

Greenhouse Gas Reporting Methodology

2025



Introduction

Standards

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals reports greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the World Resource Institute / World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition (2015) and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3), Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011). Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' GHG accounting and reporting follows the GHG Protocol Principles, which are used to guide decision making regarding emissions reporting:

- Relevance
- Completeness
- Consistency
- Transparency
- Accuracy

Emissions are reported in carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO₂e), which standardises the climate effects of different GHGs by using global warming potential (GWP) values. GWPs represent the different efficiencies for absorbing long-wave radiation and the atmospheric lifetime of the gas and are measured versus carbon dioxide (CO₂). For reporting years 2021–2024, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals uses IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) GWP₁₀₀ values. From the 2025 reporting year onward, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals transitions to IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) GWP₁₀₀ values for stationary and process emissions, in line with evolving international requirements. Fleet emissions calculated using DEFRA 2025 conversion factors remain on an AR5 GWP basis, as DEFRA's published CO₂e factors are not yet available on an AR6 basis; these will transition once DEFRA publishes AR6-referenced factors. The impact of the AR6 transition on 2025 Scope 1 stationary and process emissions is +21 tCO₂e (+0.41%), which is below the 5% materiality threshold. Prior years have not been restated on an AR6 basis.

Boundary

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' GHG inventory is determined using a financial control approach. As of the 2025 reporting year, the reporting boundary comprises the Blida (Algeria), Dammam (Saudi Arabia), and Tabuk (Saudi Arabia) manufacturing complexes, together with: (1) all Tabuk Pharmaceuticals-owned operational manufacturing and warehouse sites; and (2) office premises owned by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals with 50 or more full-time employees (FTEs) in occupation. Leased assets are assessed for inclusion using the financial control test, not occupancy. Leased assets over which Tabuk Pharmaceuticals holds financial control are included in Scope 1 and Scope 2; all other leased assets are reported in Scope 3 Category 8. Assets outside the financial control boundary but relevant to the value chain are reported within the appropriate Scope 3 category. Emissions are allocated into the following categories: Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3, Outside of Scopes. Emissions are reported on a calendar year basis (1 January to 31 December).

Baseline

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' all scopes performance against its science-based targets is tracked relative to a 2021 base year. Scope 1: 7,524 tCO₂e; Scope 2 (market-based): 36,888 tCO₂e; Scope 3: 60,120 tCO₂e.

Any methodological recalculations are assessed against the 5% significance threshold in line with SBTi and GHG Protocol guidance. Recalculations to baseline GHG data occur to ensure that real changes to emissions are captured rather than reflecting structural (e.g. acquisitions and divestments) or methodological changes (e.g. error correction or calculation adjustments). Recalculation will be considered dependent upon significance to GHG emissions with updates disclosed.

An internal procedure sets out the thresholds and process for recalculation and adjustments are logged and communicated to our assurance partners as part of annual reporting.

Identifying and calculating GHG emissions

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals utilises a range of calculation methods for emissions reporting due to the complex nature of our business and value chain. Primary data is considered to be data provided by suppliers or value chain partners related to specific activities, such as activity data or supplier-specific emissions. Secondary data is not from specific activities and includes industry-average data, for example proxy data or environmentally-extended economic input-output (EEE-IO) models. As part of continuous improvement, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals will increase the proportion of primary activity data used in GHG reporting, as methods to do so become available. Where improvements in supplier-provided data result in a change from secondary to primary data or a change in calculation methodology, the impact is assessed as a methodological change and evaluated against Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' internal recalculation threshold in line with GHG Protocol and SBTi guidance.

Emission factors used for calculating emissions are often lagged by one year. This is because a wide range of sources are used within Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' GHG reporting with different update schedules. To maintain consistency and allow for targets to be set internally without being impacted by emission factor changes, updates are applied at the start of each reporting year. Emission factors are applied in a consistent way across reporting years. Reported values represent best available data at time of reporting. Where data is unavailable, estimates are applied.

Intensity reporting

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals reports emissions intensity for Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based), and Scope 3 emissions per million US dollars of total revenue, where relevant for internal performance monitoring. The reporting currency is US dollars.

For SBTi-aligned physical intensity targets, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals uses “units of pharmaceutical products produced and distributed” as the denominator. This physical intensity metric is applied consistently across the baseline and target years in line with SBTi requirements.

Assurance

Bureau Veritas has provided limited independent assurance, in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and ISAE 3410, over selected 2025 sustainability information, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Category 7 (employee commuting) GHG emissions, energy consumption, water withdrawal and waste. The assurance boundary covers the Tabuk, Dammam and Blida manufacturing complexes.



