



CARETECH UK LIMITED

PPN 006 2024-25

CARETECH UK

Carbon Reduction Plan

PPN 006 2024-25

Reporting Period: 1 November 2024 — 31 October 2025

Publication Date: 23 June 2026

Prepared by: ESG PRO Limited

Introduction

Caretech UK Ltd is an independent UK provider of assistive technology, mobility, accessibility and specialist care equipment solutions. The company supports individuals, carers, healthcare providers, housing associations, schools, care homes, nursing homes and public sector organisations through the supply, installation, repair, maintenance and calibration of equipment designed to improve safety, independence and quality of care.

The company's core activities focus on practical equipment solutions for patient handling, residential accessibility and clinical or community care settings. Its product and service areas include patient hoists, specialist beds, plinths, trolleys, mattresses, assisted baths, bath lifters, stairlifts, through floor lifts, platform lifts, wheelchairs, rise and recline chairs, wet rooms, specialist WC systems and related mobility equipment. These services help customers create safer environments, support daily transfers, reduce physical strain on carers and maintain dignity for people with mobility or care requirements.

Caretech UK Ltd operates as an independent supplier, allowing it to recommend equipment from a range of manufacturers rather than being tied to a single product provider. Its work includes consultations, assessments, installations, planned servicing, emergency repairs, adaptations, training and ongoing technical support. The company's trained engineers undertake servicing, repairs, calibration and installation across a wide range of equipment, supported by regular training with original equipment manufacturers and internal quality systems.

For contract customers, Caretech UK Ltd uses a computerised records system and customer portal to provide visibility over asset information, service histories, certification, site logs, serial numbers, location details and equipment condition. The company also supports compliance through safety related testing and inspection, including LOLER, PUWER, EBME calibration and PAT testing where applicable. Its NHS related work includes supply, service, maintenance and repair across patient bathing, handling, transport, beds, furniture and pressure area care.

The company's governance and compliance approach is supported by recognised management systems, including ISO 9001 for quality management, ISO 14001 for environmental management and ISO 45001 for occupational health and safety. Caretech UK Ltd also highlights its commitment to ethical business practices, supply chain transparency, modern slavery prevention and environmental responsibility. This approach reflects its completed NHS Evergreen Sustainable Supplier Assessment and stated carbon reporting commitments.

In line with UK public procurement and NHS supplier expectations, Caretech UK Ltd has prepared a Carbon Reduction Plan to support the measurement and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This process provides a structured basis for assessing operational emissions and monitoring environmental performance.

Methodology

Caretech retains responsibility for the internal processes that govern the collection, management and review of the data presented within this Carbon Reduction Plan. In preparing this report, Caretech has worked with ESG Pro Limited to support the consistent application of emissions calculation methodologies and to ensure that the reporting approach remains clear, proportionate and aligned with recognised standards. The methodological framework applied in this assessment follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the Corporate Value Chain Scope 3 Standard, both of which are internationally recognised frameworks for the robust measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions across organisational activities and value chains.

All emissions disclosed within this Carbon Reduction Plan have been calculated using the most recent UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in collaboration with DEFRA. These conversion factors provide a consistent and well established basis for emissions accounting and are widely applied across the United Kingdom to support comparability between reporting periods. Their use ensures that the emissions calculations presented within this report are aligned with recognised public sector expectations and the methodological guidance associated with Procurement Policy Note 006.

For the reporting period from 1 November 2024 to 31 October 2025, Caretech has undertaken greenhouse gas emissions reporting to develop a structured and reliable understanding of emissions arising from its operations and relevant areas of its value chain. This Carbon Reduction Plan sets out the company's emissions profile in a clear and considered manner, supporting informed decision making, improved data management practices and the identification of practical opportunities for environmental improvement in accordance with the principles set out under PPN 006.

Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions

Caretech's direct emissions arise from fuel consumed within its operational boundary, specifically natural gas used on site and diesel used in company owned vehicles. Natural gas consumption has been reported in kilowatt hours, while diesel fuel has been recorded in litres. Both sources have been converted into tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent using the relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, published by DEFRA and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. This gives Caretech a recognised and proportionate basis for measuring emissions from fuels directly controlled by the organisation.

