Other information

In this section

Basis of reporting – non-financial data

This integrated report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024. Our last annual report was published in June 2023. All non-financial performance data is reported on a financial year basis unless otherwise stated.

Johnson Matthey compiles, assesses and discloses non-financial information to demonstrate to its stakeholders that it conducts its business in an ethical, responsible and sustainable manner and where there is a legal obligation to do so (for example, in accordance with the UK Companies Act, UK Stream-lined Energy and Carbon reporting (SECR) regulations, UK Modern Slavery Act).

This report has been developed to incorporate the group's significant economic, environmental and social impacts and is set within the context of the United Nations Brundtland definition of sustainability (1987) and our own sustainable business goals to 2030. The principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness help to shape the structure of the report and to set priorities for reporting. The report also explains how we continue to build sustainability into our business planning and decision-making processes and how, through our governance processes, we manage social, environmental and ethical matters across the group.

Performance data covers all sites that are under the financial control of the group, including all manufacturing, research and warehousing operations of Johnson Matthey Plc and its subsidiaries. Joint ventures where we have a minority share are not included.

For the purposes of reporting, separate businesses resident at the same location are counted as separate sites. Data from 76 sites was included in this report, 45 are manufacturing sites, 15 are R&D sites and 16 are offices. Data from new facilities is included from the point at which the facility becomes owned by JM and operational. Selected non-financial data has been third-party limited assured to ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard as described on page 216-218. Certain employee data is included in the financial accounts and is also subject to the financial data third-party audit described on page 133.

Rebaselining of previous years' data

During the year we divested several businesses as going concerns, including our Health, Advanced Glass Technologies and our Battery Materials businesses.

In accordance with the recommendations of the greenhouse gas (GHG) Protocol and SECR reporting guidance, we have removed their historical contribution to our operational KPIs for all years from 2019/20, which is our baseline for our 2030 sustainability targets. This specifically includes our historical data for Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, water consumption, waste and emissions to air.

This report contains only rebaselined numbers.

Restatements of previous years' data in this report

In addition to rebaselining, there have been some restatements of data to account for improvements in methodology, coverage and quality of available data. JM's materiality threshold for variance is 5%. We have made restatements of environmental performance data for the following KPIs this year:

- Emissions for Scope 3 Category 4 restated due to refinement in methodology.
- Emissions for Scope 3 Category 6 restated due to improvements in methodology.
- Emissions for Scope 3 Category 8 restated due to refinements in data quality.
- NO_x, SO_x and VOCs coverage restated due to improvements in methodology.
- Recycled PGMs restated due to calculation refinements post 2021/22 ARA publication.
- Following a review of the methodologies for calculating process CH_4 emissions at our Savannah Site values have been restated for all years from baseline year (2019/20).
- Calculation for Scope 1 emissions from Natural Gas has been refined following the divestment of our West Deptford Pharmaceutical site in 2023. All data going back to baseline year has subsequently been amended.
- During the annual assurance process a source of water use at our Royston site was noted to be missing from data. This has been corrected and all data going back to baseline year has subsequently been amended.

Material Topics

In July 2022 we partnered with a third party to refresh our materiality assessment. They reviewed public domain opinions of our investors, customers and social media users, as well as interviewing leaders inside JM. Our material topics were identified as:

- Climate Change
- Air Emissions
- Water and wastewater
- Waste management
- Circularity and product innovation
- Health and Safety
- Human rights
- Diversity and inclusion
- Community impact
- Responsible sourcing
- Governance and risk management

These were approved at the SVC meeting in September 2022.

Calculation methodologies for Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relating to our sustainability targets for 2030

Planet: Protecting the climate

Our goal: Drive lower global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

This KPI is a measure of the tonnes of GHG emissions avoided during the year by using technologies enabled by JM's products and solutions, compared to conventional offerings.

The KPI captures one year's impact for all qualifying technologies that have been operational during the year, as sold since 2020/21.

Our methodology for calculating avoided GHG emissions was developed in-house and independently verified by EcoActTM for all product families contributing towards our target to ensure it complies with industry best practice. EcoAct concluded that our approach complied with recognised public guidelines and considered our calculations to be both fairly stated and representative of a balanced view of our contribution in enabling avoided emissions through relevant technologies. EcoAct also determined that our calculations follow industry best practice for measurement. Their full statement is available on request.

