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Carbon Footprint Report

Presented by

Eco Sourcing Hub
REDUCE COSTS, EMISSIONS & RISKS

General Information

BVM Medical Limited, established in 1989, has built a reputable presence in the medical field by specialising in the distribution of clinical devices to a variety of medical professionals. These include interventional radiologists, congenital and structural cardiologists, gastrointestinal specialists, and cardiothoracic surgeons. Over the years, BVM Medical has developed strong and productive relationships with manufacturers from countries such as the USA, Japan, Korea, China, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom. This global network has been crucial in ensuring that we provide high-quality products to our clients.

In addition to our established partnerships, BVM Medical has invested in start-up companies that focus on researching therapeutic devices within our key clinical specialities. We are excited about the prospect of launching new products that result from these innovative research efforts. Our success is deeply rooted in our commitment to forging close working relationships with our clinical customers, coupled with ongoing collaborations with manufacturers and their product research departments. This synergy ensures a continuous stream of new product development, keeping us at the forefront of medical innovation. Moreover, BVM Medical is dedicated to providing 24-hour supportive services to meet the needs of our clients effectively.

Our mission at BVM Medical Limited is to research, co-develop, and deliver innovative, high-tech, disposable, and implantable medical devices. These devices cater to gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, radiological interventional, and surgical clinical specialities, with the overarching goal of improving patient care and treatment outcomes. We believe that personalised customer service is paramount and are committed to providing 24-hour cover for delivery and support.

As part of our dedication to enhancing patient care and treatment outcomes, BVM Medical Limited is equally committed to understanding and minimising our carbon footprint.

The purpose

of this report is to disseminate the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions with respect to consistency, comparability, and completeness in the accounting procedures. This report is intended for all stakeholders interested in the greenhouse gas emissions inventory and the associated reporting structure and explanations. All recipients are considered intended users.

This report covers the footprint of the entire BVM Medical. And has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards (Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004; Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2011).
Endeavours to use primary data wherever possible, especially surrounding all major emissions sources. Where primary data is not available, a consistent and conservative approach to calculation is applied.

The reporting period covered in this document is from 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024. The next iteration of this footprint is expected to be of the same length, starting from the first day following this reporting period. Any deviation from this will be mentioned in communication at the time of publication.

Additional details on the activities of BVM Medical can be found on the company website

www.bvmmedical.com.

Organisational Boundaries

The organisational boundaries were drawn using the consolidation based on operational control approach. This approach considers all emissions that the organisation has operational control over, but not necessarily financial control.

BVM Medical operates as a single entity with one headquarters, and this report encompasses the carbon footprint of the entire organisation. No allocation percentages are used in calculating the emissions share of each subunit, and the chosen consolidation approach applies uniformly to all units and subunits.

Methodology

This assessment of GHG emissions is compliant with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a globally recognized standard jointly developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol provides comprehensive, standardized frameworks for quantifying and managing GHG emissions across private and public sector operations, value chains, and mitigation efforts.

Five key accounting principles are central to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology:

Relevance

Ensure that the GHG data collection accurately records and presents all relevant emissions from the organization.

Completeness

The calculation captures all emitted GHGs. If any emission sources are omitted, clear and detailed justifications are given.

Consistency

The calculations are based on uniform methods. Any changes in data sources, calculation boundaries, or emission factors are always reported.

Transparency

All collected data is clearly and coherently reported, preferably through an accurate audit scheme. All assumptions on methods, approximations and emission factors are well documented.

Accuracy

The quantification of GHG emissions is without systematic overestimation or underestimation, it is tried to reduce uncertainties as much as possible wherever possible.

Following the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, the emissions inventory encompasses seven primary (groups of) GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Additionally, carbon dioxide of biogenic origin ($BioCO_2$) and methane of biogenic origin ($BioCH_4$) are also considered and included in the non-fossil accounting categories. Finally, separate from the main totals are other out-of-scope greenhouse gases not covered by the Kyoto Protocol but with a wellestablished greenhouse warming effect.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol classifies emissions into 3 scopes and 21 categories:

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Scope 1

Direct GHG emissions originate from sources owned or controlled by the organization.

Scope 2

Indirect GHG emissions result from purchased electricity and other energy carriers.

Scope 3

Other indirect GHG emissions beyond those covered by Scope 2 that happen elsewhere in the value chain, both upstream and downstream.