Scope 2 Electricity Indirect GHG Emissions

Purchased electricity forms Caretech's Scope 2 emissions for the reporting period. The calculation has been prepared using the location based method, which applies the relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting to the electricity consumed. Caretech has confirmed that its electricity supply was not covered by a renewable or green tariff and that no renewable energy certificates, including REGOs, were held for the period. As no market based instruments were applied, the market based figure is reported as identical to the location based figure.

Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services

Purchased goods and services were assessed using a spend based methodology. Supplier expenditure for the reporting period was reviewed and assigned to relevant procurement categories, including administrative services, equipment, financial and insurance activities, information and communication services, professional services, repairs and maintenance, vehicles, and water and waste related services. Each applicable spend category was then matched to an environmentally extended input output emission factor, allowing estimated emissions to be calculated by multiplying the relevant expenditure in GBP by the appropriate factor.

Where supplier specific activity data was not available, this method offers a practical screening estimate of upstream supply chain emissions. The resulting figure has been treated as a supplementary indicator and has not been included within Caretech's reported total emissions, as certain purchased goods and services may overlap with emissions captured elsewhere in Scope 1, Scope 2 or other Scope 3 categories. This treatment limits the risk of double counting while still giving Caretech a useful view of procurement related emission hotspots and areas where data quality can be strengthened in later reporting periods.

Scope 3 Category 2 Capital Goods

Capital goods were calculated using an environmentally extended input output spend based method. The purchase of company vehicles was treated as a capital goods activity because the vehicles represent long term business assets rather than goods consumed within the reporting year. The capital expenditure was assigned to the Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi Trailers category, reflecting the economic sector most closely associated with the assets acquired. The relevant spend based emission factor was then applied to estimate the upstream embodied greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production and supply of those vehicles. This method is appropriate where supplier specific lifecycle data is not available, as expenditure is used as a proxy for estimating the carbon impact of capital assets.

Scope 3 Category 3 Fuel and Energy Related Activities

Fuel and energy related activities were calculated using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. This category captures upstream

emissions associated with the fuels and electricity consumed by Caretech, while excluding the direct combustion emissions already reported under Scope 1 and the purchased electricity emissions reported under Scope 2. For diesel fuel and natural gas, the relevant well to tank emission factors were applied to the activity data to estimate emissions arising from extraction, production, processing and transport before the fuel was used by the company.

For electricity, two separate electricity related factors were applied. The well to tank generation factor was used to account for upstream emissions linked to the fuels used in grid electricity generation. The well to tank transmission and distribution factor was then applied separately to reflect upstream emissions associated with electricity losses across the grid before the electricity reaches the end user. The results were converted into tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent and combined to present the total emissions for this category.

Scope 3 Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Upstream transportation and distribution were calculated using a spend based environmentally extended input output method. Detailed logistics information was not available for the reporting period, such as shipment records, transported weight, transport mode, distance travelled, or origin and destination data. In the absence of this activity data, expenditure associated with upstream transportation and distribution was used as the calculation basis. The spend was matched to the most relevant EEIO emission factor, which estimates average greenhouse gas emissions associated with each pound spent in that activity category. The factor was then applied to the reported expenditure to estimate emissions linked to upstream transportation and distribution services.

Scope 3 Category 5 Waste Generated in Operations

Waste generated in operations was reviewed to determine whether it represented a material source of emissions for Caretech during the reporting period. The available waste data was assessed using the relevant calculation methodology and conversion factors, with the resulting emissions found to be less than 0.1 tCO₂e. On this basis, waste has been considered immaterial to Caretech's emissions profile for the period and has not been treated as a significant source within the Carbon Reduction Plan.

Scope 3 Category 6 Business Travel

Business travel emissions were calculated using hotel stay expenditure, as this was the available business travel activity data for the reporting period. Accommodation spend was used as the activity data and matched to the relevant spend based emission factor to estimate greenhouse gas emissions associated with hotel stays for business purposes. Other business travel was undertaken using company owned vehicles, and the related fuel consumption has already been captured under Scope 1. To avoid duplication within the emissions inventory, these vehicle related travel emissions have not been reported again under business travel.