For each qualifying JM technology solution, we first determine its functional unit. The functional unit is used to determine the boundary of the analysis, to ensure that the scope of the calculation covers the relevant life-cycle stages leading to the avoided emissions. Performance comparisons for our technology solution scenario are then made against identified reference scenarios, which represent current day, conventional technologies dominant in the market, which our emerging technologies are seeking to improve upon.

The following table gives examples of the JM technology solution families included in this KPI and the reference scenarios used for the calculations.

JM's technology solution	Functional unit	Reference scenario	Solution scenario
Sustainable Aviation Fuel/ Fischer-Tropsch	tonnes CO_2e / tonne jet fuel produced	Conventional fossil-based jet fuel	Jet fuel produced from municipal waste using Fischer Tropsch technology
Low Carbon Solutions (LCS)	tonnes CO_2e / tonne syngas produced	Syngas plant without LCS (powered by fossil fuels)	Syngas plant with LCS (powered by fossil fuels)
Hydrogen Electrolysers	tonnes CO_2e / TWh produced	Energy generated by natural gas combustion	Energy generated by electrolysers (in form of hydrogen) powered by 100% renewable electricity
Stationary electricity generation	tonnes CO_2e / TWh produced	Energy generated from fossil fuel sources (in the US)	Energy generated from hydrogen combustion (steam reforming process)
Non-road applications	tonnes CO_2e / TWh produced	Energy generated from fossil fuel sources (in the US)	Fuel cell powered forklifts in US market
Automotive – heavy and light duty	tonnes CO_2e / vehicle	Internal combustion engine – diesel vehicle	Fuel cell electric vehicle powered by average China electricity grid mix

The lifetime of the technology is also considered to discount any impacts from the sale of previous years' technologies if these are no longer operational and, where applicable, adjustments to capture changing performance over time are made.

No allocation between value chain partners is applied, since there are no established guidelines for this. However, our products and solutions are vital to realising the benefits of the technologies being used, and our KPI aims to accurately reflect JM's role, in that we enable avoided GHG emissions via the use of such technologies.

Technologies that were previously included in this metric from businesses that have been divested during the year (Battery Materials) have been removed from the calculation and historical years' performance re-baselined.

SASB Resource efficiency indicator

We have also identified revenues aligned to the SASB Chemicals Sustainability Accounting Standard definition of products designed for use-phase resource efficiency, which includes products that "through their use – can be shown to improve energy efficiency, eliminate or lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, reduce raw materials consumption, increase product longevity, and/or reduce water consumption". Qualifying products are those that either:

- increase the efficiency of a product during its use phase (for example, our battery materials and fuel cell components); or
- increase the efficiency of the manufacturing process used to make a product (for example, our catalysts and additives for the chemical, oil and gas industries).

Products beyond the scope of this assessment include those specifically designed to meet environmental regulatory requirements, and any product where a use-phase resource efficiency benefit is unclear. Revenues aligned to the use-phase resource efficiency criteria represent sales excluding precious metals.

Our goal: Achieve net zero by 2040

Our operational carbon footprint is reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) according to the GHG Protocol corporate standard 2015 revision, www.ghgprotocol.org and in with the UK Stream-lined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) April 2019 requirements of the UK Companies Act 2006 (Strategic and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013.

Scope 1 GHG emissions

Our Scope 1 GHG emissions are generated by the direct burning of fuel (predominantly natural gas), performing chemical reactions in our manufacturing processes and driving company-owned or leased vehicles. They are calculated in tonnes CO_2e using conversion factors for each energy source as published by DEFRA in June 2023 and subsequently amended in January 2024 – we have used the amended version. We include carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), refrigerant and methane (CH_4) process emissions to air in our Scope 1 calculations. We don't believe we have any material Scope 1 GHG emissions of PF5 and SF6. When calculating Global Warming Potentials (GWP) for our gaseous emissions of GHG we use the values published in the 6th AR from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC).

