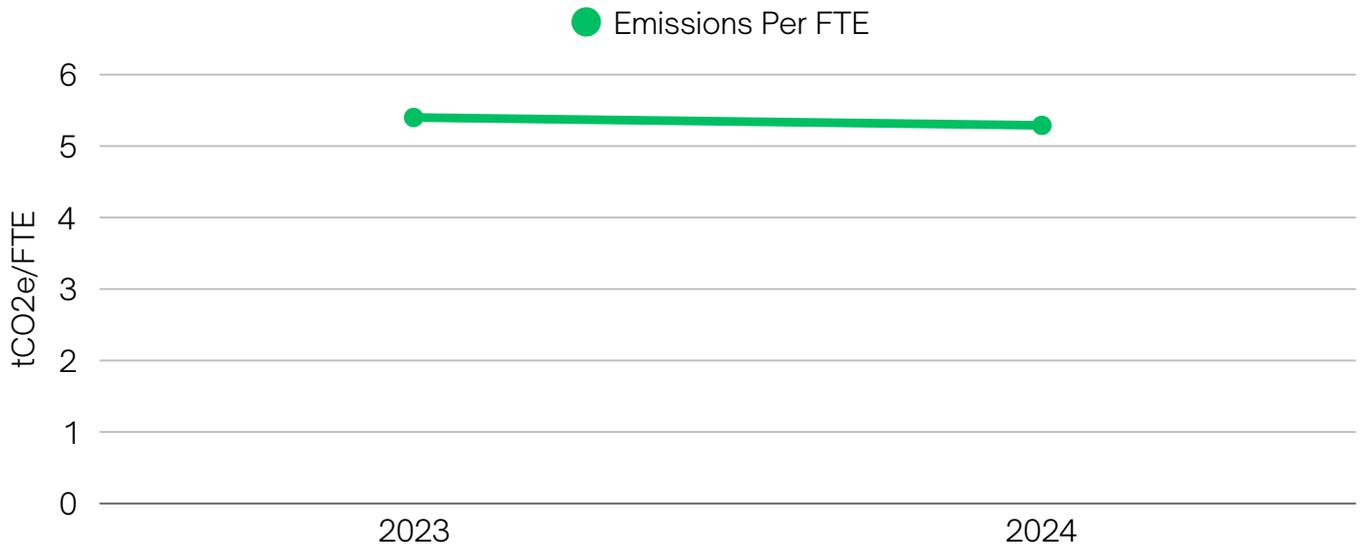
It is recommended the organisation continues to monitor and track its emissions in 2025, to further monitor and evaluate emissions reductions, in addition to offsetting and maintaining carbon neutral status.



Recommendations for the organisation are as follows:



7.7 Intensity Ratios - FTE and Revenue



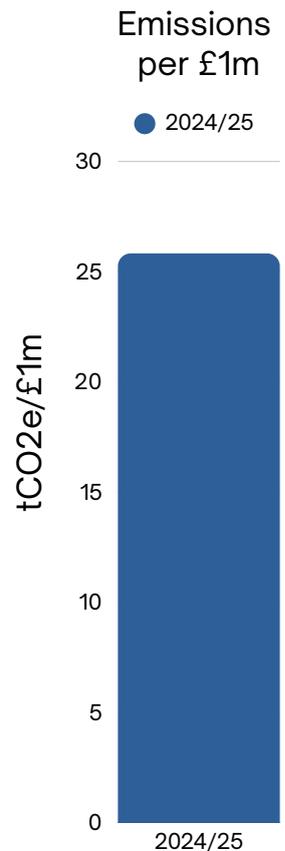
To further showcase iM Med Ltd’s progress, it is important to consider current and historic emissions intensity ratios:

Current emissions/FTE - 5.29 tCO2e
Current emissions/£1m - 25.83 tCO2e

Measurement via these benchmarks provides a standardised way to assess environmental performance, irrespective of changes in the organisation's size or structure.

