

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

In an increasingly volatile environment, where the effects of climate-change are a growing risk to people and business, it is critical that we understand how we will manage climate-related risks, look for opportunities in the change and adapt as we move into the new JM.

Our disclosures are aligned with the TCFD Guidance for All Sectors, as well as relevant supplementary guidance for the Materials and Buildings sector, as set out in section C of Annex: Implementing the Recommendations of the TCFD (October 2021).

We have also considered the requirements of Sections 414C, 414CA and 414CB of the Companies Act 2006. The disclosures presented in this report are intended to meet these statutory requirements, and we provide cross-references throughout to support transparency and ease of navigation.

We continue to monitor developments in global sustainability reporting standards, including the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards (IFRS S1 and S2), and will evolve our disclosures accordingly.

Governance

The governance of our climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with our overall sustainability governance structure, which is detailed in our sustainability section. For more details of our sustainability governance structure see pages 30 and 31.

The Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, together with the roles and responsibilities of its committees and management, are described on page 69.

→ See also the Matters Reserved for the Board and Terms of Reference for our committees within the Corporate Governance Framework document on our website: [Matthey.com/investors/governance](https://matthey.com/investors/governance)

→ For more details of our corporate governance structure, role and outcomes see page 69

Strategy

Our new JM business strategy is based on our new purpose of 'metals that matter, for a healthier world'. This lies on the foundation that the world is moving towards a more circular economy, with products offering a lower environmental impact and can be recycled. See more on pages 10-11.

Climate change can offer us business growth and commercial opportunities through our products and services, as well as some risks. However, the pace and pathway to which the world will adapt to the impacts of climate change is uncertain. See pages 4-5 for the key trends that have influenced our business strategy.

So that we properly understand, and are resilient to, these changes, we review climate change scenarios to frame the ambiguities in our long-term business strategy of an increasingly volatile and complex environment.

Climate scenarios for evaluating climate-related risks and opportunities

Transitional climate scenarios are used by our businesses to plan and stress test their strategy. They help to inform strategic decisions, such as investments in capital projects and R&D, or which new products to develop. We also use physical climate scenarios to consider the resilience to changing weather patterns of our own operations, those of our strategic suppliers and our core supply routes.

Transition climate scenarios

Following the announced sale of our Catalyst Technologies (CT) business, and the reshaping of our portfolio, we have updated our approach to transition climate scenario modelling.

At the business level, the use of climate scenarios varies depending on the degree to which the business is exposed to climate-related risks and opportunities. For example, the growth of our Hydrogen Technologies (HT) business depends on how quickly green hydrogen production expands and how rapidly fuel cells are adopted for both mobile and stationary applications. This business therefore stress-tests its assumptions against external climate-related scenarios, combined with internal data to enable informed strategic planning. Our base case scenario is aligned with a global temperature rise of 2°C.

At Group level, our Strategy refresh conducted last year modelled the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on our ten-year financial trajectory, including sales, operating profit and cash generation. These risks and opportunities included differentiated pathways towards the electrification of light-duty vehicles, based on a range of external forecasts, and differentiated assumptions on the growth of global hydrogen production, based on a combination of external data and in-house analysis.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures continued

Physical climate scenarios

Changing weather patterns as the climate warms may result in physical risks to our locations and supply chains. We have evaluated the exposure to these risks of all our locations, with specific deep dives where needed, and those of our strategic suppliers.

We used the Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs), the latest climate change modelling scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The SSPs produce forward-looking climate data by running climate models driven by assumptions about future global GHG emissions, together with plausible future socio-economic development metrics (economic growth/GDP, demographics, land use and urbanisation), and incorporating the likely implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures.

The three SSPs we considered, for the locations of all our own operations and those of our strategic suppliers, are shown in the table below. Four time horizons were considered – 2020 (our baseline), 2030, 2040 and 2050 to identify the top hazards and how they are likely to change.

Scenario	Assumed temperature increase (relative to 1850 – 1900)
SSP 1-2.6	Best estimate of 1.7°C warming by 2041 – 2060, and 1.8°C by 2081 – 2100
SSP 2-4.5	Best estimate of 2.0°C warming by 2041 – 2060, and 2.7°C by 2081 – 2100
SSP 5-8.5	Best estimate of 2.4°C warming by 2041 – 2060, and 4.4°C by 2081 – 2100

SSP 5-8.5 is an extreme scenario that is unlikely to arise, but is useful for stress testing. We use it to test the resilience of our key locations.

Risk and opportunities management process

1

Identifying climate-related risks and opportunities

We have established a cross-functional group to annually review our climate-related risks and opportunities and identify any new risks or dimensions to be included in existing risks.

We utilise the information from our climate scenario analysis and input from business leads and subject matter experts, industry benchmarking, and our company's principal risks framework.

We believe our climate risks and opportunities are in line with industry and legislative expectations.

2

Assessing those risks and opportunities

We assess risk and opportunities along several dimensions, including time horizon and financial impact, where relevant.

Where possible, financial impact is measured in terms of underlying operating profit in the short to medium-term. We also use, where needed, external third parties to evaluate physical climate risks at our locations and those of our suppliers.

4

Integrating those risks

Our climate-related risks are embedded in our risk management processes, and tracked through our enterprise risk management system to ensure a systematic and consistent approach, with a specific owner assigned to each risk.

The risks are reviewed by sustainability managers and a cross-functional group, with any mitigating actions monitored twice a year by the risk owners.

Many of our principal risks are directly related to our climate-related risks, as referenced in our climate impact tables, ensuring further integration in our bottom-up risk management process.

3

Managing those risks and opportunities

The management and review of the climate-related risks and opportunities is led by sustainability managers in a cross functional group. The Societal Value Committee (SVC), oversees the outcomes and changes to our climate-related risks and opportunities assessment.

The risks may have a direct or indirect impact on our principal and business risks and are therefore managed alongside and integrated within the enterprise risk management process.

All of our principal risks are reviewed formally, twice a year by the GLT and the Board. For more information on our risk management approach, please see pages 50 to 57.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures continued

Our climate-related transition risks and opportunities

We have updated the potential climate-related impacts representing both risks and opportunities for the new JM business. These impacts are related to JM's ability to develop and bring solutions to the market, meeting the needs of our customers, lowering the environmental footprint of these solutions and protecting our reputation. We used our base case climate scenario to evaluate these impacts in the short (0 – 3 years), medium (3 – 10 years) and long term (10+ years); each risk and opportunity has been labelled with a timeframe. These timeframes were defined taking into account our financial planning horizons (see page 60) and climate change impacts.

1

Geopolitical, economic and market volatility

Linked to principal risk 4 see page 54

Description

JM may not accurately predict changes in customer demand, or market trends, particularly as industries move away from fossil fuels. There is also a risk of missing new opportunities or responding to changes too slowly or quickly. Rapid technological advancements, policy uncertainty, and changing customer investment priorities may further increase forecasting complexity and strategic decision-making risks.

Primary driver of impact

Regulation

- Emissions standards for vehicles and phase-out of internal combustion engines
- Government support and national strategies for sustainable solutions (for example, green hydrogen), including targets or mandates, production incentives, or support to infrastructure development

Markets

- Shifts in customer preferences and demand
- Speed of technological advancements

Opportunities

- By effectively identifying and responding to shifting market conditions, JM can strengthen resilience and reliability for customers, defend and grow market share, and identify opportunities

Specific product-related opportunities:

- Platinum group metal (PGM) technologies enabling the energy transition, along with recycling solutions enabling circularity **S M L**

- Performance components for electrolytic hydrogen generation **S M L**
- Performance components for fuel cells **S M L**
- Emission control catalysts for hybrid vehicles **S**
- Emission control catalysts for hydrogen combustion engines **M L**

Risks

- Inability to invest and scale up rapidly to meet demand from new sustainable markets **S M**
- Uncertainty in the rate of market evolution and technology adoption, including the penetration of hydrogen technologies, which could affect profitability **M**
- Reduced demand for existing emission control catalysts for internal combustion vehicles **M L**
- Inability to optimise costs to ensure a sustainable business model (that is, to reduce the price premium of some new technologies) **M**
- Ultimately, failure to anticipate market changes as society transitions to net zero could lead to declining sales, reduced profitability and weaker competitive position, as well as wasted investment and write-downs **L**

Mitigations/management of impacts¹

- Closely monitoring the changing market environment drivers including evolving government policy on hydrogen, emissions standards, carbon taxation and incentives
- Updating our climate scenarios at least once a year to inform our strategic decisions
- Keep investing and innovating in the most promising and highest return opportunities, making sure we have products that differentiate us in all our markets

- Strengthened investment governance through a board level Investment Committee
- Ongoing direct engagement with policymakers to secure support for technologies and processes that our customers are advancing, including hybrid vehicles and green hydrogen.
- This impact is closely monitored alongside our principal risk 4 (Geopolitical, economic and market volatility) and is part of our global enterprise risk management system

Financial impacts (after management)

Impact on underlying operating profit could be high, as most of our portfolio is dependent on the pace of the energy transition and electrification. See pages 10-11 for the key trends that have influenced our business strategy. During the year, JM recognised an impairment in the HT business (see page 159 for further details).

Changes since Annual Report and Accounts 2025

Title of climate-related impact has changed. Any major changes to the risks and opportunities are due to the new JM strategy (and divestment of CT business) and are consistent with principal risk 4

Metrics to monitor impacts

- Total avoided GHG emissions avoided from customer applications of our technologies
- % sales aligned with UN SDG 7 and SDG 13
- % R&D spend aligned with UN SDG 7 and SDG 13

1. Impact management activities described are all ongoing or have been implemented.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures continued

2

Demand for low carbon manufacturing

Linked to principal risk 4 see page 54

Description

Any increase in demand for low carbon manufacturing is dependent on regulation changes and market shifts; if we do not adapt our operations and supply chain we risk losing customers and our competitive advantage

Primary driver of impact

Regulation

- EU REDIII (mandates 42% of all industrial hydrogen used in EU must be green by 2030)
- Carbon taxation mechanisms in countries of operation for example, ETS and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
- Rules on recycled content of consumer goods and the need for companies to declare the carbon footprint of their products

Markets

- Shift in customer preferences and demand towards products with a low carbon footprint

Opportunities

- Commercial advantage if we adapt our manufacturing plants to low carbon operation faster than our competitors **S M**
- Save future carbon taxation costs, which will reduce operating costs and give us price advantage as schemes become more widespread and expensive **M**
- As the world's largest recycler of secondary PGMs, we could benefit from the increased demand for goods with low carbon and/or recycled critical raw material content **S M**

Risks

- We cannot transition our operations and supply chain for net zero at the correct pace to meet customer demand for low carbon products **M**
- Loss of customers and failure to attract new customers due to reputational damage if we do not transition fast enough to cleaner energy solutions in our operations **M L**
- Greater capital required to upgrade our assets and site infrastructure to transition to low carbon manufacturing **M**
- Inability to engage suppliers to reduce Scope 3 emissions; PGMs market conditions leading to an increased share of primary PGMs used in our products **M**
- Inability to access the alternative renewable energy sources needed to reduce natural gas use in our operations **M L**
- Loss of competitive advantage due to increased costs to us and our suppliers of goods and logistics due to carbon taxation on raw materials and fossil-fuel derived energy **M**

Mitigations/management of impacts¹

- We have set challenging 2030 GHG reduction targets, in line with a 1.5°C trajectory, and published roadmaps to decarbonise our manufacturing operations
- We are actively engaging with our suppliers to reduce our Scope 3 emissions, and have defined our Responsible Sourcing Principles

- We consider a shadow carbon price for our capital investment decisions and the GLT considers sustainability reviews of all investment decisions of £5 million and above to help us make the right choices for decarbonising our operations for net zero
- We regularly review global carbon pricing trends and ensure our long-term scenarios are consistent with different levels of carbon prices
- We monitor trends in customer requests for product carbon footprint, Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and recycling information
- This impact is linked to our principal risk 4 (Geopolitical, economic and market volatility) and is part of our global enterprise risk management system
- Scope 1 and 2 target is linked to remuneration (long-term incentives) for senior leaders (see pages 116 to 117)

Financial impacts (after management)

Exposure to direct carbon taxation on our manufacturing operation is not forecast to be material in our three-year viability period

Changes since Annual Report and Accounts 2025

Title of climate-related impact has changed. No major updates required; mitigations and oversight remain well-established.

Metrics to monitor impacts

- Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) GHG emissions (with target set for 2030)
- Total Scope 3 (Category 1) purchased goods and services GHG emissions (with target set for 2030)
- Current and forecast direct exposure to carbon taxation in 2030 for our operations

1. Impact management activities described are all ongoing or have been implemented.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures continued

3

Stakeholder expectations

Linked to principal risk 4 see page 54

Description

There is changing stakeholder expectations of corporate climate strategy, commitment and performance; JM must monitor this change to ensure we remain competitive.

Primary driver of impact

Markets

- Shift in stakeholder preferences towards companies with climate-related commitments

Reputation

- Increased concerns or negative feedback from stakeholders

Legal

- Exposure to litigation

Opportunities

- Developing and delivering robust climate strategy will increase our business resilience, give a commercial advantage and attract stakeholders (customers, business partners, employees) who align with our sustainability values **S M**
- Delivering our net zero commitment and science-based targets will help us demonstrate sustainability leadership, and increase our profile with new customers and stakeholders **S M**

Risks

- Failing to meet stakeholders' expectations when developing climate-related strategy could damage our reputation, could lose us our commercial advantage and make it difficult to attract and retain employees who align with sustainability values **M L**

- Climate-related commitments are increasingly monitored by external and internal stakeholders. If our plans are not deemed sufficiently detailed or credible this could result in reputational damage **S M**
- Failure to meet our climate-related commitments could affect business resilience, reduce our commercial advantage and ultimately increase the risk of stakeholder action/litigation **M**

Mitigations/management of impacts¹

- We continue to monitor and manage the climate-related expectations of our stakeholders through:
 - Market scanning and benchmarking of climate-related expectations to ensure the robustness of our climate-related commitments
 - Maintaining a regular dialogue with industry associations and legal advisers on climate-related expectations
 - Direct dialogue with stakeholders on climate-related expectations (for example, through employee surveys, customer questionnaires, discussions with investors)
- Ongoing advocacy and direct engagement with policymakers to secure support for technologies and processes that our customers are advancing, including hybrid vehicles and green hydrogen.
- Our governance structure enables monitoring of our climate strategy and performance up to board level
- We continuously develop and monitor roadmaps for all our climate-related targets, setting intermediate targets where appropriate

- Scope 1 and 2 target is linked to remuneration (long-term incentives) for senior leaders (see pages 116 to 117)
- This impact is closely monitored alongside our principal risk 4 (Geopolitical, economic and market volatility) and is part of our global enterprise risk management system

Financial impacts (after management)

Impact on underlying operating profit could be high, reflecting the growing regulatory focus on sustainability reporting (for example, greenwashing claims)

Changes since Annual Report and Accounts 2025

Title of climate-related impact has changed. No major updates required; mitigations and oversight remain well-established.

Metrics to monitor impacts

- JM score on leading climate-related rating platforms such as CDP Climate Score
- Progress towards our 2030 GHG emissions targets

1. Impact management activities described are all ongoing or have been implemented.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures continued

Our climate-related physical risks and opportunities

Changing weather patterns as the climate warms may result in physical climate-related impacts to our locations and supply chains. Risks include damage to our sites; disrupting production, leading to loss of sales and increased costs, as well as posing a risk to our employees. It could also hamper our access to strategic raw materials through supply chain disruption, either at our suppliers' sites or in transit. On the other hand, changing weather patterns could lead to some positive opportunities to develop and adapt our locations and work closely with our suppliers. These physical impacts can be grouped into two categories:

- Acute, which are extreme events such as tropical cyclones, thunderstorms, severe flooding events, droughts, heatwaves and wildfires.
- Chronic, which are gradual changes like rising sea levels that damage coastal property, or sustained changes to temperature and rainfall

These impacts are also evaluated in the short (0 – 3 years), medium (3 – 10 years) and long-term (10+ years) in the same way as the transitional risks and opportunities.

4

Disruption to our operations

Linked to principal risks 3 and 6 see pages 53 and 55

Description

Changes in our weather and climate could disrupt our operations leading to damage to or loss of assets, ultimately increasing our costs and possibly leading to harm to our employees

Primary driver of impact

Acute physical risks

- Increased frequency, severity and variability of extreme weather events and natural disasters

Chronic physical risks

- Environmental shifts and changes to climate conditions

Opportunities

- Competitive advantage by improving our business resilience and controls through diligent climate-related screening of assets, and integration with business continuity plans **M L**

Risks

- Damage to our key sites, equipment or stock from severe weather (wind, rain and drought) if any increased risk is not effectively mitigated, leading to disruption of supply to our customers **M L**

- Insurance of our sites could become inadequate or more expensive if a site is at very high risk of weather-related disruption **M L**
- Increased employee EHS incidents if sites are not adapted to increased risk of heatwaves **M L**

Mitigations/management of impacts¹

- Having completed deep-dive physical climate risk assessments at some of our most important manufacturing sites, identified as being located in areas with increased risk from climate change, this year we have embedded this risk into our principal risks and asset integrity programmes for all sites
- The physical risk assessments and associated action plans are part of our global enterprise risk management process, ensuring progress is tracked and reported and the climate risk is integrated into individual site risk management and risk ownership
- Integration of weather-related risks in business continuity plans and follow-up action plans
- Climate change assessment considered as part of due diligence for new investments for growth
- We use the WRI tool to monitor where clean water availability could be at risk in the long term, see page 36 and the sustainability performance databook
- We regularly review the type and limit of insurance available for climate risks to our portfolio

Financial impacts (after management)

High-level analysis of our ten most critical locations shows that there is no material financial impact from climate change risks on the quantifiable hazards (flood and windstorm) **M**

Changes since Annual Report and Accounts 2025

Title of climate-related impact has changed. No major updates required; mitigations and oversight remain well-established.

Metrics to monitor impacts

- Proportion of physical asset value exposed to a climate change-related high or very high hazards by 2030
- % of manufacturing sites in water-stressed areas

1. Impact management activities described are all ongoing or have been implemented.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures continued

5

Disruption to our supply chain

Linked to principal risk 8 see page 56

Description

Changes in our climate and weather could disrupt our supply chain hampering our access to critical materials and services (including metals) leading to increasing costs and reputational damage

Primary driver of impact

Acute physical risks

- Increased frequency, severity and variability of extreme weather events and natural disasters

Chronic physical risks

- Environmental shifts and changes to climate conditions

Opportunities

- Increase in operational resilience through more diligent and periodic screening of our suppliers' assets (for example, through integration with business continuity plans) **M**
- Engaging with our suppliers to help them evaluate and manage climate-related risks of their manufacturing sites could de-risk against climate-related disruptions and enhance our relationships with suppliers **M**

Risks

- Supply chain disruption could result in production interruptions, delayed deliveries, increased procurement and logistics costs, and reduced ability to meet customer commitments. **S M**
- Prolonged supply chain instability may also affect revenue, margin performance, customer relationships, and JM's ability to execute growth strategies in priority markets. **L**
- Insurance cover of suppliers is inadequate, and there may be uncertainty over the level of climate-related risk responsibility that will be assumed by suppliers and/or JM **M L**

Mitigations/management of impacts¹

- This risk is linked to principal risk 8 (supply chain resilience) and is integrated into the JM global enterprise risk management process and supplier partnering framework.
- We aim to annually review the physical climate risks identified, supplier remediation plans and alignment with company and category strategies
- Our approach in case of high risks related to climate emergencies is to work with strategic suppliers to integrate specific climate mitigating actions to improve their resilience, or where this is not possible switch to alternative suppliers

- Standardised supplier performance and risk management processes are in place, including due diligence, sustainability assessments, audits and ongoing monitoring
- We ensure that the type and limit of our suppliers' insurance is in line with our own risks and external obligations
- Our emphasis/strategy on dual sourcing and localisation enables us to have a more resilient portfolio

Financial impacts (after management)

Impact on underlying operating profit could be high, in the case of an inability to receive critical materials and services, leading to unscheduled downtime at multiple sites, or prolonged downtime at a single site.