Scope 2 GHG emissions

Our Scope 2 GHG emissions arise from the use of electricity and steam procured from third parties for use at our facilities. They are calculated using the 'dual reporting' methodology outlined in the GHG Protocol corporate standard 2015 revision.

For the location-based method of Scope 2 accounting, for all facilities outside the US, we use national carbon intensity factors related to the consumption of grid electricity in 2021 made available in the 2023 edition of the world CO_2 emissions database of the International Energy Agency. They were purchased under licence in December 2023 for sole use in company reporting. For US facilities we use regional carbon factors published by the Environmental Protection Agency in January 2024 edition of, eGRID data 2022.

For the market-based method of Scope 2 accounting, we have applied the hierarchy of sources for determination of appropriate carbon intensity factors, as outlined in table 6.3 on page 48 of the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. We have successfully obtained carbon intensity factors directly from our grid electricity suppliers in the EU, US and Australia. However, it has not been possible to obtain this information from all suppliers in China, India, South Africa and non-OECD Europe.

Scope 3 GHG emissions

Our annual Scope 3 GHG emissions are reported according to the methodology of the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. A variety of accounting techniques were used depending on the availability of data. All value chain emissions over which JM has financial control are included; therefore, our Scope 3 reporting does not include raw materials where JM is a toll manufacturer i.e. when raw materials used in our factories always remain in the financial ownership of our customer.

When calculating the GHG footprint of each Scope 3 category, our principle of using the most accurate data sources was applied in the following order:

- GHG footprint data obtained directly from value chain partners
- Mass based calculations using carbon intensity factors from respected databases, such as DEFRA's GHG reporting conversion factors and EcoInvent
- Financial allocation using Accenture's proprietary Input-Output (EEIO) model. This combines economic data from central banks and treasury departments with research data from the World Bank, OECD and other leading environmental agencies.

Scope 3 GHG category as defined by GHG Protocol	Calculation methodology
1. Purchased goods and services	Where mass of purchased goods was available, this was used in combination with GHG intensity factors obtained either from suppliers or EcoInvent. For the remaining goods and for purchased services a financial allocation (EEIO model) was used
2. Capital goods	Financial allocation (EEIO model) using geographical breakdown of data shown in Accounting note 11 "Property, plant & equipment" on page 168
3. Fuel- and energy-related activities	DEFRA's GHG reporting conversion factors 2023 were used to calculate well-to-tank GHG emissions from fuel usage, transmission and distribution losses from purchased electricity, and well-to-tank and transmission and distribution losses of energy from steam
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	Emissions data was provided by our suppliers where available. Otherwise, a financial allocation was made based on spend and intensity factors from the EEIO model
5. Waste generated in operations	Where GHG footprints were available from waste service providers they were used, otherwise DEFRA's GHG reporting conversion factors 2023 were used according to mass of waste disposal by destination see page 43

Basis of reporting – non-financial data continued

Scope 3 GHG category as defined by GHG Protocol	Calculation methodology
6. Business travel	Footprint business travel for air was obtained from our business travel service providers, where possible. For all other travel – related items, distance was preferentially used for personal car mileage, and airfare in combination with DEFRA's GHG reporting conversion factors 2023. Otherwise, a financial allocation was made for car rentals, hotel stay, and public transport based on expenses spend and intensity factors from the EEIO model. Accounting is by date of financial transaction report.
7. Employee commuting	Data is obtained through an annual employee survey of distance travelled per week by modes of transport. DEFRA's GHG reporting conversion factors 2023 are used to calculate the GHG intensity of each transport type and IEA emissions factors 2023 are used to calculate homeworking GHG intensity.
8. Upstream leased assets	Financial allocation (EEIO model) using floor space and geographical location
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	Where JM takes responsibility for the downstream distribution of goods, it was included in the upstream category calculation. Where our customers takes responsibility, no data is available
10. Processing of sold products	Where possible, calculations have been made using the mass of products sold and attributing an emissions conversion associated with a catalyst activation step by downstream customers for products requiring this. For Clean Air products, an emission factor associated with manual handling/canning was used in conjunction with a proportion of customer Scope 1 & 2 figures from CDP data.
11. Use of sold products	We have removed Use of sold products from our footprint by agreement with SBTi, as it determined that the emissions we reported in this category were 'indirect' and should not, therefore, be included.
12. End of life treatment of sold products	Given no visibility of the end-of-life treatment/use of JM products, the mass of sold products have been mapped against an emission factor associated with the recycling of PGMs to retain the precious metals, with remainder mass associated with GHG emissions for combustion of waste.
13. Downstream leased assets	Included in Upstream leased assets category
14. Franchises	JM does not have any franchises
15. Investments	GHG footprints from our Pensions trustee providers were used, where available, and scaled to represent JM's global employee count. Financial allocation (EEIO model) using geographical breakdown of investment revenues from each entity