Scope 1

Definition: Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals.

This includes GHGs from direct fuel combustion, process and engineering fugitive emissions (for example, refrigerant gases and solvents) at sites and from fuel use in Tabuk Pharmaceuticals's commercial fleet (leased vehicles). All Tabuk Pharmaceuticals-owned operational sites are in the Scope 1 reporting boundary, together with office premises owned by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals with 50 or more full time employees (FTEs) in occupation. Leased assets outside the financial control boundary are not included in Scope 1 and are accounted for within the appropriate Scope 3 category. Data is collected from across Tabuk Pharmaceuticals through the Resource Advisor reporting system by Schneider Electric, which contains inbuilt emission calculations.

Emission calculations

Direct fuel combustion emissions are calculated using fuel usage data across Tabuk Pharmaceuticals sites. Emissions from diesel stationary combustion and backup fuel (gas oil and heavy fuel oil) are calculated using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Manufacturing sector factors). Emissions from natural gas combustion are calculated using IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Commercial/Institutional sector factors).

Based on operational monitoring and production scheduling data, approximately 80–85% of stationary combustion emissions are directly attributable to production processes (generation of process steam and heat for manufacturing line operations). The remaining 15–20% relates to space heating, water heating, and auxiliary facility operations.

Biomethane

Where available and appropriate, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals purchases biomethane certificates for a portion of its fossil gas usage in selected markets. Certificates are sourced to align with the location of gas consumption and are matched annually to ensure relevance and environmental integrity. Certificates are retired through recognized tracking systems or acquired directly through suppliers, where applicable. Where biomethane certificates are held, the reported Scope 1 CO₂ emissions are calculated following the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's guidance on biogenic fuels, applying a CO₂ emission factor of zero to the certified volume; associated non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions remain included in Scope 1.

Additional details are provided in the 'Outside of Scopes' section. No biomethane certificates were purchased in the 2025 reporting year; accordingly, fossil gas consumption in 2025 is accounted for using standard fossil fuel emission factors throughout, with no biogenic zero-rating applied.

Fugitive emissions

We calculate fugitive emissions from process and engineering activities using IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) GWP₁₀₀ values from the 2025 reporting year. Process fugitive emissions are limited to fluorinated gases released from applicable manufacturing and engineering processes, based on site-specific activity data.

Engineering fugitive emissions are based on top-ups of F-Gas containing equipment. Equipment is typically associated with heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, chiller systems, or heat pumps. Conservatively, 100% of the F-Gas is assumed to have been released to the atmosphere. For corporate reporting, GWP100s are used as per reporting requirements.

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals operates approximately 16 server and data rooms across its facilities, each cooled by split-type air-conditioning units using R-410A refrigerant. Applying typical equipment specifications (~3 kg refrigerant per unit) and the IPCC default leakage rate of 5% per year, estimated annual fugitive emissions are 6–9 tCO₂e, representing less than 0.3% of total Scope 1 emissions. These emissions are included in the Scope 1 inventory from the 2025 reporting year. Prior years have not been restated as the impact is below the 5% materiality threshold. The company is progressively replacing conventional units with energy-efficient inverter units to reduce refrigerant volumes.

Total consumed and emitted amounts of solvent are reported by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals sites across three solvents categories (non-halogenated, halogenated dichloromethane and halogenated other). Data can be ascertained through emission monitoring or estimated on the basis of mass balance. The classification of a solvent (or Volatile Organic Compound) is based on EU regulations.

Fleet

Direct emissions from Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' commercial fleet are calculated using a hybrid approach, reflecting differences in data availability and reporting requirements across markets. All countries report vehicle numbers, vehicle type and business distance travelled, and apply one of the following GHG calculation methods:

1. Fuel consumption data (e.g. litres purchased), with emissions calculated using UK Government (DEFRA) fuel conversion factors.
2. Estimated fuel consumption derived from manufacturer-specified average fuel efficiency multiplied by distance travelled, with emissions calculated using UK Government (DEFRA) fuel conversion factors.
3. Fleet-average GHG intensity factors (grams CO₂e per kilometre) sourced from manufacturer specifications and provided quarterly by third-party leasing companies, multiplied by distance travelled. UK Government (DEFRA) conversion factors used in methods 1–3 are published on an AR5 GWP basis; Tabuk Pharmaceuticals will transition fleet emissions to AR6 GWP values once DEFRA publishes AR6-referenced factors. Fuel consumption and distance attributable to personal (non-business) use are excluded.

Emissions associated with electricity consumption for battery electric vehicles are reported under Scope 2.