These scopes are further subdivided into distinct activity categories. Scope 1 encompassed 4 categories, Scope 2 encompasses 2 categories, and Scope 3 emissions are split into 15 categories, across upstream and downstream. See Figure 1 for a visual summary of this classification across the value chain.

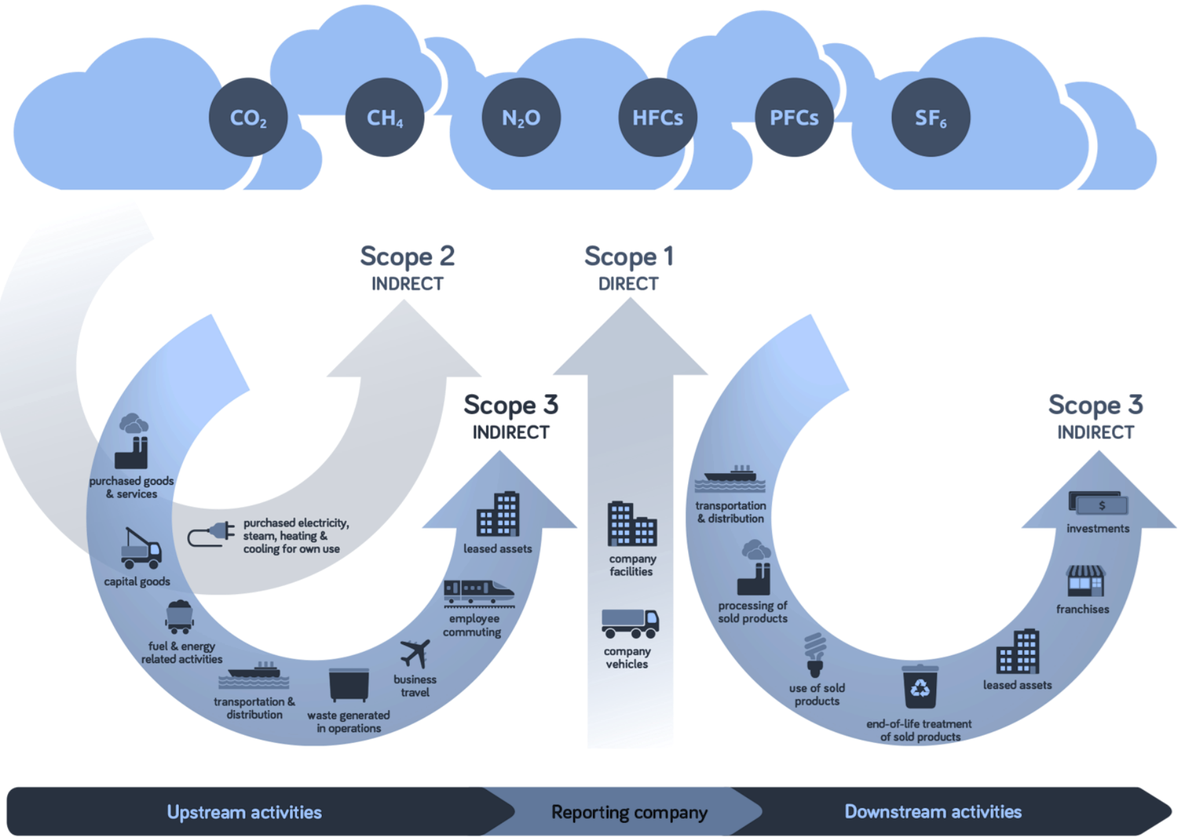

Figure 1: Overview of Greenhouse Gas Protocol scopes and activity categories across the value chain. Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

To assess the global warming impact of emissions, the GHGs are evaluated using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) over a 100-year timeframe. For more detailed information on the methodology, please see Methodology Details (Appendix I).

In the subsequent sections, activity categories may be customized in terms of naming, order, and further subdivision to enhance transparency and comparability within the organization; in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol accounting principles. However, to ensure standardization and analysis across industries, each activity category remains directly linked to one of the standard Greenhouse Gas Protocol activity category types. Detailed descriptions of each activity category and their corresponding Greenhouse Gas Protocol references can be found in Section 4. A consolidated inventory within the standard reporting framework is available in Appendix II and subsequent appendices.

Operational **Boundaries**

Details on the description of the activity categories, as well as their rationale to include and their respective Greenhouse Gas Protocol references, can be found in the tables below.

In the table below you can find details on the activity categories that were excluded from this report; the description of each of these, the rationale to exclude and their respective Greenhouse Gas Protocol references.