Planet: Protecting nature and advancing the circular economy

Our goal: Conserve scarce resources

Our KPI to monitor how we are advancing the circular economy is a measurement of all % recycled platinum group metals in our manufactured goods on a mass basis.

We include use of five PGMs – platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium and iridium in our target. This is defined as the weighted global average of all PGM sponge used to manufacture goods in our plants over the course of the reporting year and includes metal that is both sourced and funded by JM and metal sourced and funded by our customers. We define primary metal as metal from a mine or originating outside of the refining loop. This is measured by recording the amount of metal matching this description that has been used in product manufacturing over the given time-period.We define secondary or recycled metal as platinum-group metal-bearing material that has come from an end use (including post-consumer product scrap and waste materials) and has not come to JM in the form of ingot, concentrate or matte directly from a mining process.

This makes up the balance of metal that has been used in product manufacturing over the given time-period. Refining "intake" figures are based on estimated assays, based on the scrap etc that is sent in from customers and sampled, prior to the Refining process.

The assay amounts are finalised throughout the year, and adjustments are periodically made to the reporting figures to account for any differences between the original estimated numbers vs. the final numbers.

Our goal: Minimise our environmental footprint

Total hazardous waste produced

This KPI is a record of how much hazardous waste we generate from our operations that can no longer be used by Johnson Matthey and has to be sent off site for treatment. We define hazardous waste in line with local regulatory requirements in the particular territory where the waste is generated. For example, in Europe we consider the EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council). We measure the amount of solid and liquid hazardous waste and report in metric tonnes of material. We measure the total weights sent off site, including any entrained water, and we consider all material waste no longer of use to Johnson Matthey.

Basis of reporting – non-financial data continued

We categorise its destination in the following ways:

- Sent outside JM for beneficial reuse.
- Sent outside JM for recycling.
- Sent outside JM for incineration with energy recovery.
- Sent outside JM for incineration or treatment without energy recovery.
- Sent outside JM for landfill disposal.

Net water usage

This KPI is a record of how much water we withdraw through our operations.

The KPI includes all freshwater sources – mains supplied water that we receive from municipalities, public or private utility companies, ground water that is extracted from below the earth's surface and fresh surface water that we extract from rivers, wetlands, lakes etc. We do not include rainwater or any brackish surface water. We subtract any water that is returned to the source from which it is extracted at the same or better quality.

Freshwater consumed in regions of high or extremely high baseline water stress

We use the World Resource Institute's (WRI) Water Risk Atlas tool to identify facilities which are located in regions with a high or extremely high baseline water stress level.

People: Promoting a safe, diverse and equitable society

Definition of employees and contractors

These definitions are used when reporting the Health and Safety KPIs on page 45 of this report. For Employee headcount numbers, only Permanent and Temporary employees are counted as "Employees".

Reported as "Employees"

Permanent employees	Temporary employees	Agency employees
Continuously site based	Continuously site based	Continuously site based
Contract signed directly between JM and individual and paid regular salary and other benefits by JM	Fixed term contract signed directly between JM and individual. Paid regular salary and other benefits by JM	Person employed by an agency performing tasks that would normally be expected to be undertaken by a JM employee
Work is directly supervised by JM	Work is directly supervised by JM	Work is directly supervised by JM

Reported as "Contractors"

Outsourced function	Specialist service	Projects
Continuously or regularly site based	One-off project or regularly based on site	One-off project
Facility management – catering, cleaning or grounds maintenance; IT; and occupational health, where outsourced	Small scale building or ground works; repairing specialist plant or equipment; low level maintenance; small scale repairs to offices or other buildings; stack monitoring	Construction work, capital project work, major maintenance activities
Work is supervised by contractor and monitored by JM	Work is supervised by contractor and monitored by JM	Work is supervised by contractor and monitored by JM

Our goal: Keep people safe

Total recordable injury and illness rate (TRIIR) is defined as the number of recordable cases per 200,000 hours worked in a rolling year and includes cases affecting both our employees and contractors.