Scope 2

Definition: Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions that are generated from the purchased energy consumed by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals that is electricity, imported steam, imported or district heat and cooling systems.

All Tabuk Pharmaceuticals-owned operational sites are included within the Scope 2 reporting boundary, together with office premises owned by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals with 50 or more FTEs in occupation. Leased assets outside the financial control boundary are not included in Scope 2 and are accounted for within the appropriate Scope 3 category.

Energy usage data is collected across Tabuk Pharmaceuticals through the Resource Advisor reporting system by Schneider Electric, which contains inbuilt emission calculations.

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals reports both market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, which requires dual external reporting. Market-based emission factors are more specific to the site and local energy market, taking account of the residual energy mix and any certified renewable electricity purchased by a site. Location-based emission factors reflect the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the country where a site is located.

As Tabuk Pharmaceuticals does not currently procure Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), supplier-specific emission factors, or other contractual instruments that meet the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria, market-based Scope 2 emissions are reported using the same values as location-based emissions. This represents the lowest-quality default option for market-based reporting under the GHG Protocol. Both location-based and market-based values are disclosed separately in all public reporting, as required. On-site solar PV at the Tabuk and Dammam sites and Riyadh HQ is scheduled to begin generation in Q1 2027; generated electricity will be accounted for as described under 'On-site renewable generation'.

Emission calculations

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals purchases renewable electricity certificates where available and appropriate, in line with applicable GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. These purchases are reported under the market-based Scope 2 method where qualifying instruments exist.

In the absence of qualifying market-based instruments in the markets where Tabuk Pharmaceuticals operates, market-based Scope 2 emissions mirror location-based emissions.

Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the most appropriate and best available grid emission factors for the countries of operation. These include factors published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). Where country-specific factors are unavailable, alternative authoritative sources, such as UK Government conversion factors, are used as proxies in a consistent manner.

On-site renewable generation

Electricity generated on-site from solar photovoltaics is reported as zero emissions within both market and location-based reporting approaches, subject to confirmation that either energy attribute certificates (EACs) are not created, or EACs are instantly retired by or on behalf of the Tabuk Pharmaceuticals. Where electricity generated on-site is exported to the grid without associated EAC retirement, the exported volume is excluded from zero-emissions accounting.

Additional energy sources

In addition to Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals utilises imported steam and district heating and cooling at certain sites. Where available, site-specific emission factors are obtained from suppliers based on their reported fuel mixes. In cases where supplier-specific factors are unavailable, internationally recognised emission factor sources (e.g. IEA or IPCC-aligned datasets) are applied as conservative default proxies in a consistent manner.

Fleet

Scope 2 emissions associated with electric vehicles from Tabuk Pharmaceuticals's commercial fleet are calculated by first multiplying distance travelled by country-specific fleet average energy intensity (kilowatt-hours per km driven). Emissions are then calculated using country specific emission factors using the same approach as the Tabuk Pharmaceuticals sites.

Some fuel consumption and distance is excluded as it is attributed to personal (non-business) use.



Scope 3

Definition: Scope 3 emissions are all indirect GHG emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of Tabuk Pharmaceuticals, including both upstream and downstream emissions.

Category 1 and 2: Purchased goods and services & Capital goods

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals uses a range of methodologies to calculate emissions associated with purchased goods and services and capital goods. Category 1 covers the totality of all purchased goods and services including raw materials, packaging, lab and maintenance supplies, IT hardware/software, cleaning, security, admin, and all other operational expenditures. Spend associated with other Scope 3 categories (logistics, business travel) is excluded to avoid double counting.

Exclusions are explicitly logged and each individually represents less than 1% of total Category 1 emissions (examples: catering, minor local services, one-off low-value purchases).

For recycled packaging materials (non-virgin paper, cardboard), emission factors begin at the recycling process, not from virgin material extraction, consistent with GHG Protocol cradle-to-gate principles. Factors from DEFRA 2025/ecoinvent are applied.

A methodology hierarchy is applied enabling highest quality data to be used where available.

1	Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and manufacturing data
2	Supplier provided emissions data
3	Spend based estimation

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and manufacturing data

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals maintains an active product sustainability workstream that includes LCAs of both current and future products. The LCA programme assesses the type and magnitude of environmental impacts across product value chains and is conducted in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 standards.

Emissions for Tabuk Pharmaceuticals products are calculated by multiplying product manufacturing data (standard manufacturing units at the lowest tangible level, such as a single tablet or capsule) by emission factors derived from product LCAs for the following lifecycle stages:

- API manufacture
- Product formulation
- Medical device
- Packaging

, enabling the use of supplier-specific emissions data within Scope 3 reporting. Supplier data is subject to defined quality criteria before being integrated into corporate reporting.