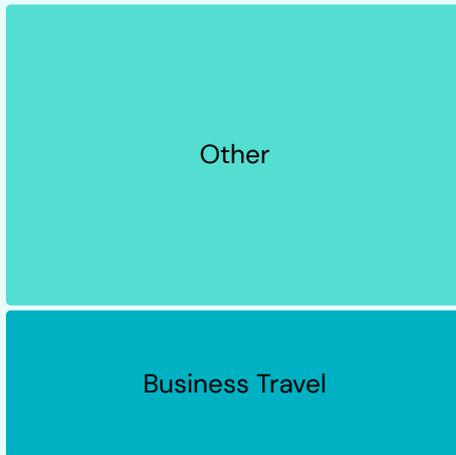
Additionally, should the need arise for a rebaseline, these metrics provide consistency in progress over time, even when historic data may no longer be relevant to the current structure and size of the organisation.

In future reporting, iM Med Ltd could consider setting reduction targets for it’s intensity ratios, in addition to net emissions.



7.8 Reduction Strategies

Business Travel

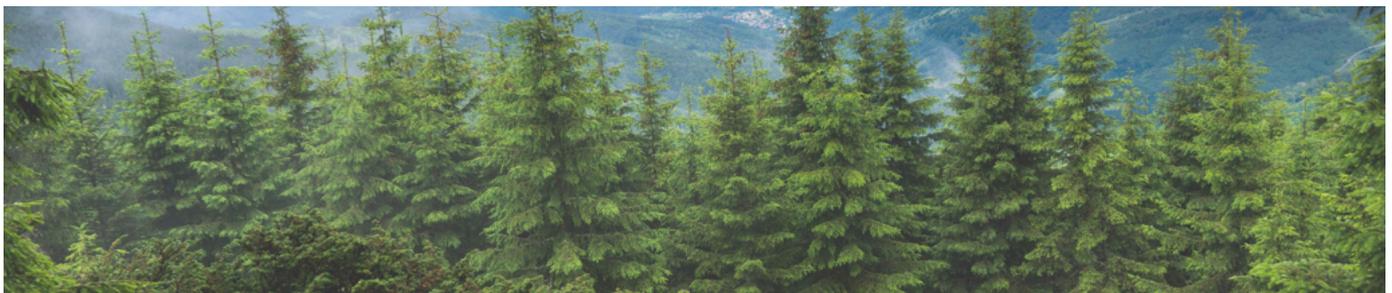


Business Travel plays an important role in iM Med Ltd's environmental impact, with such travel being a large contributor to carbon emissions. During the reporting period, emissions have decreased from 116.97 tCO₂e last year, to 117.71 tCO₂e this year, reflecting a 1% fall. This change shows the potential impact which targeted strategies to revise both modes and amount of travel could have on emissions.

Potential opportunities for the company are:

Car Travel: Car travel is a large contributor to travel emissions. Switching to lower-emission vehicles, such as electric or hybrid cars, could reduce this impact. The organisation could encourage employees to carpool or use car-sharing services to cut down on the number of journeys. The organisation could also explore schemes such as Salary Sacrifice Car Schemes that offer tax-efficient leasing of low-emission vehicles. For unknown car fuel types, collecting this data could provide further insights into potential reductions.

Flights: International and domestic flights are also large contributors. Where possible, replace air travel with virtual meetings or alternative transport like trains, which have lower emissions per mile. Additionally, booking direct flights and opting for economy class could reduce emissions per passenger.