A recordable case (as defined under the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations) is defined as a work related accident or illness that results in one or more of the following: absence of more than one day; medical treatment beyond first aid; death; loss of consciousness and restricted work or transfer to another job.

$$\text{TRIIR} = \frac{\text{annual employee + temp + cont recordable injury/illness events x 200,000}}{\text{annual employee + temp + cont hours worked}}$$

The OSHA severity rate is a calculation that gives a company an average of the number of lost days and restricted days per recordable incident.

$$\text{OSHA severity rate} = \frac{\text{Total lost days and restricted days in the year x 200,000}}{\text{Total hrs worked during the year}}$$

Basis of reporting – non-financial data continued

Lost Time Case is a work-related injury or illness case that requires an employee to spend one or more full days away from work other than the day of injury or illness.

$$\text{Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) employees} = \frac{\text{annual employee + temporary employees lost time injury events x 1,000,000}}{\text{annual employee + temporary employees hours worked}}$$

$$\text{LTIFR contractors} = \frac{\text{annual contractor lost time injury events x 1,000,000}}{\text{annual contractor hours worked}}$$

$$\text{Occupational illness frequency rate (OIFR)} = \frac{\text{annual employee + temporary employees occupational illness events x 1,000,000}}{\text{annual employee + temporary employees hours worked}}$$

The process safety event severity rate (PSESR) is measured according to the methodology approved by International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA). The metric first requires a determination that the event is to be included in the process safety event severity rate (PSESR) calculation and then determining the severity using the severity table.

In determining this rate, 1 point is assigned for each Level 4 incident attribute, 3 points for each Level 3 attribute, 9 points for each Level 2 attribute, and 27 points for each Level 1 attribute. The PSESR is recorded as a 12 month rolling number. Total worker hours include employees, temporary employees and contractors.

Theoretically, a process safety event could be assigned a minimum of 1 point (i.e. the incident meets the attributes of a Level 4 incident in only one category) or a maximum of 135 points (i.e. the incident meets the attributes of a Level 1 incident in each of the five categories).

ICCA process safety event severity rate (Level 1 to Level 4) =
Total severity score for all events per 200,000 hrs worked during the year

A Tier 1 Process Safety Event (T-1 PSE) is a loss of primary containment (LOPC) with the greatest consequence as defined by American Petroleum Institute recommended practice (RP) 754.

$$\text{Tier 1 rate} = \frac{\text{annual Tier 1 process safety events x 1,000,000}}{\text{total annual hours worked}}$$

Our goal: Create a diverse, inclusive and engaged company

Employee Engagement

All permanent and fixed term contract employees are invited to voluntarily complete an employee survey at regular intervals to determine the engagement and wellbeing of staff using a standard methodology defined by Workday Peakon – an independent third party used by companies globally. All responses are submitted confidentially to Workday Peakon and results are independently analysed and shared with all managers who met the minimum response threshold of five responses from their team.

For reporting we use the latest survey available at the end of the fiscal year. Engagement level is tracked at both the Annual Survey and the Pulse Surveys, where the latter is a subset of questions asked to all JM employees.

Through the surveys we measure attributes on a scale of 0 to 10. The surveys measure employee engagement through three questions:

1. to what extent they would recommend JM as employer to others,
2. to what extent they intend to stay with JM,
3. in general how satisfied they are with their employment at JM.

Female representation across all management levels

This is the percentage of all management level employees (all employees whether they are a people manager or not, at a minimum compensation grade) who self-disclosed as female on the 31st March in the reporting year.

For the purposes of reporting, we use the identifiers 'female' and 'male' for the category of gender as captured in our HR system. Gender is self-disclosed by the individual.