These stages collectively represent the cradle-to-gate product footprint. For products not yet covered by a specific LCA, proxy LCA data is applied based on product classification and modality.

Data is considered primary when emissions are calculated using product-specific LCAs and secondary when proxy LCA data is used.

Supplier-provided emissions data

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals encourages suppliers to disclose climate targets and GHG emissions data through the CDP Supply Chain programme and EcoVadis. Supplier-specific data currently covers less than 10% of Category 1 and 2 emissions. The following criteria are applied:

1. Supplier Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions data is externally verified.
2. Supplier Scope 3 GHG emissions data is disclosed for relevant upstream categories (Categories 1–8), where material to the goods or services provided.

As data is reported one year in arrears by suppliers into CDP, integration into Scope 3 is achieved through creating supplier-specific spend-intensity factors (kgCO₂e per USD). These are calculated by dividing total emissions by total revenue in the following calculation:

Supplier Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3
(categories 1-8) [kg CO₂e]

Supplier Total Revenue (USD)

To generate absolute emissions associated with Tabuk Pharmaceuticals, our total spend with this supplier is multiplied by the supplier spend-intensity factor. Emissions calculated using this method is considered to be primary data.

Spend-based estimation

Remaining indirect emissions not covered by the methodologies described above are estimated using the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) Version 2024, a multi-regional economic input-output database with a baseline year of 2022. CEDA provides information on embodied lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of expenditure across close to 400 economic sectors.

Emissions are calculated using Tabuk Pharmaceuticals’ expenditure data for purchased goods and services, primarily sourced from the procurement database. CEDA spend-based emission factors (expressed at purchaser prices) are applied to each procurement category. Where available, emission factors are applied at a supplier country level to reflect regional differences.

Certain expenditures are excluded where they are not directly attributable to purchased goods or services (e.g. inventory adjustments), or where no attributable emissions exist (e.g. taxes, duties, employee remuneration, sponsorships).

Spend data associated with other Scope 3 categories, such as logistics or business travel, is excluded from Category 1 and Category 2 calculations to avoid double counting.

Emissions calculated using industry-average spend-based emission factors are classified as secondary data.



Scope 3

Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

This category includes emissions from three distinct activities.

Upstream emissions of purchased fuels

Stationary combustion

Upstream (well-to-tank) emissions from purchased fuels used in stationary combustion are calculated using internationally recognised well-to-tank emission factors by fuel type.

Mobile combustion

Upstream emissions associated with fuel used by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' commercial fleet are calculated by multiplying kilometres driven by internationally recognised well-to-tank emission factors for representative vehicle types. Direct emissions from fuel combustion in the commercial fleet are reported under Scope 1.

Upstream emissions from purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling

Electricity (including electric fleet charging)

Upstream emissions from electricity generation, including well-to-tank and transmission and distribution components, are calculated using country-specific grid data derived from internationally recognised sources, including International Energy Agency (IEA) datasets. Where required, transmission and distribution loss factors are applied consistently at a country level.

Imported steam and district heating and cooling

Where available, supplier-specific emission factors are used to calculate upstream emissions associated with imported steam and district heating and cooling. Where supplier-specific data is unavailable, internationally recognised default emission factors are applied by fuel type.

Transmission and distribution losses

Upstream emissions associated with electricity transmission and distribution losses are calculated using country-level transmission and distribution loss factors from internationally recognised sources.

Activity data used in this category (e.g. fuel consumption and electricity use) is considered primary data. Emission factors applied to calculate upstream and transmission and distribution emissions are classified as secondary data.

In compliance with SBTi Criterion GHG C5, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals calculates and reports electricity T&D losses under Category 3. T&D losses are estimated using national-average T&D loss rates for each country of operation, derived from IEA datasets. Saudi Electricity Company (SEC) grid data is used for KSA operations. These T&D emissions are separate from the upstream electricity generation emissions embedded in the IEA Scope 2 grid emission factors and do not represent double counting. T&D loss data is primary; emission factors are secondary.

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

This category includes emissions from upstream transportation and distribution services purchased by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals across all freight modes.

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals collects activity data from freight forwarders covering air, sea, road and rail transport.

Where available, emissions are calculated using tonne-kilometre (tkm) data derived from gross shipment weight and distance travelled, reflecting the applicable freight mode. Emissions are calculated using internationally recognised emission factors specific to each transport mode. Both direct (tank-to-wheel) and upstream (well-to-tank) emissions are included. For air freight, emissions calculations include non-CO₂ climate impacts, such as radiative forcing effects (e.g. water vapour, contrails and NO_x), in line with accepted methodologies.