Excluded Emission Categories

The following emission categories are excluded from this report, as they are identified as not applicable or insignificant for the current reporting objectives:

- · Fugitive & Process Emissions: No emissions in this category.
- · Capital Goods: No capital goods were purchased in reporting period.
- · Upstream Leased Assets: The company does not lease any assets, making this category not applicable.
- · Processing of Sold Products: All products are non-intermediate, making this category not applicable.
- · Use of Sold Products: Products are primarily used in hospitals, with no direct emissions associated with their use.
- · End of Life of Sold Products: Emissions at end of life are minimal and primarily related to operating room use.
- · Downstream Leased Assets: Emissions from leased assets are reported under either Scope 1 or Scope 2.
- · Franchises: The company does not operate under a franchising model.
- · Investments: The company has no emissions-generating investments outside its operational boundary.

Purchased Goods and Services Category

BVM Medical Limited focuses on sourcing and distributing products for the health sector. These products are medically needed after extensive development, limiting the company's influence over product material. Therefore, emissions from the primary products are not reported. Instead, BVM Medical Limited concentrates on collecting and reporting information regarding all other purchased goods and services within this category. The company is committed to working with suppliers to enhance their environmental performance and integrating environmental considerations into the evaluation of new suppliers.

Quantified GHG inventory

In the reporting period Y-2024 the total emissions for the reporting organization add up to 92.71 tCO2e. With a per-activity breakdown as follows:

Activity Category	Fossil Emissions	Certainty	Share of Total
Direct	**9.41**	**–4% to +4%**	**10.2 %**
Stationary Combustion	5.66	–5% to +5%	6.1 %
Mobile Combustion	3.75	–6% to +7%	4.0 %
Fugitive Emissions	-	-	- %
Electricity	**0.00**	**-**	**0.0 %**
Electricity market-based	0.00	-	0.0 %
Electricity location-based	2.55	-	- %
Upstream	**79.02**	**–15% to +18%**	**85.2 %**
Goods & Services	38.37	–18% to +22%	41.4 %
Capital Goods	-	-	- %
Energy Supply	1.87	–4% to +4%	2.0 %
Transport Upstream	29.60	–30% to +42%	31.9 %
Waste	0.03	–31% to +46%	0.0 %
Business Travel	6.37	–19% to +23%	6.9 %
Commuting	2.77	–15% to +18%	3.0 %
Downstream	**4.28**	**–33% to +49%**	**4.6 %**
Transport Downstream	4.28	–33% to +49%	4.6 %
Total Fossil GHG emissions	**92.71**	**–13% to +15%**	**100.0 %**

Total fossil emissions in this table include electricity emissions using the market-based method.

Methodological Details

The GHG emissions inventory reflects the consolidation of emissions data according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol reporting standards. These being the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011), the Land Sector and Removals Guidance (LSRG), and all associated guidance documents.

- GHG Classification Structure
- Global Warming Potential
- Additional Radiative Forcing Effects
- Dual Reporting in Scope 2
- Approach to Emission Factors
- Approach to Base Year Reporting
- Uncertainty Assessment

GHG Classification Structure

In Section 5, the reported GHG emissions are organised and aggregated into their respective activity categories and activity category groups. Each activity category is associated with a Greenhouse Gas Protocol category (1.1 to 3.15). You can find additional breakdowns for the accounting category Land Emissions in Appendix III, for Land Removals in Appendix IV, and Gross Biogenic Emission and Removals in Appendix V.

You can find a consolidation of all emissions into the strict Greenhouse Gas Protocol structure in Appendix II.
A further breakdown in the other accounting categories can be found in the subsequent appendices.
Carbon offsets are not reported in this report nor have they been subtracted from the total.

Global Warming Potential

The following GHGs 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 GHGs are expressed in CO2-equivalent (CO2e) based on their global warming potential over a time horizon of 100 years (GWP100). The Global Warming Potential 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 (or GHG group) can be found in Appendix II. Activities for which a further split in GHGs is not known, are reported under the CO2e*-column.

Additional Radiative Forcing Effects

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.

Dual Reporting in Scope 2

The total emissions in this report include electricity emissions using the market-based method. Taking into account contractual instruments and other market-based mechanisms to allocate electricity emissions to consumers. However, this report is set up with a dual reporting disclosure objective in mind, and the result of both market and location-based reporting methods can be found in the full GHG table in Appendix II and Appendix II. Do note that the total emissions in that table includes electricity emissions using the market-based method, as mentioned above.