Invest in our local communities

We record the total number of employee volunteering days undertaken by permanent employees within their local communities, in accordance with JM's global Employee Volunteering Policy. The volunteering is recorded in days, the recorded volunteering days may have been completed either on company time or on paid company leave. Volunteering done on unpaid leave, or outside normal working hours, is not included in the reported numbers. In determining the in-kind contribution of employees' volunteering we take the number of volunteering days reported in the year and multiply it by the group average cost of one day of employee time.

Calculation for indirect expenditure in community investment

Number of working days in a year is five days per week for 50 weeks per year.

$$\text{Average cost of one day of employee time} = \frac{\text{Total employee benefits expense in year}}{\text{Number of working days in year x Average number of permanent employees}}$$

Independent Limited Assurance Report to Johnson Matthey PLC

ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited ("ERM CVS") was engaged by Johnson Matthey plc ("Johnson Matthey") to provide limited assurance in relation to the selected information set out below and presented in the Johnson Matthey Annual Report and Accounts 2024 and Sustainability Performance Databook 2024 (together the "Reports").

Engagement summary

Scope of our assurance engagement	Whether the 2023/24 selected information as indicated in the following Selected Information table are fairly presented in the Reports, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria. Our assurance engagement does not extend to information in respect of earlier periods or to any other information included in the Reports.
Reporting period	1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024.
Reporting criteria	• The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WBCSD/WRI Revised Edition 2015) for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions • The GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (WRI 2015) for Scope 2 GHG emissions • The GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011) for Scope 3 GHG emissions • Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) regulations • Johnson Matthey' Basis of reporting –non-financial data found in the 'ther information' section of Johnson Matthey's Annual Report and Accounts 2024
Assurance standard and level of assurance	We performed a limited assurance engagement, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' and in accordance with ISAE 3410 for Greenhouse Gas data issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement and consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.
Respective responsibilities	Johnson Matthey is responsible for preparing the Reports and for the collection and presentation of the information within it, and for the designing, implementing and maintaining of internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Selected Information. ERM CVS' responsibility is to provide a conclusion to Johnson Matthey on the agreed scope based on our engagement terms with Johnson Matthey, the assurance activities performed and exercising our professional judgement.

Our conclusion

Based on our activities, as described overleaf, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the 2023/24 data and information for the disclosures listed under 'Scope' above are not fairly presented in the Reports, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria.

Independent Limited Assurance Statement to Johnson Matthey PLC continued

Our assurance activities

Considering the level of assurance and our assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the Selected Information a multi-disciplinary team of sustainability and assurance specialists performed a range of procedures that included, but was not restricted to, the following:

- Evaluating the appropriateness of the reporting criteria for the selected information;
- Interviewing management representatives responsible for managing the selected issues;
- Interviewing relevant staff to understand and evaluate the management systems and processes (including internal review and control processes) used for collecting and reporting the selected disclosures;
- Reviewing a sample of qualitative and quantitative evidence supporting the reported information at corporate level;
- Performing an analytical review of the year-end data submitted by all locations included in the consolidated 2023/24 group data for the selected disclosures which included testing the completeness and mathematical accuracy of conversions and calculations, and consolidation in line with the stated reporting boundary;
- Conducting in person site visits to six Johnson Matthey facilities; JM Testing Taylor (MI, USA), Royston R&CE (UK), Swindon (UK), Panki (India), Perstorp (Sweden) and CA Zhangjiagang (China), to review source data and local reporting systems and controls;
- Evaluating the conversion and emission factors and assumptions used; and
- Reviewing the presentation of information relevant to the scope of our work in the Reports to ensure consistency with our findings.

The limitations of our engagement

The reliability of the assured information is subject to inherent uncertainties, given the available methods for determining, calculating or estimating the underlying information. It is important to understand our assurance conclusions in this context.

For the total Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity (market-based) and year-on-year change in Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity metrics, we reviewed the accuracy of the calculation based on the final, assured scope 1 and 2 data and the tonne sales figure for 2023/24 provided by Johnson Matthey. We did not separately assure the tonne sales used in the calculation of these metrics.