For a proportion of road freight where detailed weight data is unavailable, tonne-kilometre values are estimated using pallet counts and assumed average pallet weights, combined with reported transport distances. Emissions are calculated using internationally recognised emission factors for representative vehicle classes. Where supplier-specific freight emissions data is provided and meets defined quality criteria, this data is used directly.

Remaining upstream transportation and distribution emissions not covered by activity- or supplier-specific data are estimated using a spend-based approach, consistent with the methodology applied for Scope 3 Categories 1 and 2. The Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) Version 2024 is mapped to relevant procurement categories to estimate emissions. Expenditure that is not directly attributable to freight services, or that has no associated emissions, is excluded.

Emissions calculated using activity or supplier-specific data are classified as primary data. Emissions estimated using spend-based methods are classified as secondary data.

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Routine operational waste, finished product returns (commercial returns), and construction waste data are collected across Tabuk Pharmaceuticals through the Resource Advisor reporting system by Schneider Electric, which contains inbuilt emission calculations. The system contains inbuilt emission factors based on waste treatment and disposal routes, such as recycling, incineration with energy recovery, and incineration without energy recovery.

Emission factors applied: solid waste to landfill – DEFRA 2025 (520.53 kgCO₂e/t); solid hazardous waste incineration – US EPA EF Hub 2025 (430 kgCO₂e/t), with supplier-specific factors where available; liquid hazardous waste incineration – supplier-specific where available, otherwise 430 kgCO₂e/t; liquid waste to landfill – 520.53 kgCO₂e/t; recycled waste – DEFRA 2025 (4.69 kgCO₂e/t)..

Solvent and VOC waste streams are excluded from Category 5 and accounted for under Scope 1 via mass-balance monitoring to prevent double-counting. Waste activity data is primary; emission factors are secondary.



Scope 3

Category 6: Business travel

Air travel activity data is collected via Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' travel booking agent. Emissions are calculated based on flight distance and cabin class and include both direct (tank-to-wheel) and upstream (well-to-tank) emissions. Calculations also account for non-CO₂ climate impacts from aviation, such as radiative forcing effects (e.g. water vapour, contrails and NO_x), using internationally recognised aviation methodologies and emission factor sources.

For chartered flights, CO₂ emissions are calculated for the full aircraft using average fuel burn data specific to the aircraft model derived from internationally recognised aviation datasets. Non-CO₂ emissions and upstream emissions are calculated using consistent, internationally recognised methodologies.

Hotel-stay emissions represent a voluntary disclosure beyond the GHG Protocol minimum boundary for Category 6, which covers transportation modes only. Tabuk Pharmaceuticals includes hotel stays as a supplementary beyond-boundary disclosure, and these are disaggregated from minimum-boundary transportation emissions in all reported data.

Grey fleet activity data is collected through the Resource Advisor reporting system by Schneider Electric, which contains inbuilt emission calculations. Grey fleet is defined as vehicles owned by employees and used for business travel. Emissions are calculated by multiplying distance travelled by internationally recognised emission factors for representative vehicle types, including both direct and upstream emissions.

Car rental activity data is collected via Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' travel booking agent. Where distance travelled is unavailable, distance is estimated using a standard average daily distance assumption. Emissions are calculated using internationally recognised emission factors for representative rental vehicle classes.

Remaining business travel emissions not covered by activity-based data are estimated using a spend-based approach, consistent with the methodology applied for Scope 3 Categories 1 and 2. The Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) Version 2024 is mapped to relevant expenditure categories to estimate emissions. Expenditure not directly attributable to business travel (e.g. accruals, inventory adjustments, intercompany transfers, prepayments) is excluded.

Business travel booked outside the central booking platform cannot be fully captured. As such bookings are expected to occur only in exceptional circumstances, the resulting emissions are considered immaterial.

Activity data used to calculate business travel emissions is classified as primary data. Emission factors, benchmarks, and multipliers applied in the calculations are classified as secondary data.

Category 7: Employee commuting

Employee commuting emissions are estimated using a primary modal-split survey conducted across Tabuk Pharmaceuticals sites, capturing the proportion of employees commuting by private car, company bus, carpool and other modes, as captured in the survey. Distance travelled is estimated using an average commute distance per employee and standard working-day assumptions, applied per headcount by mode.

Emissions are calculated using mode-specific well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors from the DEFRA 2025 Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors dataset. Commercial employees with company-provided vehicles are excluded from this calculation where commuting emissions are captured under Scope 1.