Scope 3 Category 7 Employee Commuting

Employee commuting was estimated using Caretech's full time equivalent employee count, as employee specific commuting data was not available for the reporting period. Standard assumptions were applied for commuting frequency, return journey distance and transport mode split. Total commuting activity was estimated by combining employee numbers, assumed working days and average commute distance, before allocating that activity across typical commuting modes, including private car, public transport, walking and cycling. Relevant DEFRA conversion factors were then applied to each mode on a distance based basis, with the results combined to estimate total employee commuting emissions. Future reporting accuracy could be strengthened through employee travel survey data, actual commuting distances, working patterns, vehicle types and homeworking information.

Other Scope 3 Categories

For the current reporting period, all courier and logistics expenditure was consolidated and accounted for under Scope 3, Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution) using a spend-based environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) methodology. While this approach provides a conservative screening estimate based on available financial records, Caretech recognizes the need to refine data granularity between upstream deliveries and any potentially relevant downstream movements. To achieve this, the organization is establishing improved data collection frameworks for future reporting cycles. These enhancements will focus on capturing primary activity data, such as supplier-specific logistics records, transport modes, and actual distances travelled, allowing for a more precise structural allocation across Scope 3 categories and minimizing reliance on proxy spend data.

The remaining Scope 3 categories have been reviewed in relation to Caretech's operational profile, reporting boundary and available activity data, and are considered immaterial for the current reporting period. This reflects either the absence of relevant activity, the limited scale of the activity, or the likelihood that associated emissions would not materially affect the overall emissions inventory. These categories will continue to be monitored in future reporting periods to ensure that the Carbon Reduction Plan remains proportionate, accurate and aligned with Caretech's evolving operations.

Greenhouse Gas Inventory

GHG (tCO ₂ e)	2023-24 Baseline	2024-25
Scope 1	88.58	84.97
Scope 2 LB	1.08	0.87
Scope 2 MB	1.08	0.87
Scope 3-1* PG&S	Not Reported	58.49
Scope 3-2 CG	Not Reported	35.55
Scope 3-3 FERA	Not Reported	20.41
Scope 3-4 UTAD	Not Reported	15.95
Scope 3-5 W	Not Reported	0.004
Scope 3-6 BT	1.07	2.52
Scope 3-7 EC	10.42	13.46
Scope 3-8 ULA	Immaterial	Immaterial
Scope 3-9 DTAD	Not Reported	Under Assessment
Scope 3-10 PSP	Immaterial	Immaterial
Scope 3-11 USP	Immaterial	Immaterial
Scope 3-12 ELSP	Immaterial	Immaterial
Scope 3-13 DLA	Immaterial	Immaterial
Scope 3-14 F	Immaterial	Immaterial
Scope 3-15 I	Immaterial	Immaterial
Total	101.15	173.75

* Scope 3, Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) emissions are excluded from the total, as explained in the methodology.

Intensity Ratios

Metric	2023-24	2024-25
Total (tCO ₂ e)	101.15	173.75
Employees (FTE)	20	14
Turnover (£)	£2,198,913.04	£2,300,000.00
tCO ₂ e per FTE	5.06	12.41
tCO ₂ e per £100,000 Turnover	4.60	7.55

Energy Use (kWh) 2024-25

Energy (kWh)	2024-25
Diesel fuel	325,967
Natural gas	1,802
Electricity	4,915
Total	332,684

Scope 1 (tCO₂e) 2024-25

Scope 1 source	Unit of measurement	Annual consumption	tCO ₂ e
Diesel fuel	Litres	32,909.34	84.6
Natural gas	kWh	1,802.00	0.37
Total Scope 1 emissions			84.97

Scope 2 (tCO₂e)

Electricity	Consumption (kWh)	tCO ₂ e
2023-24	5,233	1.08
2024-25	4,915	0.87

Scope 3-3 Fuel and Energy Related Activities (tCO₂e)

Scope 3-3 FERA (tCO ₂ e)	2024-25
Diesel fuel WTT	20.11
Natural gas WTT	0.06
Electricity WTT G	0.23
Electricity WTT T&D	0.02
Total Scope 3 Category 3 FERA	20.41

Inventory Analysis

Caretech's greenhouse gas inventory for 2024 to 2025 shows a reported total of 173.75 tCO₂e, compared with 101.15 tCO₂e in the 2023 to 2024 baseline year. The movement between the two periods should be read with care, as the latest inventory includes several Scope 3 categories that were not previously reported. This means the increase reflects a broader and more developed emissions assessment, not solely a rise in operational emissions. The current year therefore provides a more complete view of Caretech's emissions profile and creates a stronger basis for future comparison.