7.8 Reduction Strategies (continued)

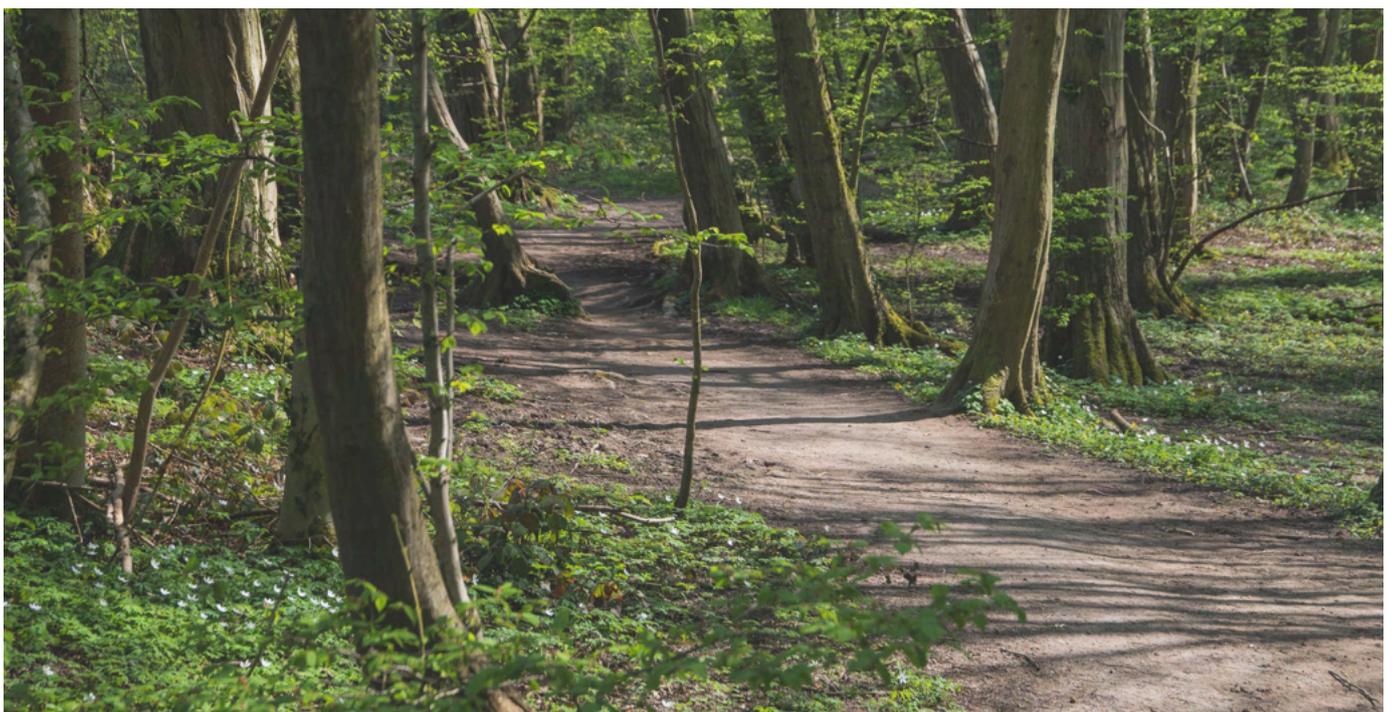
Encourage Train Travel Over Flights: When attending events, especially within Europe, choosing train travel over flights could greatly reduce the carbon footprint. Train travel produces far fewer emissions than short-haul flights, especially when travelling to nearby cities.

Train Travel: While lower in emissions than air or car travel, Train travel still contributes a large amount due to the distance travelled. The organisation could encourage using digital meeting platforms where possible to minimize even train travel. The organisation could also explore partnerships with rail companies for discounted rates to encourage public travel.

Financial Incentives:

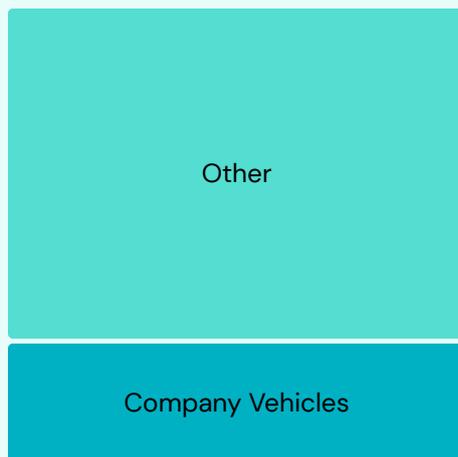
- Clean Air Zones (CAZ): Encourage employees to utilize public transport or low-emission vehicles when travelling through these zones, as certain areas in the UK are subject to charges for higher-emission vehicles.
- Public Transport Subsidies: Offering financial support for employees to use buses, trains, or other lower-emission transport options could encourage the reduction of higher-emission personal vehicle travel.

By targeting these specific areas, iM Med Ltd could reduce its business travel emissions while promoting more sustainable practices within its workforce.



