Sustainability Report

Pioneering animal genetic improvement to sustainably nourish the world

GLOSSARY

Primary Intensity Ratio: The sum of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions (measured in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent) divided by Animal Weight (measured in tonnes)

Revenue Intensity Ratio: The sum of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions (measured in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent) divided by Group Revenue (measured in £m)

Scope 1 emissions: Direct greenhouse gas emissions resulting from activity owned or controlled by Genus – e.g. livestock emissions, and emissions from fuel used for fleet and facilities

Scope 2 emissions: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heat or cooling that Genus uses in its facilities

Scope 3 emissions: All Indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur in Genus's value chain that are not owned or controlled by Genus – e.g. outsourced transportation of our animals

Scope 4 emissions: Avoided greenhouse gas emissions through the use of Genus's products – e.g. the reduction in a protein producer's greenhouse gas emissions through the use of Genus genetics[1]

tCO_2e: Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, a standard measure of greenhouse gas emissions, representing the global warming impact of various greenhouse gases

TCFD: Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures; a framework for corporate disclosure of climate related risks and opportunities

IN THIS SECTION

Our products and services help farmers produce more high-quality animal protein per unit of resource. Our elite pigs, for instance, grow faster and convert feed to protein more efficiently than non-elite pigs. Daughters of our elite bulls produce greater volumes of more nutritious milk per unit of input (for example, feed or water) than non-elite cows. Driving continuous genetic improvement in our elite herds is therefore intrinsically linked with improved sustainability outcomes for bovine and porcine protein producers.

In FY25, Genus produced approximately 274,000 tCO_2e of Scope 1, 2 and Partial Scope 3 emissions. Our impact on industry emissions is far greater, however. In FY25, we estimate that our genetics helped protein producers avoid over 8,000,000 tCO_2e through improved productivity. This demonstrates the significant multiplier that our genetics can have on the wider animal protein production industry. This stance is corroborated by analysis from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation[3]: *"The livestock sector requires intensified productivity via improved genetics and feeding practices… to reduce resource usage"*.

Our focus areas

We take a holistic approach to Sustainability at Genus. In addition to our focus on emissions, we consider our wider environmental impacts, as well as ensuring our operations around the world are underpinned by policies and practices which reflect our core principles, such as animal well-being, supporting community causes and ensuring we foster a dynamic, inclusive and safe working environment.

1 Scope 4 is a voluntary metric devised by the World Resource Institute, and covers emissions avoided when a product is used as a substitute for other goods or services, fulfilling the same functions but with a lower carbon intensity
2 We believe our products and services help farmers produce more high-quality animal protein per unit of resource. We believe estimating Scope 4 avoided emissions is important because it helps enable our businesses to focus on, discuss and actively pursue the carbon benefit that our products and services offer to our customers. The relevance of Scope 4 avoided emissions in relation to Genus's Scope 1, Scope 2 and partial Scope 3 emissions is that we believe there is a significant positive multiplier effect from our products and services being used by our customers relative to the emissions we produce or procure ourselves
3 FAO. 2023. Achieving SDG 2 without breaching the 1.5°C threshold: A global roadmap

Avoided industry emissions through use of Genus's products and services in FY25

c.8m tCO_2e

Scope 4 avoided emissions from the use of PIC's porcine genetics is calculated only for the regions where PIC has a ISO 14044-conformant, third-party-reviewed Life Cycle Assessments in place (North America, Europe, Japan and China). To calculate the avoided emissions, we first establish an emission baseline using sales data for the volume of genetics sold in a region and by applying region specific porcine production emission factors (cradle to farmgate) sourced from GLEAM (the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation's Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model). We then apply the regional carbon reduction percentage as identified in the respective regional LCA. A limitation of this methodology is that it relies on GLEAM emission factors that apply industry-standard regional inputs.