Scope 1 remains the dominant reported emissions source, accounting for 84.97 tCO₂e in 2024 to 2025. This is slightly lower than the 88.58 tCO₂e reported in the baseline year, indicating a modest reduction in direct fuel related emissions. The reduction is principally associated with direct combustion sources, namely diesel fuel used in company owned vehicles and natural gas used on site. Although the decrease is relatively small, it suggests that Caretech's direct operational emissions have remained broadly stable while moving in a favourable direction.

The Scope 1 profile is heavily influenced by diesel fuel consumption. In 2024 to 2025, diesel accounted for 84.60 tCO₂e, while natural gas accounted for only 0.37 tCO₂e. This demonstrates that company owned vehicles are the principal driver of direct emissions, with natural gas representing a very small proportion of the Scope 1 total. The underlying energy data reinforces this point, as diesel fuel represented the overwhelming majority of reported energy use, with electricity and natural gas contributing only minor shares by comparison.

Scope 2 emissions reduced from 1.08 tCO₂e in the baseline year to 0.87 tCO₂e in 2024 to 2025. Electricity consumption also declined, moving from 5,233 kWh to 4,915 kWh. The location based and market based figures are the same because Caretech did not report the use of renewable energy certificates or a qualifying market based renewable electricity arrangement for the period. The reduction in Scope 2 emissions is therefore attributable to lower purchased electricity consumption and the applicable grid electricity conversion factor used for reporting.

Total reported energy use for 2024 to 2025 was 332,684 kWh, with diesel fuel representing the main component at 325,967 kWh. Electricity accounted for 4,915 kWh, while natural gas accounted for 1,802 kWh. This energy pattern shows that Caretech's carbon management priorities should remain focused on vehicle fuel use, as this is where the greatest operational influence lies. Measures relating to fleet efficiency, route planning, vehicle utilisation and future low emission vehicle options are likely to have a greater effect than measures focused only on building energy use.

The expanded Scope 3 inventory materially changes the shape of the reported footprint. Capital goods accounted for 35.55 tCO₂e, fuel and energy related activities accounted for 20.41 tCO₂e, and upstream transportation and distribution accounted for 15.95 tCO₂e. These categories were not reported in the baseline year, which explains a significant part of the increase in the total inventory. Their inclusion improves transparency by recognising emissions that occur outside Caretech's direct operations but are linked to the goods, energy and services required to run the business.

Purchased goods and services were assessed separately and produced an estimated figure of 58.49 tCO₂e. This category has not been included in the reported total because of the potential for double counting with emissions captured elsewhere in Scope 1, Scope 2 and other Scope 3 categories. Its exclusion from the total is a prudent methodological choice, particularly where spend based factors are used and procurement categories may overlap with more activity specific calculations. Even so, the result remains useful as a screening indicator, helping Caretech identify areas of supplier expenditure that may warrant more detailed data collection in future years.