In addition to commuting emissions, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals estimates emissions associated with homeworking. Homeworking emissions are calculated using an estimated average energy consumption per employee (kWh per month per FTE). Estimated energy use includes gas consumption, air conditioning, desk equipment electricity and lighting. Calculations are based on standard working assumptions, including approximately 240 working days per year and 160 working hours per month.

Homeworking emissions are calculated using country-level electricity and fuel emission factors derived from internationally recognised sources, including International Energy Agency (IEA) datasets. Where required, authoritative national datasets are used as conservative proxies. Assumptions are applied to reflect a blended pattern of homeworking and on-site commuting.

Commuting emissions reported in this category are calculated using primary survey-based activity data and industry-recognised (DEFRA) emission factors, and are therefore classified as primary data. Homeworking emissions, calculated using modelled activity data and country-level emission factors, remain classified as secondary data.

This survey-based methodology has been applied from the 2025 reporting year onward; prior-year figures (2023–2024) were calculated using the previously applied country-level modelled commuting factor and have not been restated.

Scope 3

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 8 covers leased assets that fall outside Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting boundary — specifically, assets leased from third-party landlords where Tabuk Pharmaceuticals does not hold financial control as defined by the GHG Protocol. Leased assets over which Tabuk Pharmaceuticals holds financial control are reported within Scope 1 and Scope 2. All other leased warehouses, distribution centres and offices are reported in Category 8.

For leased sites where Tabuk Pharmaceuticals does not have access to energy consumption data, emissions are estimated using energy-intensity benchmarks. These benchmarks are derived from Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' own Scope 1 and Scope 2 sites by dividing total electricity and gas consumption by floor area, differentiated by building use type (e.g. office, manufacturing). This approach produces Tabuk Pharmaceuticals-specific energy intensity factors for each building use type and energy source.

Office energy intensity benchmarks are calculated using sites that operate solely as offices. These benchmarks are then applied to upstream leased sites based on their building composition to estimate electricity and gas consumption.

Estimated energy consumption is converted into greenhouse gas emissions using country-level emission factors derived from internationally recognised sources, including International Energy Agency (IEA) datasets. Where required, authoritative national datasets are used as conservative proxy emission factors. Both direct and upstream emissions are included. It is assumed that electricity and natural gas are the primary energy sources consumed at these leased properties.

Fluorinated gas (F-gas) emissions are not estimated for upstream leased assets due to high uncertainty and their expected low materiality, particularly for shared commercial office spaces typically captured within this category.

Emissions calculated using site-specific energy consumption data are classified as primary data. Emissions estimated using energy-intensity benchmarks are classified as secondary data.

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Company has identified and quantified emissions within Scope 3 Category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution) in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and SBTi category-specific requirements.

Category 9 emissions arise from the transportation, distribution, and storage of finished pharmaceutical products after ownership has transferred to third parties.

These emissions fall within the GHG Protocol minimum boundary and include:

- Transportation of sold products by third-party logistics providers to wholesalers, distributors, pharmacies, hospitals, and other retail customers, where the transportation services are paid for by third parties
- Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from third-party warehouses, distribution centres, and retail facilities that store Tabuk-branded products prior to final sale
- Additional energy use and fugitive refrigerant emissions associated with temperature-controlled transportation and storage of regulated pharmaceutical products requiring cold-chain conditions

All transportation emissions within this category are calculated on a well-to-wheel (WTW) basis. Emissions associated with company-paid transportation and internal distribution activities are reported separately under Scope 3 Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution) to avoid double counting. Tabuk Pharmaceuticals does not report emissions beyond the GHG Protocol minimum boundary for this category. Customer or patient travel associated with accessing medicines is not included in Category 9 and is excluded from the Scope 3 inventory.

Emissions reported in this category are calculated using a combination of spend-based and activity-based data with country or regional average emission factors and are therefore classified as secondary data.

Category 10: Processing of sold products

This category has been assessed and is not applicable, as no further processing of sold products occurs for any of Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' products.

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 11 is confirmed not applicable. Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' products are pharmaceutical formulations — specifically oral solid dosage forms (tablets, capsules), injectable preparations, and topical/semi-solid preparations. These products do not consume energy (fuels or electricity) during their use phase, do not generate heat or cooling requirements attributable to the product in use, and do not directly emit GHGs during use. The GHG Protocol minimum boundary for Category 11 covers direct use-phase emissions only. Tabuk Pharmaceuticals does not sell vehicles, vehicle components, fuels, heating or cooling products, or any other products involved in transportation activities in use. This justification was reviewed and accepted by SBTi Services during the 2025 validation process.



Scope 3

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' sold products are calculated by multiplying the number of standard manufacturing units placed on the market by end-of-life emission factors derived from product life-cycle assessments (LCAs). Where product-specific LCAs are not available, proxy LCA data is applied based on product classification and modality to estimate end-of-life emissions.

For products where detailed material composition data is available, packaging and fill/finish component weights per product are multiplied by production volumes to determine the total mass of materials placed on the market. End-of-life emissions are then calculated by applying internationally recognised emission factors representing typical waste treatment pathways.

Product-specific LCA results and measured material weight data are classified as primary data. Emission factors applied within LCAs and those derived from proxy datasets are classified as secondary data.

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Category 13 is confirmed as not applicable. Zero emissions are reported. Tabuk Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Company does not lease any facilities, warehouses, or other assets to third parties. All sites are either owned by Tabuk Pharmaceuticals or leased from external landlords for Tabuk's own operational use. Assets under operational control are accounted for in Scope 1 and Scope 2. Assets leased from third parties where Tabuk does not hold financial control are captured in Category 8 where applicable. This classification was reviewed and confirmed with SBTi Services during the 2025 validation process.

Category 14: Franchises and out-licensing activities

For Tabuk Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Company, Scope 3 Category 14 (Franchises) relates to out-licensing arrangements under which the company grants third-party partners the rights to manufacture, market, and distribute Tabuk-developed pharmaceutical products under brand and licensing agreements. In addition to franchise operations, this category covers out-licensing activities under SBTi Criterion GHG C17.2.

Under these arrangements, licensed partners operate independently and are responsible for local manufacturing, packaging, and commercialisation activities within their designated territories, while adhering to Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' quality management systems and regulatory requirements. In return, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals receives royalty payments or licensing fees linked to production or sales volumes.

In accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and SBTi category-specific requirements, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions arising from the operations of these licensed manufacturing partners are reported within Scope 3 Category 14. These emissions are not included within Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' Scope 1 or Scope 2 inventories.

Emissions are calculated using a spend- and production-volume-based approach, applying activity data such as licensed production volumes and associated expenditure, combined with country or regional average emission factors. Where required, conservative extrapolation methods are applied, with extrapolated emissions representing less than 10% of total Category 14 emissions. Tabuk Pharmaceuticals reports Category 14 emissions in line with the GHG Protocol minimum boundary and does not include life-cycle emissions beyond the operational Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of licensed manufacturing partners.

Emissions reported in this category are calculated using modelled activity data and average emission factors and are therefore classified as secondary data. Tabuk Pharmaceuticals plans to engage directly with licensees to obtain actual Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission data. New licensing agreements will include GHG reporting provisions, improving Category 14 accuracy in future reporting cycles.

Category 15: Investments

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Company has assessed Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments) in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and SBTi category-specific requirements.

The company does not have investments that fall within the GHG Protocol minimum boundary for this category. As such, no Scope 3 Category 15 emissions have been identified or reported.

Outside of scopes

Definition: Biogenic CO₂ associated with fuels determined to be net zero since the fuel source itself absorbs an equivalent amount of CO₂ during the growth phase as the amount of CO₂ released through combustion.

For Tabuk Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Company, biogenic CO₂ emissions outside of scope relate to the use of bioenergy sources across several sites. No bioenergy sources are used; no biogenic CO₂ emissions arise. Biogenic CO₂ emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel consumption data by appropriate biogenic CO₂ emission factors derived from internationally recognised datasets.

Non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions associated with the combustion of bioenergy sources, such as methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), are reported within Scope 1, in line with GHG Protocol requirements.

Upstream greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production, processing, and transportation of bioenergy sources (well-to-tank emissions) are reported within Scope 3 Category 3 (Fuel- and energy-related activities), using internationally recognised emission factor datasets.

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals is not a FLAG-designated sector under SBTi guidelines. Emissions from the procurement of paper, cardboard, and other natural commodities are captured within Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased goods and services) using the methodology described for that category. No material land-use change emissions attributable to Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' procurement activities have been identified.

Data and methodology adjustments

Regular reviews of emissions data are undertaken to ensure accuracy, consistency, and alignment with significant business or methodological changes. As a result of these reviews, revisions have been made to previously reported figures where improvements in data quality, methodology, or coverage were identified. Key changes are summarised below:

Categories 1, 2, 4 and 6 (Purchased goods and services; Capital goods; Upstream transportation and distribution; Business travel)

A change in the source and classification of procurement spend data impacted emissions calculated using spend-based methodologies (secondary data). In addition, CEDA Version 2024 emission factors were applied to 2025 activity data. These updated factors reflect decarbonisation trends that occurred between 2018 and 2022.