Changes since Annual Report and Accounts 2025

Title of climate-related impact has changed. No major updates required; mitigations and oversight remain well-established.

Metrics to monitor impacts

- Number of weather-related supply chain disruptions

Internal carbon pricing (ICP)

We use a shadow carbon price in our capital investment business case assessment process. Although the ICP is not a real cost of the investment, it demonstrates what the impact would be of the carbon taxation forecast for 2030 and beyond, and we use it to evaluate and compare potential investments. We expect the ICP to play an increasingly important role in influencing our investment decisions, as carbon impacts come under increasing scrutiny from key internal and external stakeholders.

We are using the ICP for Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the asset when operational, with the option to extend this to Scope 3 in the future. We chose not to apply ICP to emissions related to the development phase of the project itself, such as construction-related emissions, since such emissions are both short-term and generally minor in relation to the overall life of the asset. The price applied in 2025/26 was £100/tonnes CO₂e, with sensitivity analysis conducted at £50/tonnes CO₂e and £150/tonnes CO₂e.

1. Impact management activities described are all ongoing or have been implemented.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures continued

Metrics and targets

The metrics and targets we use to help us manage our climate risks and opportunities are shown below (as identified in the climate impact tables on pages 42 to 46). The table shows the climate-related impact that the metric is associated with, the 2025/26 performance and a description of how it drives our understanding and monitoring of the impact. Further performance data for some of the metrics, including target information, historical data and progress, can be found in our Sustainability Performance Databook (SPD).

Climate-related impact	Metric title	Baseline year	Baseline value	2030 target	2025/26 performance	How is the metric used to monitor the impact?
1	Total avoided GHG emissions from customer applications of our technologies (tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹	2020/21	253,163	No target	2,274,248	To understand the environmental impact of our technologies on society.
1	% sales aligned with SDG 7 and SDG 13	2022/23	8%	No target	4%	To understand our proportion of sales into sustainable technologies
1	% R&D spend aligned with SDG 7 and SDG 13	2022/23	23%	No target	19%	To understand our R&D investment into sustainable technologies
2,3	Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based) (tonnes CO ₂ e) ¹	2019/20	404,040	141,414	236,859	To monitor our progress towards reducing our GHG emissions from our own operations
2,3	Scope 3 GHG purchased goods and services (tonnes CO ₂ e)	2019/20	3,384,263	1,962,873	2,911,366	By monitoring Scope 3 purchased goods and services, we can assess how our suppliers will support the delivery of our Scope 3 reduction target and where additional efforts may be required
2	% recycled PGM content in our products	2021/22	70%	75%	73%	To monitor the market demand for secondary PGMs
2	% net zero carbon electricity	2025/26	78%	90%	78%	To monitor the progress towards increasing our % of net zero carbon electricity
2	Potential exposure to carbon taxation in 2030	2021/22	Not disclosed	No target	page 43	To monitor the risk of potential exposure to carbon taxation that the business may be exposed to in 2030
3	CDP Climate score	2019/20	B	No target	A-	To monitor our environmental disclosure performance and compare to our peers/competitors
4	% physical asset value exposed to high or very high weather-related hazards by 2030	2020/21	35%	No target	38.5%	To monitor the change in how much of our physical asset value is exposed to high weather-related hazards
4	% of manufacturing sites in water-stressed areas	2024/25	23%	No target	23%	To determine if our operations are located in regions that are becoming increasingly affected by drought
5	Number of supply chain disruptions due to severe weather	2020/21	Not disclosed	No target	0	To monitor the number of supply chain disruptions that are directly due to severe weather and how this changes over time

1. Metrics are linked to senior leaders' remuneration via the long-term incentives. See pages 116 to 117.

UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon reporting (SECR)

GHG emissions inventory (SECR reporting)

In line with the requirements set out in the UK Government's guidance on SECR, the table below represents Johnson Matthey's energy use and associated GHG emissions from electricity and fuel in the UK (1st April 2025 through to 31st March 2026), calculated with reference to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. For more data and basis of reporting please see our Sustainability Performance Databook.

Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) footprint and energy efficiency

	Units of Measure	2025/26			2024/25			% change (global)
		Global	UK	Global (excl UK)	Global	UK	Global (excl UK)	
Total Scope 1 GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	217,951	105,863	112,088	225,330	115,185	110,145	3%
Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	tonnes CO ₂ e	18,908	1,122	17,786	21,204	1,076	20,127	11%
Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	tonnes CO ₂ e	151,442	15,083	136,359	178,481	18,083	160,398	15%
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	tonnes CO₂e	236,859	106,985	129,874	246,533	116,261	130,272	4%
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	tonnes CO ₂ e	369,393	120,946	248,447	403,811	133,268	270,543	9%
Total Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity (market-based)	tonnes CO₂e/tonne sales	2.5	8.5	1.6	2.5	9.8	1.5	1%

	Units of Measure	2025/26			2024/25			% change (global)
		Global	UK	Global (excl UK)	Global	UK	Global (excl UK)	
Total energy consumption	MWh ¹	1,086,212	309,289	776,923	1,126,108	329,651	796,457	4%
Total energy efficiency	MWh/tonne ²	11.5	24.4	9.5	11.5	27.8	9.3	0%

1. Energy consumption is reported here in MWh, which is equal to 1,000 kWh. Total global energy consumption for 2025/26 is 1,086,211,629 kWh.

2. This is the total energy used by the business divided by amount of materials sold to customers.

UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon reporting (SECR) continued

Scope 3 GHG emissions by category

	Units of Measure	2025/26	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22
Total Scope 3 (Category 1) Purchased goods and services GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	2,911,366	3,098,366	3,283,140	3,119,939	2,962,416
Total Scope 3 (Category 2) Capital goods GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	78,532	111,923	208,714	204,775	152,351
Total Scope 3 (Category 3) Fuel and energy-related activities GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	34,025	22,670	23,618	24,124	25,981
Total Scope 3 (Category 4) Upstream transportation and distribution GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	82,070	77,072	73,288	66,166	61,390
Total Scope 3 (Category 5) Waste generated in operations GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	3,147	2,937	3,826	3,981	5,186
Total Scope 3 (Category 6) Business travel GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	12,652	26,828	9,236	7,671	1,925
Total Scope 3 (Category 7) Employee commuting GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	17,587	13,689	15,435	13,627	13,517
Total Scope 3 (Category 8) Upstream leased assets GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	11,618	12,985	12,802	12,167	11,501
Total Scope 3 (Category 9) Downstream transportation and distribution GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	394	461	477	721	1,352
Total Scope 3 (Category 10) Processing of sold products GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	17,281	23,197	23,992	24,472	23,871
Total Scope 3 (Category 11) Use of sold products GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	-	-	-	-	-
Total Scope 3 (Category 12) End of life treatment of sold products GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	11,192	14,234	15,950	14,351	20,206
Total Scope 3 (Category 13) Downstream leased assets GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	1,724	2,086	2,076	1,821	1,322
Total Scope 3 (Category 14) Franchises GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	-	-	-	-	-
Total Scope 3 (Category 15) Investments GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	38,298	45,975	84,596	91,587	118,356
Total Scope 3 (all categories) GHG emissions	tonnes CO₂e	3,219,886	3,452,423	3,757,150	3,585,402	3,399,374

Five-year performance table

	Units of Measure	2025/26	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22
Total energy consumption	MWh ¹	1,086,212	1,126,108	1,206,508	1,203,247	1,270,929
Total energy efficiency	MWh/tonne ²	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	12.0
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission (market-based)	tonnes CO ₂ e	236,859	246,533	281,912	343,933	394,113
Total Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity (market-based)	tonnes CO ₂ e/tonne sales	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.7
Total Scope 3 (all categories) GHG emissions	tonnes CO ₂ e	3,219,886	3,452,423	3,757,150	3,585,402	3,399,374

1. Energy consumption is reported here in MWh, which is equal to 1,000 kWh. Total global energy consumption for 2025/26 is 1,086,211,629 kWh.

2. This is the total energy used by the business divided by amount of materials sold to customers.

→ For more information on JM's sustainability performance, please see our website and Sustainability Performance Databook