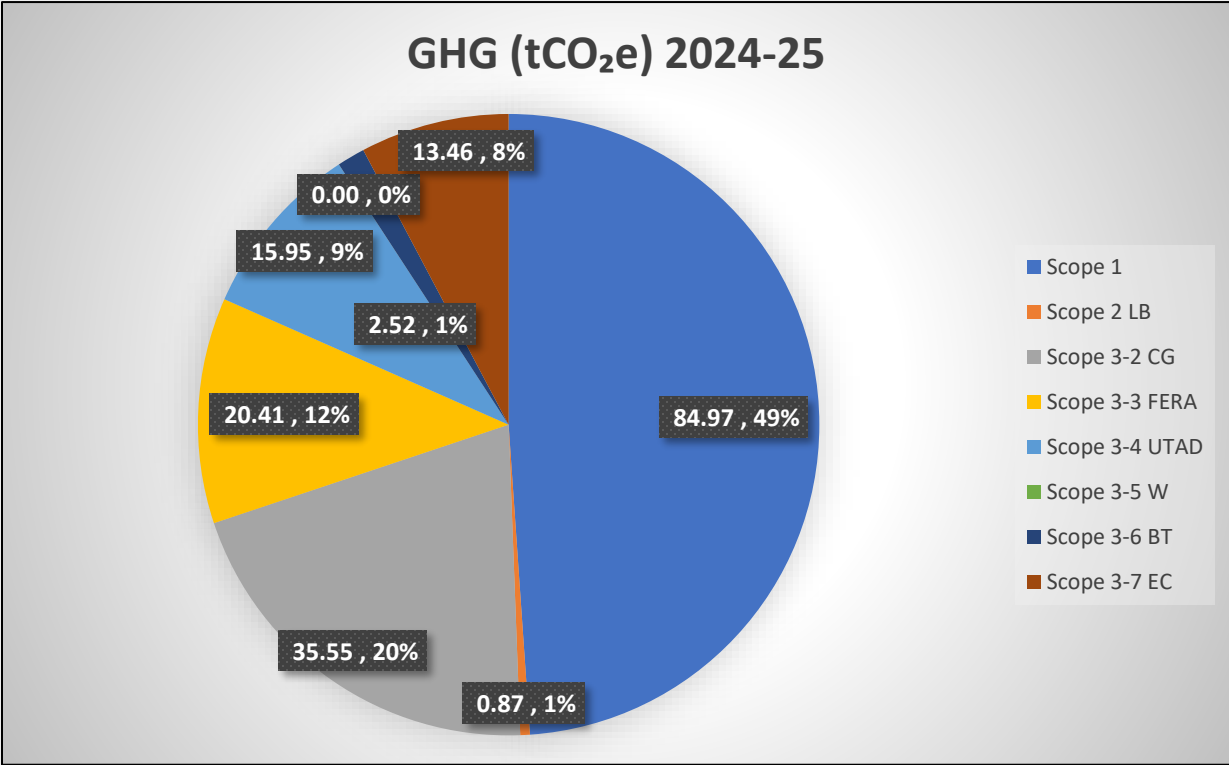
Fuel and energy related activities represent one of the most meaningful additions to the current year inventory. Of the 20.41 tCO₂e reported in this category, diesel well to tank emissions accounted for 20.11 tCO₂e, making it the clear driver of this source.

Natural gas well to tank emissions, electricity well to tank generation emissions, and electricity related transmission and distribution emissions were comparatively small. This pattern mirrors the wider energy profile and confirms that diesel fuel use has both direct Scope 1 impacts and upstream Scope 3 impacts.