Approach to Base Year Reporting

The reporting period 2023 is the first GHG reporting period for BVM Medical, and counts as the base year for the current and future reporting cycles.

Approach to Emission Factors

For each activity the most relevant and localised emission factor possible has been selected, at the discretion of the reporter. The key considerations in emission factor selection were locality and relevancy, as well as the availability of emission factors and consistency of methodologies throughout each emission factor source.

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

Publisher	Publication Version	Publication Date	URL	Usage
UK.gov GHG Reporting Factors	v2024 1.1	30/10/2024	link	48.2%
Exiobase	3.8.2	21/10/2021	link	42.4%
Association of Issuing Bodies	v2023	30/05/2024	link	7.1%
BVM Medical	Library of Emission Factors	-	-	2.4%

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][2].

[1] Usage is defined as the number of data points in the inventory using a certain emission factor publication. The size of the data points is not taken into account. Usage is different from the relative share of total emissions.
[2] In case the application period of the activity overlaps with the validity period of more than one emission factor, the median data of the application period is used to determine which factor to use (e.g. if an activity stretches from August
[3] to July 2022, the median date is 29/01/2022)

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.

Activity Group	Emissions (tCO_2e)	Uncertainty	Share of total emissions
Stationary Combustion	6	-5% to +5%	6.1%
Mobile Combustion	4	-6% to +7%	4.0%
Goods & Services	38	-18% to +22%	41.4%
Energy Supply	2	-4% to +4%	2.0%
Transport Upstream	30	-30% to +42%	31.9%
Waste	<1	-31% to +46%	0.0%
Business Travel	6	-19% to +23%	6.9%
Commuting	3	-15% to +18%	3.0%
Transport Downstream	4	-33% to +49%	4.6%
Total GHG emissions	93	-13% to +15%	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:

Emission category	(tCO_2e)
Scope 1 - Direct Emissions from operations	**9.41**
Stationary combustion	5.66
Mobile combustion	3.75
Scope 2 - Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	**0.00**
Purchased electricity market based	0.00
Purchased electricity location based	2.55
Scope 3 - Indirect emission in the value chain **Upstream**	**79.02**
Purchased goods and services	38.37
Fuel- and energy-related activities	1.87
Upstream transportation and distribution	29.60
Waste generated in operations	0.03
Business travel	6.37
Employee commuting	2.77
Downstream	**4.28**
Downstream transportation and distribution	4.28
	92.71

Review, Internal Audit and Improvement

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

Carbon footprint analyses:

Emission category	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	SF_6	NF_3	HFCs	PFCs	CO_2e*
Scope 1 - Direct Emissions from operations	**9.36**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Stationary combustion	5.65	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile combustion	3.71	0.00	0.04	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 2 - Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Purchased electricity market based	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased electricity location based	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3 - Indirect emission in the value chain Upstream	**65.72**	**8.08**	**1.42**	**0.20**	**-**	**0.96**	**0.08**	**2.56**
Purchased goods and services	27.86	8.04	1.22	0.20	-	0.96	0.08	-
Fuel- and energy-related activities	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.87
Upstream transportation and distribution	29.43	0.02	0.15	-	-	-	-	-
Waste generated in operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Business travel	5.68	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.66
Employee commuting	2.74	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Downstream	**0.59**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.68**
Downstream transportation and distribution	0.59	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	3.68