Our independence, integrity and quality control

ERM CVS is an independent certification and verification body accredited by UKAS to ISO 17021:2015. Accordingly we maintain a comprehensive system of quality control, including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Our quality management system is at least as demanding as the relevant sections of ISQM-1 and ISQM-2 (2022).

ERM CVS applies a Code of Conduct and related policies to ensure that its employees maintain integrity, objectivity, professional competence and high ethical standards in their work. Our processes are designed and implemented to ensure that the work we undertake is objective, impartial and free from bias and conflict of interest. Our certified management system covers independence and ethical requirements that are at least as demanding as the relevant sections of the IESBA Code relating to assurance engagements.

ERM CVS has extensive experience in conducting assurance on environmental, social, ethical and health and safety information, systems and processes, and provides no consultancy related services to Johnson Matthey in any respect.

Gareth Manning
Partner, Corporate Assurance

London, United Kingdom
22nd May 2024

On behalf of:
ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited

Independent Limited Assurance Statement to Johnson Matthey PLC continued

Selected Information table

Metric name	Unit of Measure	2023/24 total figure
Total Scope 1 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e	215,429
Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	tonnes CO_2e	66,974
Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	tonnes CO_2e	196,812
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission (market-based)	tonnes CO_2e	282,403
Total Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity (market-based)	tonnes CO_2e/tonne sales	2.6
Year on year change in Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity	%	-18%
Total energy consumption	MWh	1,211,683
Total non-renewable energy consumption	kWh	936,278,140
Total renewable energy purchased or generated	kWh	275,404,458
Certified renewable electricity consumption	%	57%
Total Scope 3 (Category 1) Purchased Goods and Services GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e	2,531,576
Total Scope 3 (Category 3) Fuel and Energy-related GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e	38,687
Total freshwater withdrawal (all sources)	m^3	1,791,727
Total water discharged back to original source	m^3	36,477
Net freshwater consumption	000's m^3	1,755
Freshwater consumed in regions of high or extremely high baseline water stress	000's m^3	402
Average direct Chemical Oxygen Demand of wastewater (COD)	mg/L	264
Coverage for COD reporting	%	90%
Total waste recycled/reused	tonnes	37,610
Total waste sent off site to landfill	tonnes	3,338
Total waste sent offsite for incineration with energy recovery	tonnes	1,213
Total waste sent offsite for incineration or treatment without energy recovery	tonnes	23,064

Metric name	Unit of Measure	2023/24 total figure
Total waste sent off site	tonnes	65,225
Total hazardous waste recycled/reused	tonnes	25,263
Total hazardous waste sent off site to landfill	tonnes	1,373
Total hazardous waste sent offsite for incineration with energy recovery	tonnes	201
Total hazardous waste sent offsite for incineration or treatment without energy recovery	tonnes	15,463
Total hazardous waste sent off site for treatment	tonnes	42,300
Total solid waste disposed off site	tonnes	3,571
Total solid waste generated for treatment off site	tonnes	15,257
Total solid waste sent off site to be reused or recycled	tonnes	11,687
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions to air	tonnes	318
Sulphur oxides (SOx) emissions to air	tonnes	36
Volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) emissions to air	tonnes	45
Coverage for NOx reporting	%	88%
Coverage for SOx reporting	%	68%
Coverage for VOCs reporting	%	80%
Tonnes of GHGs avoided by using JM technology	tonnes	1,110,057
% of recycled PGMs (Platinum Group Metals) in JM manufactured products	%	69%
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) employees	n/million hrs	0.84
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) contractors	n/million hrs	0.95
Occupational Illness Frequency Rate (OIFR)	n/million hrs	0
Tier 1 Process Safety events rate	Tier 1 events/1,000,000 hrs	0.11
Total Recordable Injury and Illness Rate(TRIIR) employees + contractors	n/200,000 hrs	0.36
ICCA Process Safety Event Severity Rate (PSESR)	PSESR/200,000 hrs	0.88
% of female representation at all management levels		30%

Shareholder information

Key shareholder facts

Johnson Matthey share price as at 31st March

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3,142p	1,798p	3,013p	1,879p	1,983p	1,789p