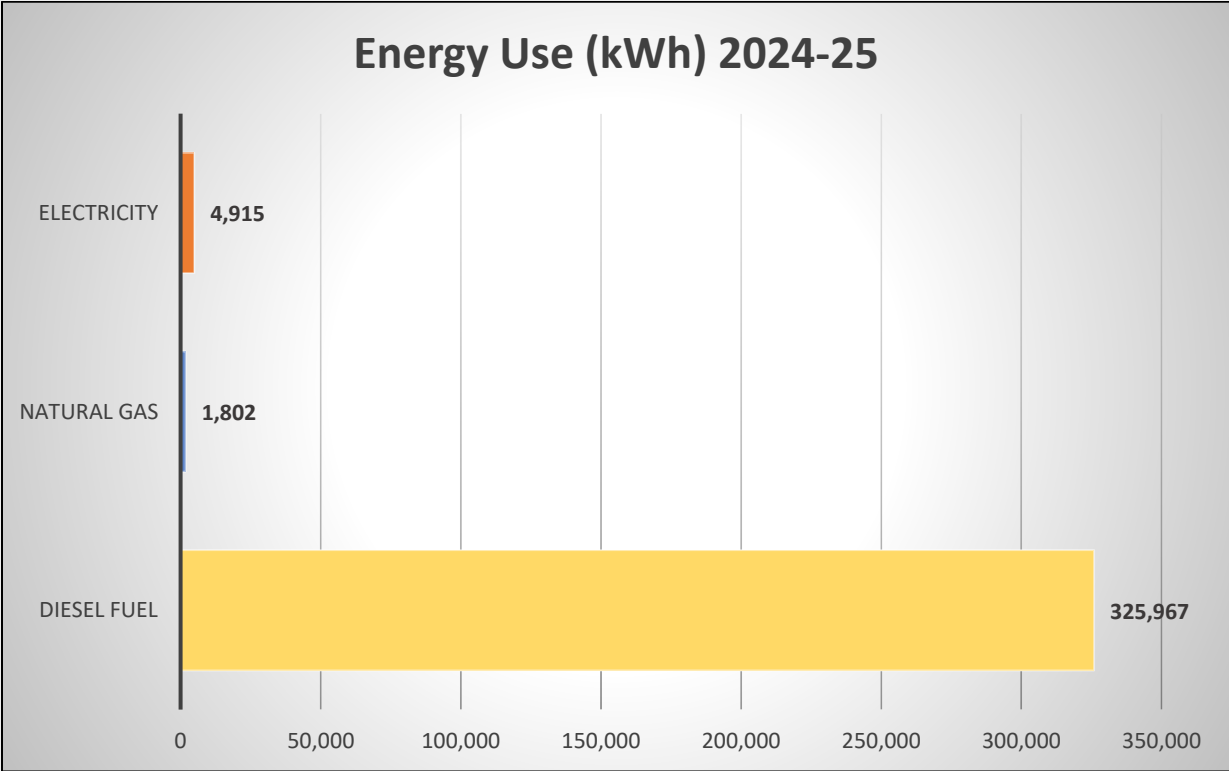
Business travel increased from 1.07 tCO₂e in the baseline year to 2.52 tCO₂e in 2024 to 2025, while employee commuting increased from 10.42 tCO₂e to 13.46 tCO₂e. These changes may reflect changes in working patterns, travel requirements, employee distribution or the estimation methods used where primary travel data was not available. Waste generated in operations was assessed and found to be immaterial at 0.004 tCO₂e, while upstream leased assets and the remaining downstream Scope 3 categories were considered immaterial. Downstream transportation and distribution remains under assessment, which is appropriate where materiality has not yet been fully determined.

Caretech's emissions intensity also increased in the current reporting year. Emissions per full time equivalent employee rose from 5.06 tCO₂e to 12.41 tCO₂e, influenced by both the higher reported emissions total and the reduction in employee count from 20 to 14. Emissions per £100,000 turnover increased from 4.60 tCO₂e to 7.55 tCO₂e, despite turnover rising from £2.20 million to £2.30 million. These intensity movements should be interpreted alongside the expanded reporting boundary, as the current year includes additional categories that were absent from the baseline. Future reporting will benefit from using the 2024 to 2025 inventory as a more complete reference point, while improving primary data for commuting, supplier activity, logistics and downstream transportation where material.

Data Visualisation



* Scope 3, Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) emissions are excluded from the total, as explained in the methodology.



Energy Efficiency Actions and Emissions Management

Caretech's emissions management should give priority to the sources that shape the reported inventory most strongly, beginning with Scope 1 fuel use. Diesel consumed by company owned vehicles is the principal direct emissions source, while natural gas is comparatively minor. Caretech can therefore achieve the greatest operational improvement by strengthening fleet oversight, reviewing vehicle utilisation, improving route planning, monitoring driver behaviour and considering lower emission vehicle options when existing assets are replaced. Natural gas use should continue to be monitored through routine meter reviews, heating controls, boiler servicing and staff awareness across relevant sites.

Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity are modest, yet they remain a controllable part of the inventory. Caretech can manage this category through regular review of electricity consumption, improved switch off practices, efficient lighting, careful control of heating, ventilation and cooling systems, and procurement of energy efficient equipment where replacement cycles allow. As no renewable tariff or REGOs were reported for the period, Caretech could also consider whether credible renewable electricity procurement is suitable for future reporting years, provided the evidence is robust and aligned with market based reporting requirements.

For Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services, Caretech should use the spend based assessment as a screening tool to identify higher impact procurement areas. Supplier engagement can then be focused on categories with the greatest estimated contribution, requesting better activity data, environmental credentials and evidence of carbon reduction measures. Scope 3 Category 2 Capital Goods should be managed through procurement decisions for long term assets, particularly vehicles, by considering operational need, fuel efficiency, expected lifetime, repairability and lower emission alternatives. Scope 3 Category 3 Fuel and Energy Related Activities will reduce naturally as diesel, gas and electricity consumption fall, so progress in this category depends largely on the same actions applied to Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Scope 3 Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution can be improved by collecting more detailed logistics data, including transport mode, distance, weight and supplier arrangements. This would allow Caretech to move beyond spend based estimates and gain a clearer view of transport related emissions. Waste generated in operations has been assessed as immaterial, but Caretech should continue to maintain appropriate waste segregation, supplier records and disposal controls to keep this source low. Business travel should be managed by using virtual meetings where suitable, reviewing hotel stays and avoiding duplicate reporting of company vehicle fuel. Employee commuting can be improved through staff travel surveys, better working pattern data and encouragement of lower carbon travel where practical.

Emissions Reduction Targets

Caretech is committed to reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. This commitment provides the long term direction for the organisation's carbon management approach and will be supported by annual progress reviews, improved data quality and practical emissions reduction measures across reported categories. The 2024 to 2025 inventory will act as the current reference point for future reduction planning, as it gives a fuller view of Caretech's operational and value chain emissions than the previous baseline year. Annual performance should be considered in the context of business activity, service requirements, estate changes, fleet use and improvements in reporting coverage.

Absolute Reduction Targets

Caretech will aim to reduce its absolute reported emissions by approximately 3 to 5% each year, using the 2024 to 2025 reported total of 173.75 tCO₂e as the current reference point. On this basis, a 3% reduction would reduce reported emissions to approximately 168.54 tCO₂e in the next reporting year, while a 5% reduction would reduce reported emissions to approximately 165.06 tCO₂e. These interim targets are intended to provide a measured and realistic pathway towards the 2050 net zero commitment, while recognising that emissions may vary from year to year as Caretech's activities, workforce, procurement requirements and data maturity develop.

The main opportunities for absolute reduction are expected to come from the categories that make the greatest contribution to the inventory. Diesel fuel used in company owned vehicles is the largest direct source and should remain a principal area of attention through fleet efficiency, route planning, driver behaviour, maintenance and future low emission vehicle procurement. Electricity and natural gas use should be managed through careful energy monitoring, efficient controls and planned equipment replacement. Scope 3 reductions should be pursued through supplier engagement, improved procurement evidence, better travel data, logistics review and more detailed employee commuting information.

Intensity Ratio Reduction Targets

Caretech will also monitor emissions intensity to understand carbon performance in relation to organisational activity. The current intensity ratios are 12.41 tCO₂e per full time equivalent employee and 7.55 tCO₂e per £100,000 turnover. Applying the same 3 to 5% annual improvement ambition would reduce emissions per employee to approximately 12.04 to 11.79 tCO₂e, and emissions per £100,000 turnover to approximately 7.32 to 7.17 tCO₂e in the next reporting year. These indicators are particularly useful where business growth, workforce changes or changes in service delivery affect absolute emissions.

Data Quality and Coverage

Emissions Source	Data Source	Assumptions and Data Limitations	Type of Data
Scope 1 Direct Emissions	Fuel records and site energy data	Diesel and natural gas calculated from reported consumption.	Primary activity data
Scope 2 Purchased Electricity	Electricity records and supplier information	No green tariff or REGOs reported. Market based equals location based.	Primary activity data
Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services	Supplier spend records	Spend based estimate. Excluded from total to avoid double counting.	Spend based data
Scope 3 Category 2 Capital Goods	Capital expenditure records	Company vehicle purchases assessed using EEIO factors.	Spend based data
Scope 3 Category 3 Fuel and Energy Related Activities	Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy data	Well to tank factors applied to reported fuel and electricity use.	Calculated activity data
Scope 3 Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Transport related spend records	Spend based estimate due to limited logistics activity data.	Spend based data
Scope 3 Category 5 Waste Generated in Operations	Waste assessment and calculation records	Assessed as below 0.1 tCO ₂ e and considered immaterial.	Screening assessment
Scope 3 Category 6 Business Travel	Hotel stay expenditure records	Hotel spend used. Company vehicle travel captured under Scope 1.	Spend based data
Scope 3 Category 7 Employee Commuting	FTE employee count	Estimated using standard commuting assumptions.	Estimated activity data
Scope 3 Category 8 Upstream Leased Assets	Operational review	No material leased asset emissions identified.	Qualitative assessment
Scope 3 Category 9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Operational review	Under assessment for materiality.	Pending assessment
Scope 3 Categories 10 to 15	Operational review	Categories reviewed and considered immaterial.	Qualitative assessment

Governance and Oversight

The organisation retains responsibility for the accuracy, completeness and review of the data used within its Carbon Reduction Plan. The governance approach is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the organisation's activities, with data management processes designed to support consistency, traceability and a clear audit trail. Relevant information is drawn from records used in normal business activity, including energy data, fuel records, supplier invoices, procurement information, travel records, waste evidence and employee related inputs where applicable.