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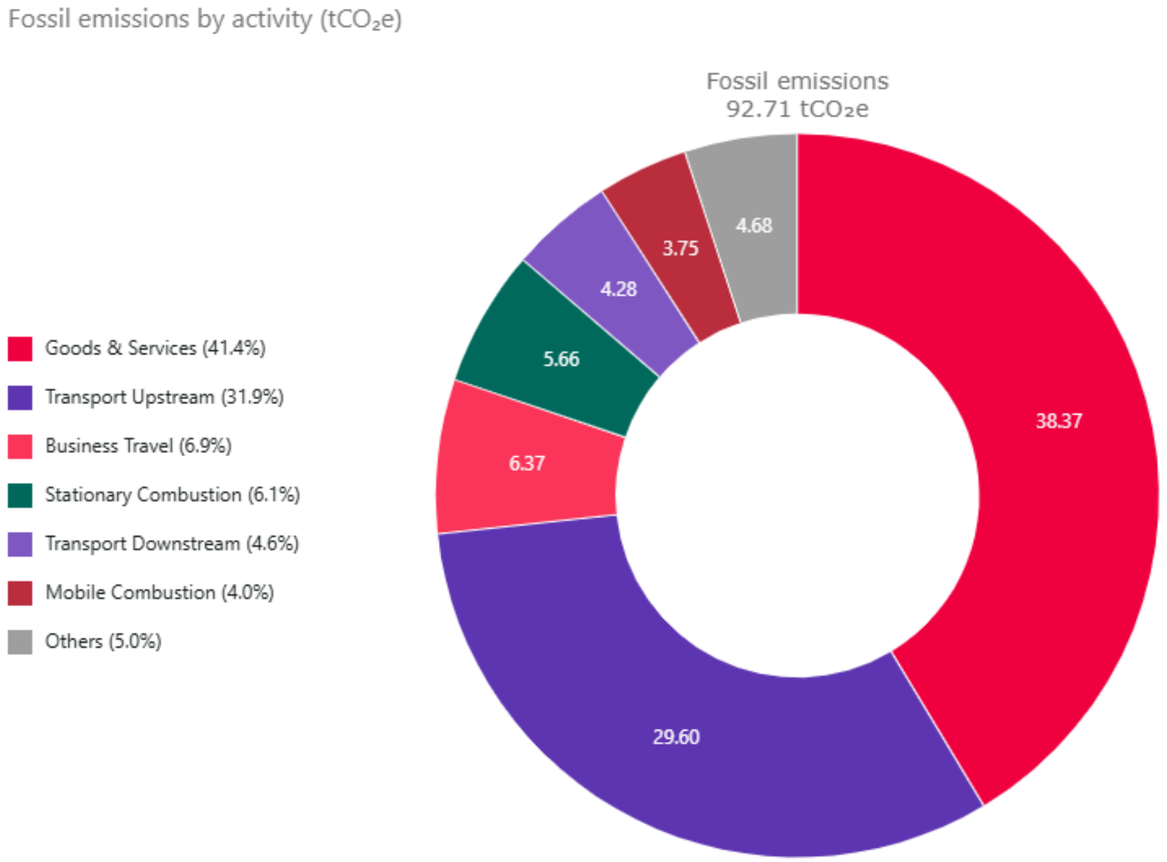
Comparative
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Overview

The total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the current reporting period amount to 93 tonnes of CO_2e, representing a reduction of approximately 10.8% compared with 104.23 tonnes of CO_2e reported last year.

The overall uncertainty range for the current year (-13% to +15%) remains similar to that of the previous year (-14% to +16%), indicating a consistent level of confidence in data quality and estimation methods.



Comparison by Activity Group

Stationary Combustion

Emissions from stationary combustion decreased slightly from 5.53 tCO_2e last year to 6 tCO_2e this year, maintaining a stable share of around 6% of total emissions. The narrow uncertainty range (±5%) in both years highlights the importance of accurate fuel consumption data collection and the use of consistent estimation methods, ensuring reliability and comparability over time.

Mobile Combustion

Mobile combustion emissions showed a reduction from 14.12 tCO_2e to 4 tCO_2e, decreasing the share from 13.5% to 4.0%. This significant improvement is due to reduced use of Fossil fuel vehicles, and relay on EVs. The uncertainty remained low (-6% to +7%), reinforcing confidence in these results.

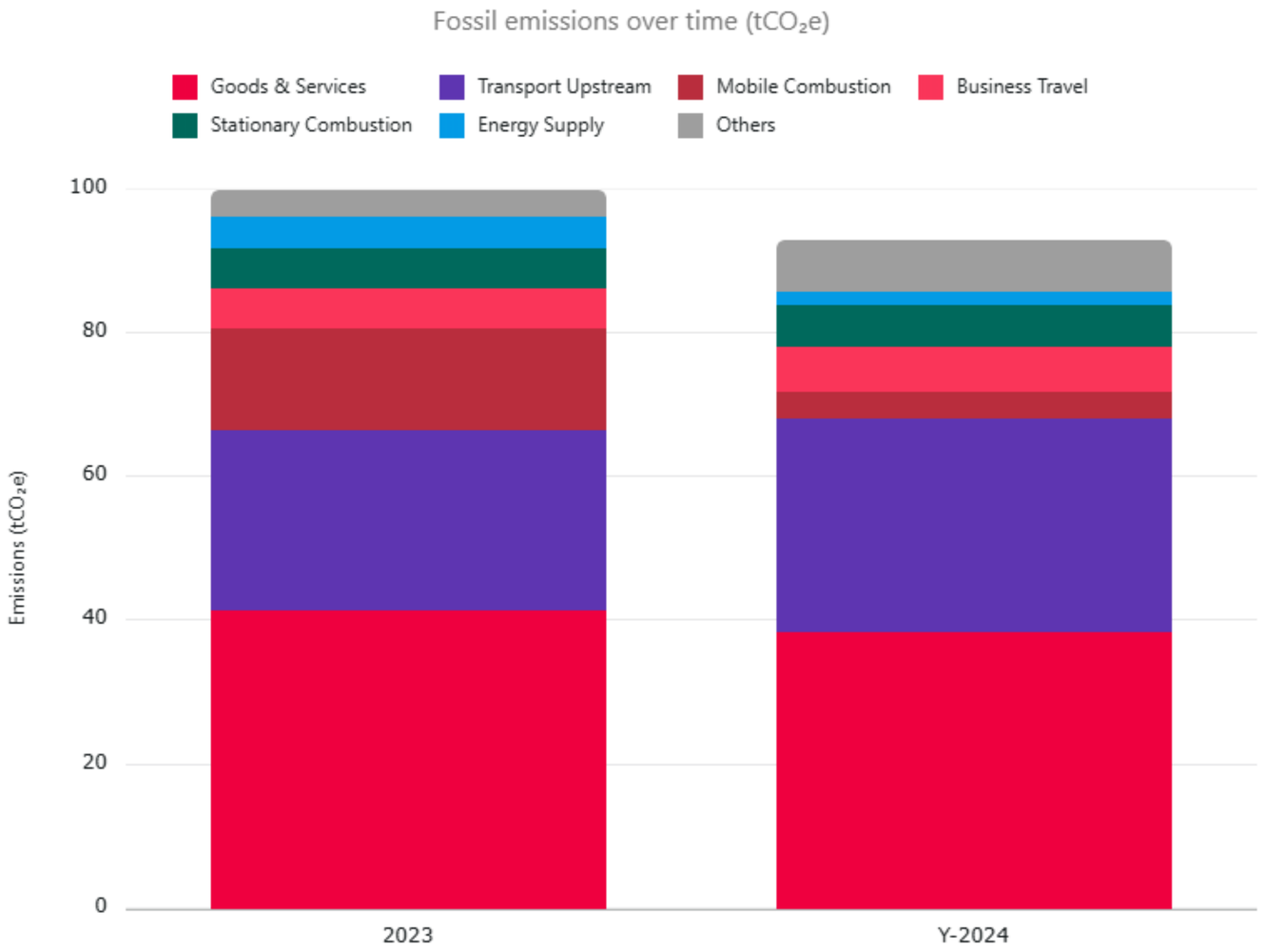
Purchased Goods and Services

This category continues to be the largest single contributor to total emissions, though it decreased from 44.13 tCO_2e (42.3%) to 38 tCO_2e (41.4%). The uncertainty range narrowed slightly (from -27%/+37% to -18%/+22%), indicating improved data quality.

Upstream Transport and Distribution

Emissions rose modestly from 25.06 tCO_2e (24.0%) to 30 tCO_2e (31.9%), reflecting higher transport activity and more accurate data. The relatively high uncertainty (-30% to +42%) mirrors the difficulty in obtaining detailed data from third-party carriers, though improvements in tracking systems may reduce this in future years.

Comparison by Activity Group



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Business Travel

Emissions from business travel increased slightly from 5.57 tCO_2e (5.3%) to 6 tCO_2e (6.9%) , This rise is mainly due to the inclusion of more accurate data and the addition of hotel stays in the calculation. The uncertainty widened slightly (from -9%/+10% to -19%/+23%), reflecting variations in data coverage from travel providers.

Employee Commuting

Commuting emissions remained stable, changing only marginally from 3.04 tCO_2e (2.9%) to 3 tCO_2e (3.0%).

Summary of Year-on-Year Change

Overall, the company achieved a reduction of 11.23 tCO_2e compared to the previous reporting year. The most notable reductions occurred in mobile combustion and energy supply, demonstrating progress in direct operational control areas. Meanwhile, purchased goods and services and upstream transport continue to dominate the footprint, highlighting the importance of ongoing engagement with suppliers and logistics partners to further reduce Scope 3 emissions.

Thank you

for your attention

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