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GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

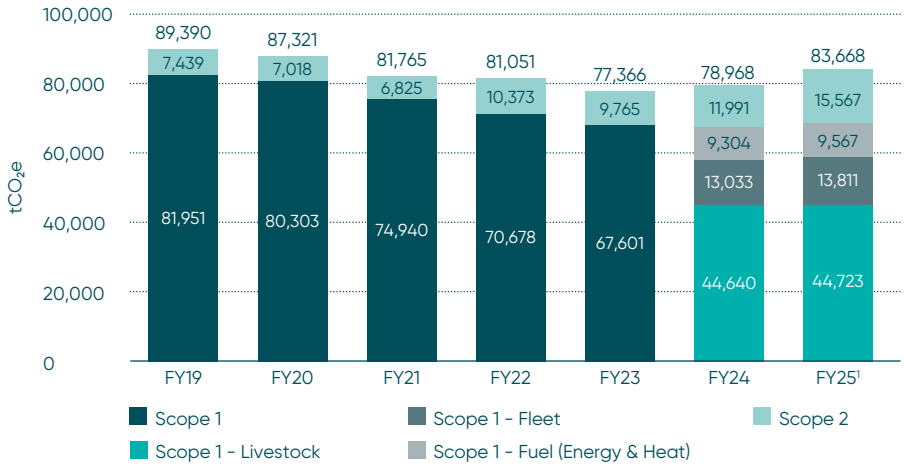
FY25 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions

We believe we can exert greater control over our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and, therefore, managing these emissions is our primary focus.

In FY25, we produced 83,668 tCO_2e of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. This was a 6.0% increase on the 78,968 tCO_2e of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions that we generated in FY24. The two key drivers of the increase in year-on-year emissions were:

1. Greater PIC animal inventory, resulting in greater livestock, housing and feed emissions
2. Higher electricity emission factors, predominantly in China and India, resulting in more emissions per unit of electricity consumption

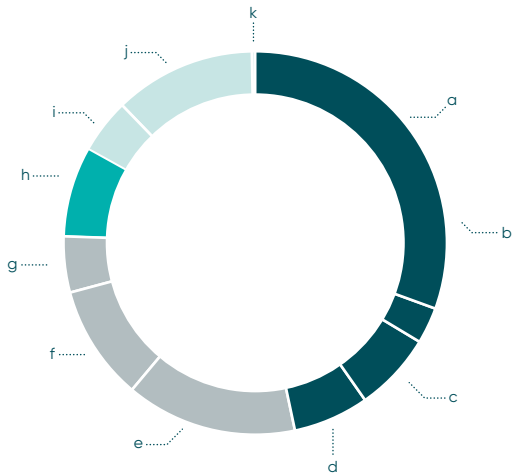
Genus's Scope 1 and 2 emissions



There are three activity areas that produce 76% of total Group scope 1 and 2 emissions:

1. PIC manure management (33,114 tCO_2e or 40% of FY25 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions)[1]
2. Group electricity consumption (15,518 tCO_2e or 19% of FY25 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions)
3. Group fleet (13,811 tCO_2e or 17% of FY25 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions)

Given their contribution, these are our key focus areas for identifying, analysing and implementing actions and interventions to improve our Group emissions profile going forwards.



a. PIC Manure methane – 25,123 (30.0%)
b. PIC Manure nitrous oxide – 2,670 (3.2%)
c. PIC Land Application nitrous oxide – 5,322 (6.4%)
d. PIC Enteric Fermentation – 5,417 (6.5%)
e. PIC Eectricity – 11,716 (14.0%)
f. PIC Fuel – 7,952 (9.5%)
g. PIC Fleet – 3,970 (4.7%)
h. ABS Livestock – 6,192 (7.4%)
i. ABS Electricity – 3,788 (4.5%)
j. ABS Fleet – 9,842 (11.8%)
k. Others – 96.2 (2.0%)

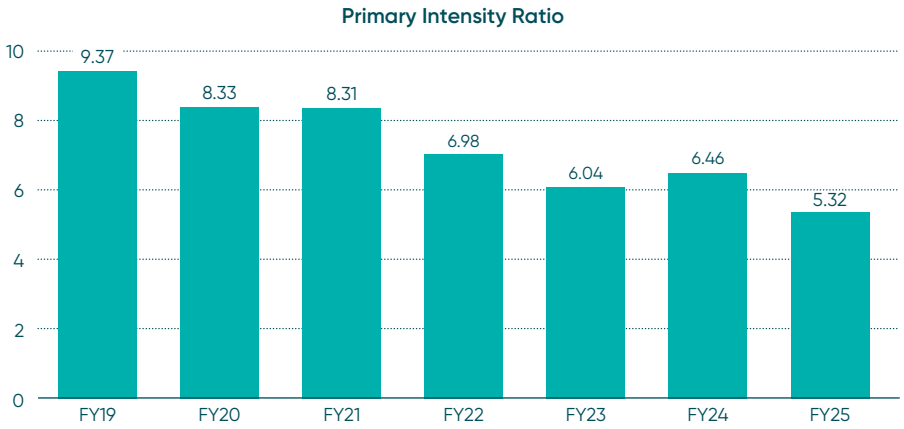
Genus has committed to two emissions targets:

1. A 25% reduction in our primary intensity ratio against our 2019 baseline by 2030
2. Becoming a net zero greenhouse gas emissions business by 2050

1 During 2025 Genus undertook a review of the porcine manure management systems in place and their operational status. As a result, inputs into the manure methane calculation have improved in accuracy this reporting year versus last reporting year

FY25 Primary Intensity Ratio

In FY25, our Primary Intensity Ratio ('PIR'), calculated as the sum of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions divided by animal weight, declined to 5.32. This was a 17.6% decrease compared to our PIR of 6.46 in FY24.



Scope	Activity	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
1	Livestock	81,951	80,303	74,940	70,678	67,601	44,640	44,723
1	Fleet						13,033	13,811
1	Fuel (energy and heat)						9,304	9,567
2	Electricity & District heating	7,439	7,018	6,825	10,373	9,765	11,991	15,567
	Total Scope 1 and 2	**89,390**	**87,321**	**81,765**	**81,051**	**77,366**	**78,968**	**83,668**
	Animal weight	**9,543**	**10,488**	**9,839**	**11,611**	**12,812**	**12,227**	**15,627**

Our medium-term emissions target is a 25% reduction in our PIR against our 2019 baseline by 2030.

The FY25 PIR outcome of 5.32 represents a 43% reduction compared to our 2019 baseline PIR of 9.37. FY25, therefore, represents the third year where we have beaten our 2030 target.

CHANGE TO PRIMARY INTENSITY RATIO

Our PIR is currently calculated as the sum of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions divided by animal weight. During FY25, we conducted an analysis to determine whether this definition was still the most relevant for our business. In particular, we considered whether changing the denominator to 'Group Revenue' or 'Group EBITDA' would make the PIR more robust and understandable.

Our analysis suggested that moving to a 'Group Revenue' denominator would provide a better overall metric and align Genus more closely with industry standards. As a result, Genus has determined that from FY26 its new Primary Intensity Ratio calculation will be the sum of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions divided by Group Revenue.

To aid transparency during this transition, we will continue to show both calculations under the old and new definition in our 'Emissions Data Table' for the next three years (see page 39 for our FY25 Emissions Data Table).

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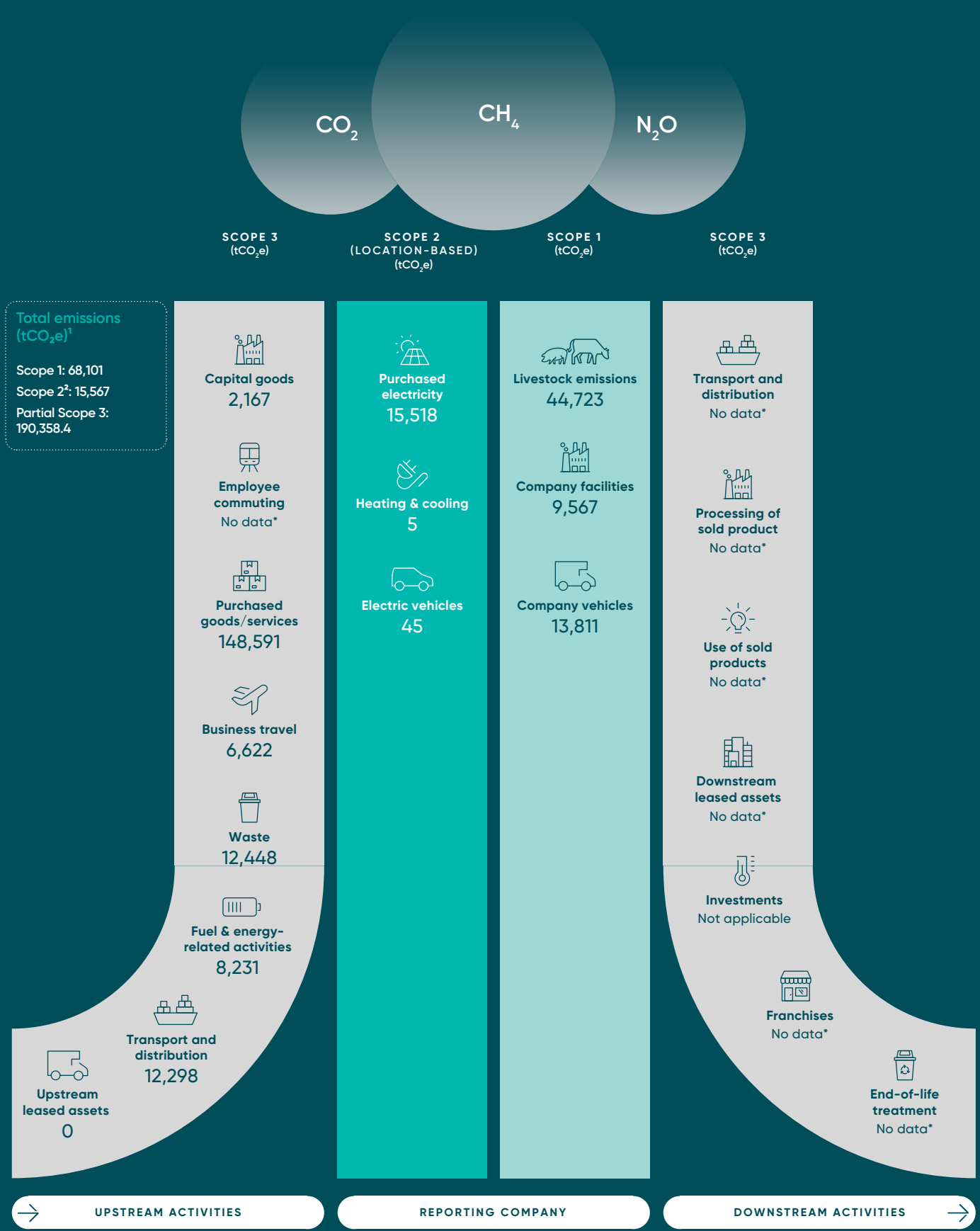

* None because Genus currently does not have access to this information and is focusing on upstream Scope 3 emission categories
1 The GHG emissions data presented above is based on data collected between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025
2 Scope 2 (Location-based) GHG Emissions

FY25 scope 3 emissions

Genus's scope 3 emissions include all indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur in Genus's value chain that are not owned or controlled by Genus. This is a wide-ranging definition that, for instance, includes downstream emissions from protein processing and cooking.

Given this wide-ranging definition, we do not believe an estimate of Genus's total scope 3 emissions would be useful because its sensitivity to difficult-to-quantify assumptions would be too great. Instead, we report partial scope 3 emissions and our ambition is to continuously extend the perimeter of activities that we can effectively measure, record and manage.

The chart opposite details the scope 3 emissions areas that we are currently tracking. To date, we have been focused on upstream scope 3 emissions.

The FY25 Emissions Data Table shows Genus's aggregate partial scope 3 emissions. It is worth noting that year-to-year data are not always comparable as we are continuously seeking to expand and improve our activity perimeter for scope 3 emissions.

FY25 scope 4 emissions

Genus's scope 4 emissions represent reductions in greenhouse gas emissions through the use of Genus's products and services. We believe scope 4 emissions are an important consideration because our core commercial proposition is to help farmers produce more high-quality animal protein with fewer resources. Driving continuous genetic improvement in our elite herds should, therefore be intrinsically linked with lower unit emissions for bovine and porcine protein producers.

Our estimate of scope 4 emissions only takes into account the emissions reductions from products, countries and regions where we have ISO-certified Life Cycle Assessments. On this basis, we estimate that in FY25 the use of our genetics drove improved customer productivity that helped avoid 8,038,765 tCO_2e[1].

FY25 SECR compliance

In line with the UK Government's energy and carbon reporting requirements, information on Genus's greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption is set out in the FY25 emissions data table and FY25 energy data table below.

Greenhouse gas emissions is identified as a key environmental impact for Genus. Our emissions are primarily methane from biological processes, as well as indirect emissions from imported electricity and direct emissions from the use of fuel for our fleet and facilities.

Electricity data is collected from metered use. Fuel use is reported based on our financial or other records of fuel purchased. We have used fuel properties provided by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to determine the typical calorific values or densities of fuel to obtain a common energy metric (kWh).

Genus applies an equity-based approach to greenhouse gas and energy reporting. Further information on the methodology applied to greenhouse gas emissions and energy reporting can be found at genusplc.com in our Basis of Reporting[1] document.

1 https://www.genusplc.com/sustainability/policies-and-reports/

FY25 emissions data table

All values presented are tCO_2e, unless otherwise specified

		FY25			FY24			FY19		
	Unit	Total	UK and offshore	RoW	Total	UK and offshore	RoW	Total	UK and offshore	RoW
Scope 1	tCO_2e	68,101	3,460	64,641	66,977	4,074	62,903	81,951	3,178	78,773
– Livestock	tCO_2e	44,723	878	43,845	44,640[1]	1,064	43,576			
– Fleet	tCO_2e	13,811	2,408	11,403	13,033	2,922	10,111			
– Fuel (facilities)	tCO_2e	9,567	174	9,393	9,304	88	9,216			
Scope 2 (location-based)[2]	tCO_2e	15,567	196	15,371	11,991	254	11,736	7,439	171	7,268
Scope 2 (market-based)[3]	tCO_2e	15,465			11,981					
Total Scope 1 and 2	tCO_2e	83,668	3,655	80,013	78,968	4,328	74,639	89,390	3,349	86,041
Animal Weight	tonnes	15,716			12,227			11,611		
Animal Weight Intensity Ratio	tCO_2e/tonnes	5.32			6.46			9.37		
Group Revenue[4]	£m	672.8			668.8			488.5		
Revenue Intensity Ratio	tCO_2e/£m	124.4			118.1			183.0		
Partial Scope 3[5]	tCO_2e	190,358			233,789					

2 Location-based approach reflects the average emission intensity of the local grid applicable to where the electricity was consumed
3 Market-based approach reflects the supplier-specific purchase choices made by Genus for renewable electricity
4 Group Revenue is our fiscal year period (12 months to June 30)
5 Year-to-year data are not always comparable as we are continually seeking to improve our Scope 3 emissions perimeter. The reduction in Scope 3 emissions from FY24 to FY25 is primarily driven by reduced expenditure in three significant procurement categories

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FY25 sustainability data independent assurance

We retained DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited ('DNV') to provide limited assurance over selected information presented in this 2025 Sustainability Report. The scope of the assurance, which covered the period ranging from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, was designed to focus on assuring the following FY25 sustainability non-financial metrics:

- Total scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions
- Total scope 2 (location-based) greenhouse gas emissions
- Total scope 2 (market-based) greenhouse gas emissions
- Partial scope 3 (categories 1 – 6) greenhouse gas emissions
- Total energy used
- Proportion of female employees in senior professional, scientific and management bands[1]
- Recordable injury frequency rate[1]

The FY25 DNV Assurance statement can be found at: https://www.genusplc.com sustainability/policies-and-reports/

Net zero

Genus is committed to becoming a net zero greenhouse gas emissions business by 2050. This commitment is limited to our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. We believe we can exert greater control over our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and, therefore, managing these emissions is our primary focus.

As noted earlier, our three most significant emissions sources are:

1. Porcine Manure Management (33,114 tCO_2e or 40% of FY25 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions)
2. Group Electricity consumption (15,518 tCO_2e or 19% of FY25 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions)
3. Group fleet (13,811 tCO_2e or 17% of FY25 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions)

We are exploring numerous initiatives to reduce our emissions across our entire operations and especially in these three key areas [2]. We may contract with third party experts to help us scope and assess these initiatives, taking into account technical feasibility, deliverability, and both financial and non-financial returns.

Key potential initiatives that we have identified include:

1. Continued genetic improvement, to drive greater efficiency within our own herds
2. Anaerobic digesters, which convert organic matter to methane and carbon dioxide. Methane produced can be burnt to produce heat, or flared
3. Improved slurry management
4. Accelerating our fleet transition towards higher mileage, hybrid and/or electric vehicles, where possible and practical
5. Purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates to offset emissions from Genus's non-renewable energy consumption

We will continue to assess these initiatives as well as other future opportunities and innovations that may present themselves.

FY25 energy table

All values presented are kWh

Energy source and activity	Location	FY25	FY24	FY19
Electricity import	Global	33,089,973	25,604,873	17,599,380
Electricity generated from renewable energy and used on site	Global	1,826,772	992,087	303,800
Total electricity	Global	34,916,745	26,596,960	17,903,180
District heating (estimated based on share of building occupied)	EU only	19,000	18,376	-
Liquid and gaseous fuels used for mobile and stationary combustion sources	Global	102,899,097	97,151,632	22,495,340
Total energy used	UK	12,028,063	14,189,297	965,524
	ROW	123,961,007	109,577,672	39,432,996
	Global	135,989,070	123,766,696	40,398,520
Electricity generated from renewable energy and exported renewable energy	Global	176,270	120,539	-

1 These metrics are based on Genus' financial reporting year of 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025