Climate action

Why is it important?

Tackling climate change requires international cooperation to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement – to limit the rise in global temperatures to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C.

Climate change, together with its associated environmental and socioeconomic impacts, presents current and emerging risks to Synthomer's operations, supply chains, customers and end markets. At the same time, as a speciality chemicals business, the transition to a lower-carbon, more sustainable economy presents opportunities for innovation, product development and long-term value creation.

Our commitments

As a responsible manufacturer, we support the goals of the Paris Agreement and are committed to addressing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with making and using our products. We are taking a phased approach to this, with two science-based targets in our Vision 2030 roadmap and short-term 2025 objectives to help us make progress. Together, they support our broader aim to reach net zero by 2050.

As part of Vision 2030, we have set near-term science-based targets to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 absolute GHG emissions by 47% and Scope 3 absolute GHG emissions by 28%, both from a 2019 baseline. These targets were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2023, with the SBTi's target validation team determining that our Scope 1 and 2 target is in line with a 1.5°C trajectory, while our Scope 3 target is in line with a less than 2°C trajectory.

Since 2021, we have done a lot of work to understand, report on and manage the climate-related risks and opportunities we face, in line with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD).

Our Vision 2030 targets

- Reduce Scope 1 and 2 absolute GHG emissions by 47% (versus 2019 baseline)
- Reduce Scope 3 absolute GHG emissions by 28% (versus 2019 baseline)
- 80% of our electricity will be from renewable sources

Additional short-term objectives for 2025

- Reduce Scope 1 and 2 absolute GHG emissions by 30% (versus 2019 baseline)
- Reduce energy intensity by 5% (versus 2022)

Associated policies

Environment Policy

Risk Management Policy

Water Management Policy

Our Group policies are all available on our website.

Our approach

The Board is responsible for overall oversight of strategic risk management, including climate-related risks and opportunities, with our CEO responsible for delivering initiatives on the Board's behalf.

In terms of day-to-day management, the Executive Sustainability Steering Committee is chaired by our CEO, attended by the full Executive Committee and our Vice President of ESG, and meets quarterly. The Committee's roles include:

- Overseeing work to deliver our Vision 2030 roadmap targets
- Ensuring that our plans for climate change are aligned across Synthomer, and are properly resourced and coordinated
- Ensuring that we effectively manage our climate-related metrics and targets.

Each Divisional President is a sponsor of the climate transition action plan (CTAP), including the delivery of our science-based Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 targets, as they relate to their division. They are responsible for ensuring we have the right plans in place to deliver within the 2030 timeframe. Each Divisional President conducts quarterly innovation portfolio assessments to review and prioritise product development, including for lower-carbon products.

The CTAP is set out across three time horizons (2025, 2026-2030 and 2030-2050) and focuses on four specific areas:

1. Integrating a GHG forecasting model into our business plans to identify the product innovation and market development options to reduce our GHG emissions over the next five or more years
2. Reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by continuing to deliver our current five-year capital improvement plan, driving energy efficiency through our manufacturing excellence programmes, sourcing 100% renewable electricity for all our sites and developing net-zero roadmaps for three pilot manufacturing sites
3. Reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions by selectively sourcing lower-carbon fossil-based feedstocks, sourcing certified sustainable feedstocks, developing value chain partnerships and innovating novel (recycled, bio-based and CO_2-derived) feedstocks and products
4. Risk assessment and scenario analysis to further develop our strategic understanding of climate risk and its financial impacts for our business.

The risk assessment and scenario analysis we have conducted to understand our transition and physical risks and opportunities, in line with the TCFD recommendations (now part of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards S1 and S2), also plays an important part in our strategic development.

As described in our 2025 Annual Report, we worked with third-party experts to help us carry out risk assessment and scenario analysis to assess the potential impact of these risks.

This analysis assessed potential climate-related risks and opportunities across all Synthomer operations under five shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs):

1. Paris Ambition SSP1-1.9
2. Paris Agreement SSP1-2.6
3. Stated Policy SSP2-4.5
4. Current Policy SSP3-7.0
5. No Policy SSP5-8.5.

We conducted the analysis over three time horizons: the near term (to 2025), the mid term (to 2030) and the long term (to 2050), using CMIP6 climate models.

The analysis assessed the following risk categories:

- Transition risks: policy, technology, market demand, litigation and reputation
- Physical risks: flood (coastal, riverine and flash), drought/water stress, temperature and wind.

The following specific climate-related issues could potentially have a material financial impact:

Transition risks across all three time horizons include the risk to earnings value as a result of evolving carbon price/tax regulations, particularly in Europe, related to our raw materials and own operations, as well as increasing energy costs. In addition, in the medium term, we also expect to see increasing market and environmental policy changes drive the need for a transition in our future product portfolio, requiring greater low-carbon product innovation. Failure to deliver Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions reductions by 2030, in line with our science-based targets, could give rise to market and reputational risk.

Physical risks do not increase materially across each of the three time horizons, meaning that the level of site exposure and vulnerability that we are experiencing today will likely continue in the short, medium and long term. Flash flooding, riverine flooding and heatwave were shown to be the three physical risk categories with the greatest potential for supplier and facility disruption, giving rise to revenue loss and asset damage costs.

In the medium term (to 2030), around 80% of any potential financial impact of the risks from climate change for our business will come from transitioning to a low-carbon, circular economy (mainly policy-driven higher costs). The remaining 20% will come from physical risks under a 2°C temperature rise scenario.

Under this scenario, we also see the greatest potential opportunity for growth in demand from our customers and their consumers, for those products that offer lower-carbon or circularity benefits.

Looking beyond 2030, transitioning to a low-carbon economy would remain our most significant potential climate-related financial risk; by 2040 and 2050 the relative weighting of transition risks compared to physical risks will increase (approximately 8:1 versus approximately 4:1 in 2030).

We expect opportunities to arise from:

- Growth in demand for products and services that will service a low-carbon or circular economy in various markets and regions. In the short term, we have had increased positive engagement with key customers regarding the potential for lower-carbon products and have already sold some, including our ISCC PLUS and CLIMA products. The enabling environment is still maturing, but in the medium term we expect new business models, regulatory frameworks and end-market requirements to drive increased demand for such products and services and deliver higher medium-term EBITDA
- Cost savings and market growth through the early adoption of low-carbon technologies, for example using renewable energy or switching to lower-carbon and renewable raw materials. These depends on the speed at which such technologies or materials become cost effective and widely available
- Competitive advantage from our network of sites across the world. Since we can service customers from a variety of manufacturing sites, with a variety of raw material sources, our network makes us a more reliable supplier, meaning we are more resilient to physical operational risks
- Our strategic direction towards a more speciality portfolio where sustainability benefits, including lower-carbon options, are integrated into our innovation pipeline and support the customer proposition.

To further support our carbon reduction projects, we use an internal carbon price of £85 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) in our financial projections for every potential capital investment above £1 million.

Having reviewed the climate-related risks and opportunities, with input from the scenario analysis, we believe climate risk is best managed within our principal risks rather than as a separate, standalone principal risk.

As part of our Group risk review, we have therefore integrated those climate-related risks into our principal risks, including both physical and transition risks. In 2023, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC)[1] noted our explanation on how we have integrated climate-related risks into our principal risks in our risk report, sharing our approach as an example of good practice in its thematic review of TCFD disclosures and climate in the financial statements.

Through our scenario analysis, we have identified five primary responses to reduce the risks and take advantage of the opportunities related to climate change. The five responses have already been incorporated into Synthomer's strategic objectives, CTAP and Vision 2030 goals. These responses highlight the need for us to take tangible action now to reduce the risks and take advantage of the opportunities related to climate change, whichever climate scenario ultimately plays out. These are, in order of priority:

1. Work with selected suppliers: we have begun to engage key raw materials suppliers to identify options to source the lowest-carbon monomers from existing feedstocks. This is where we have the potential to make the most immediate impact on our Scope 3 emissions. Our models suggest initial action taken in 2025 would have reduced our Scope 3 emissions by more than 2% if secondary data sources had not been revised upwards. In the medium term, we are also working to identify and introduce alternative feedstocks, including those from bio-based or circular sources where they offer a lower-carbon solution, although we may have to consider trade-offs with other environmental factors, such as land use change.

1 media.frc.org.uk/documents/TCFD_disclosures_and_climate_in_the_financial_statements.pdf .

2. Reduce our Scope 1 emissions: we have already taken significant action by ending the use of coal in our manufacturing sites. In the short term, we have continued to decarbonise our operations through process optimisation as part of our Manufacturing Excellence programme. In the medium term, we have identified projects focused on electrification, heat pumps and solar power. And for the long term, we are involved in a feasibility project for the use of green hydrogen at one of our key European sites.
3. Reduce our Scope 2 emissions: we will continue to work towards sourcing 80% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources by 2030, reducing and optimising electricity and heat consumption, and exploring options to enter into or expand power purchase agreements linked to clean energy generation.
4. Innovate to decarbonise our products: we are continuing to create and respond to demand from our customers for more sustainable products. In 2025, we successfully delivered our first ISCC PLUS certified bio-products and CLIMA products, and continue to focus on lower-carbon product development for commercialisation in the medium term.
5. Enhance our physical resilience: using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tools, we have assessed the water-related risks at our own operations. We are now implementing improvement plans for the three sites identified as being at high risk. In 2026, we will use the results of our physical risk assessment to adjust business continuity planning and site level investments.

Our performance in 2025

While our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions rose in 2025 versus 2024, they continue their downward trend, with overall emissions 32% lower than our 2019 baseline, meaning we successfully achieved our 2025 objective. If we are able to continue to take the measures defined in our CTAP we will stay on the right longer-term trajectory to achieve our 47% reduction target by 2030.

Our Scope 1 emissions were around 2% lower, reflecting reduced output at some sites (compared with 2024), the closing of our site in Ningbo, China, and some impact from project savings outlined below.

Our Scope 2 emissions were significantly higher than in 2024 but still almost 43% lower than our 2019 baseline. The increase is a result of our short-term decision not to buy renewable power certificates this year due to market conditions.

Our 2025 energy intensity was 3% higher than in 2022. This was due to lower production volumes at some sites and means we did not achieve our 2025 energy intensity objective.

While tough market conditions have affected our metrics, these headline figures do not tell the full story. Many sites have continued implementing self-help measures to reduce energy consumption and drive efficiency. For example, through a steam leak reporting programme, our site in Middelburg, the Netherlands, replaced more than 120 steam traps and fixed more than 100 leaks, saving more than €2m and reducing Scope 1 emissions by around 6kt.

In 2026, we aim to introduce new utility dashboards and incorporate real-time digital utility metering at nine sites with the highest energy consumption.

Our approach in the short term is to optimise our utility systems, and in the short-to-medium term optimise our process operations, including improvements in process integration and heat recovery. Given current capital expenditure constraints, we have focused on making the most of significant opportunities to address our GHG emissions through even greater energy efficiency. And while market challenges mean we have to be disciplined about investment in larger-scale energy efficiency

projects, such as electrifying gas-fired boilers, this year we allocated 10% of discretionary capital budget towards projects focused on sustainability.

We are also running a number of longer-term breakthrough technology projects to better understand options we hope will become viable in the future. For example, our CCS division is currently working on a heat pump feasibility study for sites in Europe and the USA. And we are exploring options to introduce lower-carbon hydrogen at our site in Middelburg, including joining one of the Netherlands' new green hydrogen industrial clusters.

Our Scope 3 emissions were approximately 7% higher than 2024. Most of this increase is due to revisions to the Secondary GWP factors used for strategic raw materials, since our production volumes remained similar to last year. A change in supplier distribution in some of our strategic raw materials, as well as availability of supplier-specific GWP factors for those volumes, also had an impact.

Highlights and challenges during 2025

In May 2025, we announced a new strategic partnership and supply agreement with our adhesives customer Henkel, helping to commercialise our new CLIMA-branded products. Using our most advanced CLIMA products, Henkel has cut its carbon footprint by 46% – five years ahead of its goal. In November, our team won Henkel's 2025 Sustainability Award.

The area where we can make the biggest, fastest impact between now and 2030 is sourcing lower-carbon, fossil-based feedstocks, though we need to be working on all areas in parallel to ensure we deliver the benefits in the medium and longer term.

As well as introducing CLIMA and ISCC PLUS products, this year we piloted the use of low-carbon versions of two key raw materials: butyl acrylate (BA) and butadiene (BD). The pilot targeted lower-carbon BA and BD at two specific sites and improved our understanding of how to account for multiple sources of a raw material in a product carbon footprint. It also highlighted practical challenges for our procurement team in maintaining a secure supply from a smaller pool of suppliers. We will use what we have learnt to continue developing options for lower-carbon products and better understand their impact on our procurement approach.

As part of our action plan, we continue to work to identify alternative raw materials to complement existing lower-carbon fossil-based products over the medium and long term. In 2025, we reviewed market-ready and emerging drop-in feedstocks from recycled, bio-based and CO_2-derived sources, as well as new chemistries and technologies for future polymers. All three alternative feedstocks – and several relevant technologies – are projected to become commercially significant by 2030, presenting meaningful opportunities for our portfolio. The barriers to adoption are now shifting from technical feasibility towards the need for stronger market pull, as well as supportive policy frameworks to help these lower-carbon solutions compete with conventional fossil-based materials.

Understanding our customers' needs, and the technology options that are available to us, will be essential in making sure we select the right technology partners and suppliers in the future.

What has become clear is that tackling our Scope 3 emissions will take time; some solutions will become available more quickly than others, while taking a cross-business, whole value chain approach is a complex process. But we are committed to reducing these emissions – and we believe we have the building blocks in place to begin making real change in the coming years.

Our new Sustainability Academy is an essential part of how we can do that. As well as continuing to educate our commercial, technical and procurement teams about the changing market landscape, this year the Academy introduced foundational training for more than 1,900 employees.

Climate change isn't just about emissions, of course. We also have to ensure that we manage other important resources that are affected by it, such as water. We use water in our operations and to make some of our products, and we continue to make good progress against our Vision 2030 water target. For further details see our Sustainability insights.

	Unit	2025[a]	2024[a]	2023[a]	2019[a]	Variance 2025 vs 2024	Variance 2025 vs 2019
Energy consumption							
Absolute energy consumption[1]				,			
Group	GJ	5,441,520	5,638,400	5,613,693	6,631,149	-3.5%	-17.9%
UK only	GJ	240,808	285,722	282,461	329,741	-15.7%	-27.0%
Group energy consumption by source							
Natural gas	GJ	3,292,737	3,302,812	3,245,451	3,255,603	-0.3%	1.1%
Light and heavy oils and GLP	GJ	260,182	297,710	277,833	291,090	-12.6%	-10.6%
Steam and hot water (metered)	GJ	644,377	726,932	835579	999,288	-11.4%	-35.5%
Electricity (metered)	GJ	1,244,224	1,310,947	1,254,830	1,482,452	-5.1%	-16.1%
Coal	GJ	0	0	0	602,716	n/a	-100%
Specific energy consumption							
Group	GJ/tonne production	4.20	4.12	4.24	3.54	1.9%	18.6%
UK only	GJ/tonne production	3.61	3.85	4.64	4.22	-6.2%	-14.5%
Group refrigerant releases – HCFC and others							
Absolute	kg	156	1,682	3,097	2,036	-90.7%	-92.3%
Specific	kg/tonne production	0.0001	0.0012	0.0023	0.0011	-91.7%	-90.9%
Renewable energy consumption							
Total energy from renewable sources	GJ					-55.6%	191.0%
Total share of energy from renewables	%	8	18	17	2	-55.6%	300.0%
Total share of electricity from renewable	%	38	80	80	11	-53.1%	240.9%
Share of energy from renewable sources by region							
Americas	%	9	19	19	n/a	-51.6%	n/a
Asia	%	3	33	51	n/a	-90.6%	n/a
EMEA	%	9	15	11	4	-43.3%	112.5%
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]							
Absolute Scope 1 GHG emissions							
Group	tonnes CO_2e	232,663	236,773	228,131	300,708	-1.7%	-22.6%
UK only	tonnes CO_2e	8,647	8,153	7,882	9,849	6.1%	-12.2%
Absolute Scope 2 GHG emissions – market-based							
Group	tonnes CO_2e	142,294	63,826	95,287	250,853	122.9%	-43.3%
UK only	tonnes CO_2e	9,753	7,911	6,443	5,308	23.3%	83.7%
Absolute Scope 2 GHG emissions – location-based							
Group	tonnes CO_2e	158,883	174,044	205,830	255,154	-8.7%	-37.7%
UK only	tonnes CO_2e	9,162	9,078	8,447	8,359	0.9%	9.6%
Absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions – market-based							
Group	tonnes CO_2e	374,957	300,599	323,418	551,561	24.7%	-32.0%
UK only	tonnes CO_2e	18,400	16,063	14,325	15,202	14.5%	21.0%
Specific Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions							
Group	tonnes CO_2e/tonne production	0.289	0.219	0.244	0.294	32.0%	-1.7%
UK only	tonnes CO_2e/tonne production	0.276	0.245	0.245	0.202	12.7%	36.6%
Absolute Group Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by source							
From energy[3]	tonnes CO_2e	326,282	250,103	277,829	496,870	30.5%	-34.3%
From process emissions	tonnes CO_2e	48,454	48,053	41,454	47,164	0.8%	2.7%
From refrigerant releases	tonnes CO_2e	221	2,443	4,135	7,527	-91.0%	-97.1%

	Unit	2025[a]	2024[a]	2023[a]	2019[a]	Variance 2025 vs 2024	Variance 2025 vs 2019
Absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions[2]							
Group	tonnes CO_2e	2,859,777	2,629,696	2,568,929	3,204,702	8.7%	-10.8%
UK Only	tonnes CO_2e	213,687	250,130	119,876			
Specific Scope 3 GHG emissions[2]							
Group	tonnes CO_2e/tonne production	2.21	1.94	1.83	1.41	13.9%	56.7%
UK only	tonnes CO_2e/tonne production	3.20	3.82	1.97			
Absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions breakdown by category (Group)[2]							
Upstream categories (Group)	tonnes CO_2e	2,781,065	2,551,807	2,489,653	3,127,577		
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services	tonnes CO_2e	2,548,024	2,321,758	2,222,660	2,993,462	9.7%	-14.9%
Category 2 – Capital goods	tonnes CO_2e				996		
Category 3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	tonnes CO_2e	72,382	70348	75,763	93,907		
Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution	tonnes CO_2e	134,677	129745	163,075	27,848		
Category 5 – Waste generated in operations	tonnes CO_2e	11,270	5971	8,938	4,351		
Category 6 – Business travel	tonnes CO_2e	6,834	15819	10,607	788		
Category 7 – Employee commuting	tonnes CO_2e	7,878	8166	8,610	6,225		
Category 8 – Upstream leased assets	tonnes CO_2e	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant		
Downstream categories (Group)	tonnes CO_2e	78,712	77,890	79,276	77,125		
Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution	tonnes CO_2e	Relevant Not calculated	Relevant Not calculated	Relevant Not calculated	Relevant Not calculated		
Category 10 – Processing of sold products	tonnes CO_2e	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant		
Category 11 – Use of sold products	tonnes CO_2e	Relevant Not calculated	Relevant Not calculated	Relevant Not calculated	Relevant Not calculated		
Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products	tonnes CO_2e	2,703	3751	12,363	8,653		
Category 13 – Downstream leased assets	tonnes CO_2e	65,914	62536	55,444	44,371		
Category 14 – Franchises		Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant		
Category 15 – Investments		10,095	11602	11,469	24,101		
Total Scope 3	**tonnes CO_2e**	**2,859,777**	**2,629,696**	**2,568,929**	**3,204,702**	**8.7%**	**-10.8%**

	Unit	2025[a]	2024[a]	2023[a]	2019[a]	Variance 2025 vs 2024	Variance 2025 vs 2019
Additional TCFD metrics[6]							
Financial intensity							
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e /£m	216	151	167	390	43.0%	-44.6%
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e /£m EBITDA	2,746	2,045	2,314	3,197	34.3%	-14.1%
Scope 3 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e /£m revenue	1,465	1,169	1,300	2,051	25.3%	-28.6%
Scope 3 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e /£m	18,660	15,794	18,036	16,821	18.1%	10.9%
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e /£m revenue	1,681	1,320	1,467	2,441	27.3%	-31.1%
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions	tonnes CO_2e /£m EBITDA	21,406	17,839	20,350	20,017	20.0%	6.9%
Sites with an ETS or equivalent							
Proportion of Group Scope 1 GHG emissions	%	58.0	63.0	57.7	60.7	-7.9%	-4.4%
Proportion of Group production volume	%	11.0	15.0	13.6	n/a	-26.7%	n/a
Proportion of Group revenue	%	13.0	16.0	19.2	n/a	-18.8%	n/a
Priority sites for action on water stress water stress[7]							
Number	#	3.0	3.0	3	n/a	0.0%	n/a
Proportion of Group production volume	%	11.7	11.8	10.9	n/a	-0.8%	n/a
Proportion of Group revenue	%	13.5	12.5	12.4	n/a	8.0%	n/a

All references in the performance data tables are explained in the Our methodologies section below.

Our methodologies

The environmental performance metrics and KPI data reported are for the consolidated (Group) Level, Synthomer plc, which covers all manufacturing operations and major office/technical centres under Synthomer operational control for the calendar years stated. The data excludes all non-trading and office/sales-related subsidiaries and joint ventures.

This operational boundary includes all relevant Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions for the reported year and will reflect the composition of the Group at this time. All emissions that the Group does not have operational control over, but that are in the value chain, are included in the Scope 3 inventory. This includes the upstream emissions related to the extraction and production of materials and the downstream emissions associated with the processing and use of products.

The data within this report refers to the Group composition as of end 2025. Our policy on environmental impact data follows the GHG protocol, as well as the WBCSD Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain where we will:

- Correct any identified error over 5% of the individual KPI by restating the previous year with the new data
- Annually review the operating structure of the group and recalculate the baseline year and subsequent years to reflect any changes within the group, such as acquisitions and divestments which meet the threshold of an impact to over 5% of the Scope 1-3 emissions (GHG Protocol) individually.

Synthomer's methodology for calculating and reporting its GHG emissions has been developed using the following standards and guidance:

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, including Scope 2 Guidance and Scope 3 Calculation Guidance
- Science Based Targets initiative guidance for the chemical sector
- WBCSD Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain.

Synthomer uses several processes for collecting environmental and KPI data. These include electronic processes to collect spend- and volume-based data.

Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions include:

- Site use of all fuels, excluding transport of goods to and from the site and the movement of these vehicles on site. Internal transport on site is included
- Natural gas used for heating, hot water and steam generation within our sites
- Emissions from refrigerants.

All direct energy production from fossil fuels has been aggregated on a Group-wide basis and converted to CO_2e by using the appropriate emissions factors.

Scope 2

Utilities data is based on invoiced figures from direct suppliers, which are available at the time of reporting and may be subject to future updates from suppliers. For sites where energy invoices are not available, we estimate this information based on typical site consumption from previous years' data, or on estimated invoice data. Actual utility data is used wherever available.

All direct energy production from fossil fuels has been aggregated on a Group-wide basis and converted to CO_2e by using the appropriate emissions factors.

Scope 2 emissions associated with electricity have been calculated using two different methods as per GHG Protocol requirements:

Market-based: using market-based emissions factors for electricity from suppliers of standard grid fuel mix tariffs, and emissions factors of zero where verifiable renewable tariffs or renewable certificates with guarantees of origin have been purchased. In cases where supplier emissions factors were not available, the residual mix factor was used for EU and UK sites and the location-based approach for non-EU sites.

Location-based: using emissions factors from Defra (dataset published in June 2025) for UK grid electricity, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Inventory eGRID sub-region factors for US sites (January 2024 dataset). Emissions factors for other countries' grid electricity are sourced as shown below:

Mexico	Registro Nacional de Emisiones RENE | Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales | Gobierno | gob.mx 2024 (published March 2025):
EU	Greenhouse gas emission intensity of electricity generation in Europe | Indicators | European Environment Agency (EEA)
Malaysia	Grid Emission Factor (GEF) in Malaysia 2022 (published November 2024):
Vietnam	Release of Vietnam's 2023 power grid emission coefficient 2023 (published December 2024)
Saudi Arabia	ESG Performance Interactive 2024 (estimated)
China	China's Electricity Carbon Footprint Factors and China Automotive Life Cycle Database (CALCD) 2023 (published January 2025)

In accordance with UK Government guidance, factors used for 2025 reporting are based on 2021 or a more recent years validated data.

Scope 2 emissions associated with imported steam have been estimated using verified emission factors provided by the suppliers where available. Where not available, the UK Defra heat and steam factor has been used.

Scope 3

Synthomer uses a hybrid approach to calculate its Scope 3 category emissions, using the following methods:

Process-based: using consumption-based data collected electronically on a given activity and the associated emissions factor to calculate the emissions.

Extended environmental input-output (EEIO) model: using spend data and its emissions using EEIO models to quantify the emissions associated with a sector of the economy in a given geography.

Based on the type of activity data available for each Scope 3 category, a suitable method was chosen and used for the calculation.

Where consumption-based data was available a process-based method was applied. The appropriate emissions factors were sourced from LCA databases such as GaBi (LCA for Expert) and official national emissions factor databases such as IEA, Defra. These emissions factors are updated for the calendar year reported and include any industry updates.

The EEIO method was applied for categories where spend data was more readily available. This method combines macroeconomic data and industry-level carbon emissions data to estimate the carbon associated with financial activity in a given sector and geography.

This approach provides Synthomer with the tools to carry out a complete assessment as well as identify carbon hotspots across the value chain, ensuring the business focuses its attention where it matters the most. The limitations of the model are that supplier or customer-specific activities (e.g. use of renewables in manufacturing, routing in transport) are not taken into account. Furthermore, as the model accounts for the emissions of the sector as a whole, it will include different indirect emissions than a typical life cycle assessment (LCA).

Over time, as Synthomer can access consumption-based data across its value chain, we will make the transition from hybrid approach to process-based approach for better accuracy with Scope 3 reporting.

Purchased goods and services

Synthomer's Scope 3 Purchased goods and services emissions are reported for the calendar year based on a hybrid calculation approach using both consumption- and spend-based data collected from our ERP platform. (This methodology also includes Capital goods).

For 2025 the emissions factors used for the consumption approach were sourced from an LCA database, GaBi (LCA for Expert) and from suppliers, where a product carbon footprint (PCF) was supplied. The supplier PCF was verified to be calculated using a recognised industry standard (such as ISO 14044, 14040 and 14067, TfS, IPCC AR6) and this emissions factor was applied to the purchased volume. For contract manufactured materials the emissions factors are supplier PCFs created by Synthomer's internal LCA team. Where spend data was more available the EEIO method was applied and the emission factors were sourced from Defra using 2022 datasets and from Climatiq.

In 2025, 96% of our purchased goods and services emissions were calculated using the consumption approach.

Fuel- and energy-related activities

For this category consumption data is used for fuels, purchased electricity, purchased heat and steam for the sites within the operational boundary, not included within the Scope 1 or 2 calculations. All fuels and electricity are converted into kilowatt hours (kWh) and the emissions factors were sourced from Defra.

Upstream transportation and distribution and waste generated in operations

For this category spend data is used and the EEIO method was used for the calculations. Emissions factors were sourced from Defra and from Climatiq. The emissions are reported in tCO_2e/£, as per the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code, published by Defra.

Business travel

Business travel emissions are calculated from expense data from the finance system, which details the type of transport and distance travelled, and the EEIO method was used for the calculation for each type of transport used. Emissions factors were sourced from Defra and from Climatiq.

Employee commuting

Employee commuting is calculated following the recommendation made by the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain, and assumes employees travel 220 days on average per year. The mode of transport used by Synthomer employees is assumed to be reflective of the mode of transport

proportion split reported in the Department for Transport commuting trends (2017) for Urban with Significant Rural areas. An EEIO method was used for the calculation and emission factors were sourced from Defra for each travel mode.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

End-of-life emissions from products sold were calculated assuming that these products are disposed of by either landfilling or incineration following the recommendation from WBSCD for sold products which are known not to degrade within a period of 100 years. An EEIO method was used for the calculation and emission factors were sourced from Defra.

Downstream leased assets:

Downstream leased assets capture emissions from sites that the company own and do not operate. These follow the Scope 1 and 2 methodology for corporate reporting as presented above and use consumption data of fuels and energy for these sites. The same emissions factors presented above are used as required for this calculation.

Investments

Investments calculate emissions associated with Synthomer's investments and/or joint ventures. These follow the Scope 1 and 2 methodology for corporate reporting as presented above and use consumption data of fuels and energy for these sites. The same emissions factors presented above are used as required for this calculation. The percentage equity share for each investment or joint venture is applied to the emissions calculations and reported.

Scope 1,2 and 3: independent limited assurance

We engaged Grant Thornton UK LLP to provide independent limited assurance over our: Scope 1 emissions (tCO_2e) Scope 2 market-based emissions (tCO_2e), Scope 2 location-based emissions (tCO_2e) and Scope 3 total emissions (tCO_2e).

This limited assurance engagement has been performed in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and ISAE 3410 for the year ended 31 December 2025. See limited assurance report with an unmodified opinion.

References

a) Data here refers to Group composition as of the end of 2025. We have recalculated 2019-2025 GHG data to reflect all acquisitions and divestments.

b) Data here reflects the composition of the Group at the time.

1. Data relates to site use of all fuels, excluding transport of goods to and from the site and the movement of these vehicles on site. Internal transport on site is included.
2. See above methodology for Scope 1, 2 and 3 calculations.
3. CO_2e emissions include contributions from CH_4 and N_2O associated with combustion.
4. The total Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e figure is the total of the CO_2 equivalent emissions associated with energy, refrigerant release and relevant process emission contributions.
5. Our Stallingborough site in the UK is supplied with most of its electricity from an adjacent municipal waste incinerator. In 2025, this was classed as non-renewable and the emissions from this electricity were 0.576kg CO2e per kWh, based on our determination of the factors used for the Climate Change Agreement submission.

6. TCFD metrics are calculated using GHG data stated in the table and revenue figures stated in the Annual Report 2025.
7. We have identified priority sites for water stress by combining local risk factors using the WRI Aqueduct tool and relative water demand.

Our Risk report.

Our Climate Action report.