Data ownership is aligned with the business functions most closely connected to each emissions source. Operational records support the review of energy, fuel and site related activity, while finance and procurement records provide the basis for expenditure based calculations and supplier related emissions. Travel, fleet, logistics, waste and employee information are reviewed through the records and systems most relevant to those activities. This approach preserves a clear connection between reported emissions and the underlying business activity.

Before the greenhouse gas inventory is finalised, the available evidence is reviewed to identify gaps, inconsistencies, unusual movements or changes in reporting coverage between periods. This review helps distinguish between changes arising from operational activity, improved data capture, updated emission factors, revised methodology or changes in organisational structure. Where adjustments are made, a record is retained of the reason for the change, the evidence used and the reporting period affected.

A proportionate governance process supports reliable carbon reporting by improving traceability, reducing uncertainty and strengthening emissions management over time. Maintaining a central evidence file, applying consistent checks across each reported category and reviewing key data sources during the year supports the completeness and reliability of the inventory. As reporting maturity develops, estimates can be replaced with primary activity data where practical, particularly for categories where data quality, materiality or operational relevance increases.

PPN 006 Compliance Declaration

PPN 006 requirement	Declaration
Supplier identity	This Carbon Reduction Plan has been prepared for Caretech UK Limited, the bidding supplier entity for the purposes of PPN 006 reporting.
Reporting period	This Carbon Reduction Plan covers the reporting period from 1 November 2024 to 31 October 2025.
Publication date	This Carbon Reduction Plan is published on 23 June 2026 and will be reviewed and updated at least annually.
Net Zero commitment	Caretech UK Limited is committed to achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.
Current emissions footprint	The company's current reported emissions footprint is 173.75 tCO ₂ e, excluding Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services as explained in the methodology.
Baseline emissions	The 2023 to 2024 reporting period has been used as the baseline year against which future emissions performance will be reviewed.
Scope 1 reporting	Scope 1 emissions have been reviewed and reported for diesel fuel used in company owned vehicles and natural gas used on site.
Scope 2 reporting	Scope 2 emissions have been reported using location based and market based methods. No green tariff or REGOs were reported, therefore the market based figure is the same as the location based figure.
Required Scope 3 reporting	The required Scope 3 categories under PPN 006 have been assessed, including upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, and downstream transportation and distribution.
Additional Scope 3 transparency	Additional Scope 3 categories have been reviewed where relevant, including purchased goods and services, capital goods, and fuel and energy related activities.
Calculation standards	Emissions have been reported in accordance with the Carbon Reduction Plan reporting standard, the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and the Corporate Value Chain Scope 3 Standard.
Emission factors	The calculations use the relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in collaboration with DEFRA.
Treatment of exclusions	Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services has been disclosed separately and excluded from the reported total to avoid potential double counting with other reported categories.
Environmental management measures	The company has identified emissions management measures relating to fleet fuel use, electricity consumption, procurement, supplier information, logistics, waste, business travel, employee commuting and data quality.
Data quality and limitations	The company has disclosed the principal data sources, assumptions and limitations for each emissions category, including where categories are estimated, immaterial or under assessment.
Governance and review	Caretech UK Limited retains responsibility for the collection, review and approval of the information used in this Carbon Reduction Plan. Relevant records are reviewed to support completeness, consistency and traceability.
Website publication	The latest Carbon Reduction Plan will be published and clearly signposted on the company's UK website in line with PPN 006 expectations.

Declaration and Sign Off

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 006 and the 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 standard¹ and uses the appropriate government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting².

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions has been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard³.

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

Signed on behalf of the Organisation:

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Date:

¹<https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>

²<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

³<https://ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard>