Other information

In this section

Essential food systems Enabled By JM

From gauze catalysts that produce the building blocks for fertilisers that help crops thrive, to technologies that extend produce shelf life and reduce waste, JM is helping enable essential systems across farming and food production.

Basis of reporting – non-financial data

This integrated report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026. Our last Annual Report was published in June 2025. 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 Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) regulations, UK Modern Slavery Act, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).

This report reflects the Group's significant economic, environmental and social impacts and is framed by the United Nations Brundtland definition of sustainability (1987), alongside our 2030 sustainability targets. The principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness have shaped the structure and content of the report, helping to inform our reporting priorities. The report also explains how we continue to embed sustainability into our business planning and decision-making processes, and how our governance framework supports the management of social, environmental and ethical matters across JM.

Performance data covers all sites under the Group's financial control, including Johnson Matthey Plc and its subsidiaries' manufacturing, research and warehousing operations. Joint ventures in which the Group holds a minority interest are excluded. Unless otherwise stated, the data includes Catalyst Technologies (CT) business.

For the purposes of reporting, separate businesses resident at the same location are counted as separate sites. Data from 58 sites was included in this report. 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 pages 216 to 217. Certain employee data is included in the financial accounts and is also subject to the financial data third-party audit described on pages 129-136.

Rebaselining of previous years' data

For environmental data, we rebaseline in accordance with the recommendations of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and SECR reporting guidance. We recalculate and restate historical performance for our operational KPIs from 2019/20 onwards, which is our baseline for our 2030 sustainability targets.

This specifically includes our historical data for Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions, water consumption, waste and emissions to air.

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 from Scope 3 Category 2 restated due to data quality improvements.
- Emissions from Scope 3 Category 4 restated due to improvements in methodology.
- Emissions from Scope 3 Category 9 restated due to improvements in methodology.
- Emissions from Scope 3 Category 6 restated due to a calculation correction.
- Emissions from Scope 3 Category 10 restated due to refinements in methodology.
- Emissions from Scope 3 Category 12 restated due to improvements in data quality.
- Emissions from Scope 3 Category 15 restated due to improvements in data quality.

Material topics

In 2024, we partnered with a third party to perform our first double materiality assessment. Double materiality in ESG means companies must consider both how ESG issues impact their business (financial materiality) and how their business impacts the environment and society (impact materiality). The process involved a thorough review of our sector and locations as well as gathering stakeholder opinions through interviewing our investors, customers, suppliers, leaders and subject matter experts inside and outside of JM. Our material topics were identified as:

- Climate change
- Pollution
- Water
- Biodiversity
- Resource use and circular economy
- Own workforce
- Workers in the value chain
- Affected communities
- Consumers and end-users
- Business conduct

These were approved at the SVC meeting in October 2024.

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

Protecting the climate

Our goal: Achieve net zero by 2040

Our operational carbon footprint is reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e), in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (2015 revision, www.ghgprotocol.org) and the UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) April 2019 requirements of the UK Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) 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 2025. 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 do not believe we have any material Scope 1 GHG emissions of PF_5 and SF_6. 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 2023/2024 made available in the 2025 edition of the world CO_2 emissions database of the International Energy Agency. They were purchased under licence in December 2025 for sole use in company reporting. For US facilities we use regional carbon factors published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the January 2025 edition of eGRID data 2023.

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 and the US. However, it has not been possible to obtain this information from all suppliers in China, India 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 Watershed's proprietary multi-regional Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) model, CEDA.

Basis of reporting – non-financial data continued

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 purchased goods and services a financial allocation (EEIO model) was used.
2. Capital goods	Financial allocation (EEIO model) using geographical breakdown of data shown in note 11, 'Property, plant and equipment,' on page 163.
3. Fuel- and energy-related activities	DEFRA's GHG reporting conversion factors 2025 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	A financial allocation was made based on spend and intensity factors from the EEIO model, with data split into upstream/ downstream using invoice information.
5. Waste generated in operations	Where GHG footprints were available from waste service providers they were used, otherwise DEFRA's GHG reporting conversion factors 2025 were used according to mass of waste disposal by destination.
6. Business travel	Footprints for business travel for air, rail and hotel were obtained from our business travel service providers, where possible. For all other travel-related items, distance was preferentially used in combination with DEFRA's GHG reporting conversion factors 2025. Otherwise, a financial allocation was made based on expenses 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 2025 are used to calculate the GHG intensity of each transport type and WFH emissions.
8. Upstream leased assets	Activity-based secondary emission factors were used on floor space and geographical data.
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	A financial allocation was made based on spend and intensity factors from the EEIO model, with data split into upstream/ downstream using invoice information.
10. Processing of sold products	Where possible, calculations have been made using the mass or number 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 welding/canning was used.
11. Use of sold products	We have removed Use of sold products from our footprint by agreement with the 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 has 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 landfill activities or open/closed loop metal scrap where known.
13. Downstream leased assets	Activity-based secondary emission factors were used on floor space and geographical data.
14. Franchises	JM does not have any franchises.
15. Investments	GHG intensity factors from our pensions trustee providers were used and applied to pension-related financials. Scope 1 and 2 emissions from JM's joint ventures, proportional to JM's stake of ownership.

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 sent offsite for treatment

This metric is a record of how much hazardous waste we generate from our operations that can no longer be used by JM 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 JM.

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 fresh water consumption

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.

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 37 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

Basis of reporting – non-financial data continued

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 200,000 hours worked in a rolling year and includes cases affecting both our permanent/temporary employees and agency employees.

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 the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA). The metric first requires a determination that the event is to be included in the 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 4 to Level 1) = 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 employees, who joined JM at least three months before the survey launch date, 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 zero to 10. The surveys measure employee engagement through three questions:

1. to what extent they would recommend JM as an employer to others;
2. to what extent they intend to stay with JM; and
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 31st March in the reporting year.

For the purposes of reporting, we use the identifiers 'female', 'male' and 'not disclosed' for the category of gender as captured in our HR system. Gender is self-disclosed by the individual.

Independent Limited Assurance Report

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 2026 and Sustainability Performance Databook 2026 (together the "Reports").

Engagement summary

Scope of our assurance engagement	Whether the following Selected Information for 2025/26, as indicated in Appendix A, is 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.
Selected Information	As listed in Appendix A
Reporting period	1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026
Reporting criteria	• Johnson Matthey's basis of reporting found in the 'Basis of Reporting' tab of Johnson Matthey's Sustainability Performance Databook 2026 • The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WBCSD/WRI Revised Edition 2015) for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions • GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (WRI 2015) for Scope 2 GHG emissions • The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (WBCSD/WRI 2011) for Scope 3 GHG emissions • Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) regulations
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 assurance 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 on the next page, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the Selected Information for 2025/26 is not fairly presented in the Reports, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria.

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 Information;
- 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 Information;
- Reviewing of a sample of qualitative and quantitative evidence supporting the Selected Information at a corporate level;
- Performing an analytical review of the year-end data submitted by all locations included in the consolidated 2025/26 group data for the Selected Information which included testing the completeness and mathematical accuracy of conversions and calculations, and consolidation in line with the stated reporting boundary;
- Conducting visits to four Johnson Matthey facilities in Germany, Malaysia, UK and USA to review source data and local reporting systems and controls;
- Evaluating the conversion factors, emission factors and assumptions used; and
- Reviewing the presentation of information relevant to the assurance scope in the Reports to ensure consistency with our findings.

The limitations of our engagement

The reliability of the Selected 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.

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.

ERMCVS

27 May 2026
London, United Kingdom

ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited

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Appendix A: Selected Information

#	Selected Information	Unit of Measure	2025/26 including Catalyst Technologies	2025/26 excluding Catalyst Technologies
1	Total Scope 1 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e	217,951	87,561
2	Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	tonnes CO_2e	18,908	13,449
3	Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	tonnes CO_2e	151,442	118,782
4	Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	tonnes CO_2e	236,859	101,010
5	Total Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity (market-based)	tonnes CO_2e / tonne sales	2.5	1.6
6	Year on year change in Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity	%	-0.7%	-2.6%
7	Total energy consumption	MWh	1,086,212	714,277
8	Total non-renewable energy consumption	kWh	810,832,872	513,378,816
9	Total renewable energy purchased or generated	kWh	275,378,758	200,898,649
10	Certified renewable electricity consumption	%	68%	64%
11	Total Scope 3 (Category 1) Purchased Goods and Services GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e	2,911,366	2,532,703
12	Total Scope 3 (Category 3) Fuel and Energy-related GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e	34,025	23,054
13	Total Scope 3 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e	3,219,886	2,770,444
14	Total freshwater withdrawal (all sources)	m^3	1,498,195	793,199
15	Total water discharged back to original source	m^3	57,929	13,622
16	Net freshwater consumption	000's m^3	1,438	777
17	Freshwater consumed in regions of high or extremely high baseline water stress	000's m^3	326	258
18	Average direct Chemical Oxygen Demand of wastewater (COD)	mg/L	249	34
19	Coverage for COD reporting	%	50%	46%
20	Total waste recycled/reused	tonnes	35,825	30,536
21	Total waste sent off site to landfill	tonnes	3,496	1,707
22	Total waste sent offsite for incineration with energy recovery	tonnes	1,304	1,048
23	Total waste sent offsite to incineration or treatment without energy recovery	tonnes	19,696	19,638
24	Total waste sent off site	tonnes	60,320	52,929
25	Total Hazardous waste recycled/reused	tonnes	24,041	20,477
26	Total Hazardous waste sent off site to landfill	tonnes	588	187
27	Total Hazardous waste sent offsite for incineration with energy recovery	tonnes	257	155
28	Total Hazardous waste sent offsite for incineration or treatment without energy recovery	tonnes	15,671	15,620
29	Total Hazardous waste sent off site for treatment	tonnes	40,557	36,438
30	Total solid waste disposed off site	tonnes	3,516	2,430
31	Total solid waste generated for treatment off site	tonnes	16,449	13,162
32	Total solid waste sent off site to be reused/recycled	tonnes	12,933	10,732
33	Nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions to air	tonnes	246	153
34	Sulphur oxides (SOx) emissions to air	tonnes	34	34
35	Volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) emissions to air	tonnes	20	12
36	Coverage for NOx reporting	%	80%	77%
37	Coverage for SOx reporting	%	68%	66%
38	Coverage for VOCs reporting	%	73%	71%
39	Tonnes of GHGs avoided by using JM technology	tonnes CO_2e	2,274,248	2,274,248
40	% of recycled PGMs (Platinum Group Metals) in Johnson Matthey's manufacturing products	%	73%	73%
41	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) employees	n/million hours	1.13	◆
42	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) contractors	n/million hours	0.96	◆
43	Occupational Illness Frequency Rate (OIFR)	n/million hours	0.11	◆
44	Tier 1 Process Safety events rate	Tier 1 events/ 1,000,000 hours	0.09	◆
45	Total Recordable Injury and Illness Rate (TRIIR) employees + contractors	n/200,000 hours	0.47	◆
46	ICCA Process Safety Event Severity Rate (PSESR)	PSESR/ 200,000 hours	0.63	◆
47	% of female representation at all management levels	%	32%	◆

◆ Please see Johnson Matthey's note on their EHS and People data reporting boundary in the "Externally assured selected information by ERM CVS" data table of the Sustainability Performance Databook 2026.

Shareholder information

Key shareholder facts

Johnson Matthey share price as at 31st March 2026 (also showing the five previous years)

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	**2026**
3,013p	1,879p	1,983p	1,789p	1,324p	**1,897p**

By location

	Number of shares[1]	Percentage
UK and Eire	98,789,409	58.17%
USA and Canada	38,637,822	22.75%
Continental Europe	16,291,707	9.59%
Asia Pacific	4,158,258	2.45%
Rest of World	11,890,813	7.00%
Unidentified	63,039	0.04%
Total	169,831,048	100.00%

By category

	Number of shares[1]	Percentage
Investment and unit trusts	117,759,110	69.34%
Pension funds	13,725,264	8.08%
Individuals	190,089	0.11%
Custodians	447,555	0.26%
Insurance companies	3,591,454	2.11%
Sovereign wealth funds	4,153,863	2.45%
Charities	312,934	0.18%
Other	29,650,779	17.47%
Total	169,831,048	100.00%

By size of holding

	Number of holdings	Percentage of holders	Percentage of issued capital[1,2]
1 – 1,000	3,363	74.90%	0.54%
1,001 – 10,000	760	16.93%	1.13%
10,001 – 100,000	190	4.23%	3.78%
100,001 – 1,000,000	150	3.34%	30.01%
1,000,001 – 5,000,000	20	0.45%	21.62%
5,000,001 and over	7	0.16%	42.91%
Total	4,490	100.00%	100.00%

Dividend – pence per share

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Interim	20.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Final	50.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Total ordinary	70.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00

Issued share capital balances exclude treasury shares of 168,055,752.
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 2026/27 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 registrar, Equiniti Limited. Their contact details are included below.

Online: shareview.co.uk

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, Highdown House, Yeoman Way, Worthing, West Sussex BN99 6DA

Equiniti also offer a share dealing service by telephone: 0345 603 7037 or online: shareview.info/products/buyandsell/

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, 2 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AD

American Depositary Receipts

Johnson Matthey has a sponsored Level 1 American Depositary Receipt (ADR) programme which BNY 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 can be contacted on 1-866-259-0036 toll free if you are calling from within the US, and +1 201-680-6825 for international callers. Alternatively, they can be contacted by email: shrrelations@cpushareownerservices.com or via their website at: adrbnymellon.com

Financial calendar 2026

4th June

Ex dividend date for 2026 final dividend

5th June

Record date for 2026 final dividend

16th July

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

4th August

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

19th November

Announcement of results for the six months ending 30th September 2026