By location

	Number of shares[1]	Percentage
UK and Eire	112,400,762	61.11%
USA and Canada	30,910,176	16.80%
Continental Europe	33,289,382	18.10%
Asia Pacific	3,630,755	1.97%
Rest of World	3,069,310	1.67%
Unidentified	639,586	0.35%
Total	183,939,971	100.00%

By size of holding

	Number of holdings	Percentage of holders	Percentage of issued capital[1,2]
1 – 1,000	3,704	76.59%	0.58%
1,001 – 10,000	865	17.89%	1.26%
10,001 – 100,000	145	3.00%	2.91%
100,001 – 1,000,000	79	1.63%	15.25%
1,000,001 – 5,000,000	34	0.70%	34.69%
5,000,001 and over	9	0.19%	45.31%
Total	4,836	100.00%	100.00%

By category

	Number of shares[1]	Percentage
Investment and unit trusts	90,876,630	49.40%
Pension funds	13,401,272	7.29%
Individuals	90,694	0.05%
Custodians	31,247,414	16.99%
Insurance companies	11,503,737	6.25%
Sovereign wealth funds	12,367,273	6.72%
Charities	287,343	0.16%
Other	24,165,608	13.14%
Total	183,939,971	100.00%

Dividend – pence per share

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Interim	23.25	24.50	20.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Final	62.25	31.125	50.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Total ordinary	85.5	55.625	70.00	77.00	77.00	77.00

1. Issued share capital balances exclude treasury shares of 9,649,874.
2. The size of holding figures as a percentage of the issued share capital are approximate due to the liquidity of the register.

The Board is proposing a final dividend for 2023/24 of 55.00 pence, to take the total for the year to 77.00 pence.

Shareholder information continued

Electronic communications

We're encouraging our shareholders to receive their shareholder information by email and via our website. This allows us to provide you with information quicker and helps us to be more sustainable by reducing paper and printing materials.

To register for electronic shareholder communications, visit our registrar's website shareview.co.uk.

Dividends

Dividends can be paid directly into shareholders' bank or building society accounts. This allows you to receive your dividend immediately and is cost-effective for the company. To take advantage of this, please contact Equiniti via shareview.co.uk or complete the dividend mandate form you receive with your next dividend cheque. A Dividend Reinvestment Plan is also available which allows shareholders to purchase additional shares in the company.

Matthey.com

You can find information about the company quickly and easily on our website matthey.com. Here you will find information on the company's current share price together with copies of the group's full-year and half-year reports and major presentations to analysts and institutional shareholders.

Enquiries

Shareholders who wish to contact Johnson Matthey Plc on any matter relating to their shareholding are invited to contact the company's registrars, Equiniti Limited. Their contact details are included below. Equiniti also offer a share dealing service by telephone: 0345 603 7037 or online shareview.co.uk/dealing.

By phone: +44(0)371 384 2344 Please use the country code when calling from outside the UK. When you call, please quote your 11-digit Shareholder Reference Number.

Telephone lines are open 8.30am to 5.30pm Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in England and Wales.

By post: Equiniti, Aspect House, Spencer Road, Lancing, West Sussex BN99 6DA

Online: shareview.co.uk

Shareholders may also contact the company directly using the details below.

By phone: +44 20 7269 8000

By email: jmir@matthey.com

By post: The Company Secretary, Johnson Matthey Plc, 5th Floor 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4AB

American Depositary Receipts

Johnson Matthey has a sponsored Level 1 American Depositary Receipt (ADR) programme which BNY Mellon administers and for which it acts as Depositary. Each ADR represents two Johnson Matthey ordinary shares. The ADRs trade on the US over-the-counter (OTC) market under the symbol JMPLY. When dividends are paid to shareholders, the Depositary converts those dividends into US dollars, net of fees and expenses, and distributes the net amount to ADR holders.

For enquiries, BNY Mellon can be contacted on 1-888-BNY-ADRS (1-888-269-2377) toll free if you are calling from within the US. Alternatively, they can be contacted by e-mail at shrrelations@cpushareownerservices.com or via their website at www.adrbnymellon.com.

Financial calendar 2024

6th June

Ex dividend date

7th June

Final dividend record date

18th July

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

6th August

Payment of final dividend subject to the approval of shareholders at the AGM

27th November

Announcement of results for the six months ending 30th September 2024