7.8 Reduction Strategies (continued)

Company Owned/Leased Vehicles

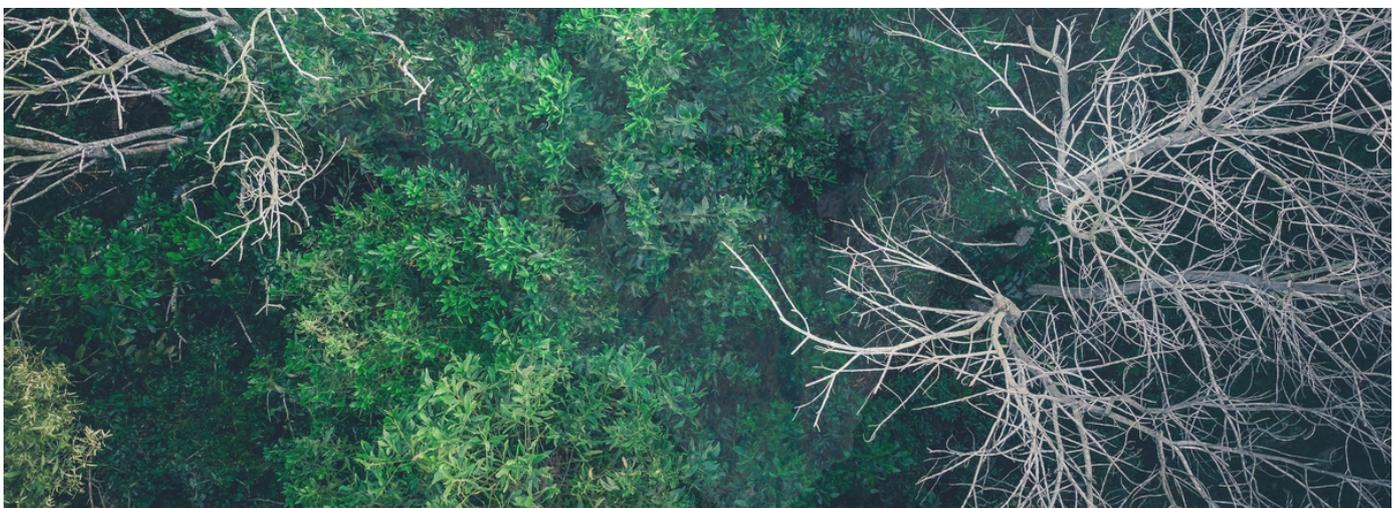


Emissions from iM Med Ltd’s owned and leased vehicles are a large contributor to the company’s overall carbon footprint and could be minimized wherever possible.

Transitioning to low-emission vehicles, including electric and hybrid models, could reduce the impact of the fleet. Regularly reviewing fleet performance, routes, and fuel efficiency could further optimize usage and cut down emissions

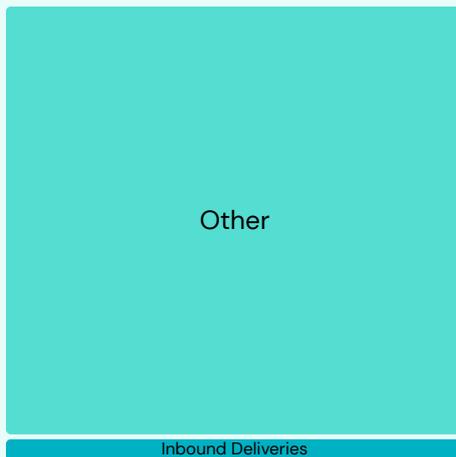
iM Med Ltd could (continue to) adopt measures such as tracking fuel usage, conducting regular vehicle maintenance, and providing driver training to improve efficiency. Additionally, exploring incentives for low-emission vehicles and installing on-site EV charging points could further support emissions reduction.

By actively monitoring and managing vehicle emissions, iM Med Ltd could identify areas for targeted improvement, ultimately driving down its transportation-related carbon footprint.



7.8 Reduction Strategies (continued)

Inbound Delivery of Goods



Inbound deliveries also play a key role in iM Med Ltd’s overall carbon footprint, especially in the transportation of goods from suppliers to the company.

To lessen this impact, the company could explore sourcing materials or products from suppliers closer to its operational facilities, reducing transportation distances and emissions.

Ensuring that inbound deliveries use fully loaded vehicles could improve fuel efficiency and cut down per-unit emissions.

Additionally, choosing sea freight over air freight for international shipments could further reduce emissions, as sea freight typically produces less CO₂ per ton of cargo.



8 - Contact



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OFFICE ADDRESS

2 Eaton Gate, London, SW1W 9BJ

WEBSITE

carbonneutralbritain.org

EMAIL

business@carbonneutralbritain.org

**Carbon
Neutral
Britain™**