Supplier-specific data currently represents less than 10% of Scope 3 Categories 1 and 2 emissions. The introduction of this data resulted in an estimated 2–3% methodological impact, which is below the GHG Protocol 5% recalculation threshold.

Category 6: Business travel

Additional air travel booked outside the primary travel platform was identified and incorporated retrospectively to the 2021 baseline year. As a result, 2024 Category 6 emissions were restated from 3,782 to 2,923 tCO₂e.

Category 7: Employee commuting

From the 2025 reporting year, employee commuting emissions are calculated using a primary modal-split survey capturing actual commute mode share (car, bus, metro, carpool, bicycle) by site headcount, combined with DEFRA 2025 well-to-tank emission factors. This replaces the country-level modelled commuting factor used in prior years, derived from a 2020 external consultancy model. This represents a shift from secondary to primary activity data. The new methodology has been applied prospectively from 2025 only; 2023 and 2024 comparative figures have not been restated and remain calculated under the prior consultancy-model approach. As a result, year-on-year change in Category 7 emissions reflects both underlying activity change and the methodology transition, and the two effects have not been separated.

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Improvements in the availability and quality of primary energy consumption data for leased assets enabled replacement of previous estimated values. In addition, several buildings were excluded following identification of double counting. These changes were applied retrospectively to the relevant historic data.

Category 14: Franchises and out-licensing

Out-licensing activities were identified as a reportable Scope 3 source within Category 14 following engagement with SBTi Services during the 2025 validation process (SBTi Criterion GHG C17.2). Emissions from licensee manufacturing operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 of licensed manufacturing partners) have been estimated using the M2030 tool for all relevant reporting years and incorporated into the Category 14 inventory.

Alignment of Validated Science-Based Targets with the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Methodology 2025

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Company confirms that its **science-based greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets, validated by SBTi Services on 19 December 2025**, are fully aligned with the methodologies, principles, and governance processes set out in the **Greenhouse Gas Reporting Methodology 2025**.

Company-wide GHG emissions are quantified and reported in accordance with the **WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)** and the **GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard**, and are implemented in line with the requirements of the **Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Corporate Near-Term and Corporate Net-Zero Standards**, following target validation.

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals applies the GHG Protocol principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy across all reported emissions. Emissions are reported annually on a calendar-year basis using a financial control approach, covering Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based and market-based), and all relevant Scope 3 categories, as defined by the GHG Protocol minimum boundary.

A **2021 base year** has been established for tracking performance against the company's **SBTi-validated targets**. Any recalculation of base year emissions or target metrics is governed by a documented internal recalculation procedure and assessed against a **5% significance threshold**, in line with GHG Protocol and SBTi requirements. Where recalculations are required, adjustments are applied consistently, disclosed transparently, and reflected in subsequent public disclosures.

In accordance with the **SBTi Validation Statement**, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Company has validated targets covering:

- Near-term absolute reductions in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions
- Scope 3 intensity-based reductions for fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transportation and distribution, and franchises
- Supplier engagement targets covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, upstream transportation and distribution, and upstream leased assets
- Long-term absolute Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions reductions consistent with achieving net-zero by 2050

Tabuk Pharmaceuticals confirms that:

- **Offsets are not used** to meet or count toward progress against its science-based targets.
- **Avoided emissions** are excluded from emissions accounting and target tracking.
- **Scope 3 Category 10 (Processing of Sold Products)** is not applicable, as all products are sold in their final form and do not undergo further downstream processing.
- **Scope 3 Category 11 (Use of Sold Products)** is not applicable, as the use of Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' products does not generate greenhouse gas emissions.

Progress against **SBTi-validated targets** and annual company-wide GHG emissions are publicly disclosed through Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' **Sustainability Report**, recognized reporting platforms such as **CDP** and **GRI**, and the corporate website. Reported emissions data is subject to independent limited assurance in accordance with **ISAE 3000 (Revised)** and **ISAE 3410**.

In accordance with the **SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard**, Tabuk Pharmaceuticals will neutralize any residual emissions through carbon removals with permanent storage as it approaches its long-term net-zero target. Any beyond-value-chain mitigation activities are reported separately and are not counted toward achievement of validated science-based targets.

This statement confirms that Tabuk Pharmaceuticals' emissions inventory, validated targets, and disclosures are **consistent, auditable, and compliant with SBTi and GHG Protocol requirements**, and suitable for ongoing assurance and regulatory scrutiny.

