Sustainability Report

# Advancing sustainable nutrition

## GLOSSARY

**Animal Weight 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)

**Primary Intensity Ratio:** The Animal Weight Intensity Ratio

**Scope 1 emissions:** Direct greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions from sources owned or controlled by Genus, such as livestock emissions and emissions from fuel used for fleet and facilities

**Scope 2 emissions:** Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heat or cooling that Genus uses in its facilities or fleet vehicles

**Scope 3 emissions:** All other indirect GHG emissions that occur across Genus's value chain that are not owned or controlled by Genus, such as outsourced transportation of animals

**Location-based scope 2 emissions:** Emissions from the use of imported electricity calculated using the average emissions intensity of the local power grid providing the electricity

**Market-based scope 2 emissions:** Rather than using average emission intensities, this method calculates scope 2 emissions using contracts, supplier-specific data, and Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**$tCO_2e$:** Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, a standard measure of GHG 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

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**Our products and services help farmers raise more productive and efficient animals that produce more high-quality protein per unit of input, such as feed or water. 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 volume of high-quality milk than non-elite cows.**

Driving continuous genetic improvement in our elite herds is therefore intrinsically linked to improved sustainability outcomes for bovine and porcine protein producers. This is supported by analysis from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation[1] which notes that "*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, focusing on identifying and reducing GHG emissions in our own operations whilst recognising the productivity and other gains resulting from use our elite genetics. Furthermore, we consider our wider environmental impacts and ensure our operations are underpinned by policies and practices which reflect our core principles, such as protecting animal well-being, fostering a dynamic, inclusive and safe working environment, adhering to ethical business practices and supporting community causes. Our core policies are supported by mandatory employee training, delivered and monitored through our online training portal.

1 Achieving SDG2 without breached the 1.5°C threshold: A Global Roadmap (10 December 2023).

## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

### SY26 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions

**We have identified GHG emissions as a key environmental impact for Genus. Managing our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is our primary focus, as we have more control over them than scope 3 emissions.**

Three activity areas produce ~75% of Group scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions:

1. Porcine manure management
2. Group imported electricity (facilities)
3. Group fleet

| | Location-based | | Market-based | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $tCO_2e$ | % of total scope 1 and 2 | $tCO_2e$ | % of total scope 1 and 2 |
| **Total scope 1 and 2** | **78,829** | | **71,739** | |
| PIC manure management | 32,780 | 41.6% | 32,780 | 45.7% |
| Group electricity (facilities)[2] | 13,652 | 17.3% | 6,561 | 9.1% |
| Group fleet | 12,565 | 15.9% | 12,565 | 17.5% |
| **Total** | | **74.8%** | | **72.4%** |

In SY26 Genus purchased and retired 10,900 MWh of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs). This included 8,500 MWh of Green Energy Certificates (GECs) in China from wind and solar generated electricity, and 2,400 MWh of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) in the USA from hydroelectricity. This contributed a 7,171 $tCO_2e$ reduction to our market-based scope 2 imported electricity emissions compared to the location-based equivalent.

Although this does reduce the contribution of imported electricity to overall scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based), we recognise that this is a non-persistent intervention and must be repeated annually to retain the emissions benefit. As a result, exploring options to persistently reduce imported electricity emissions remains a key area of focus.

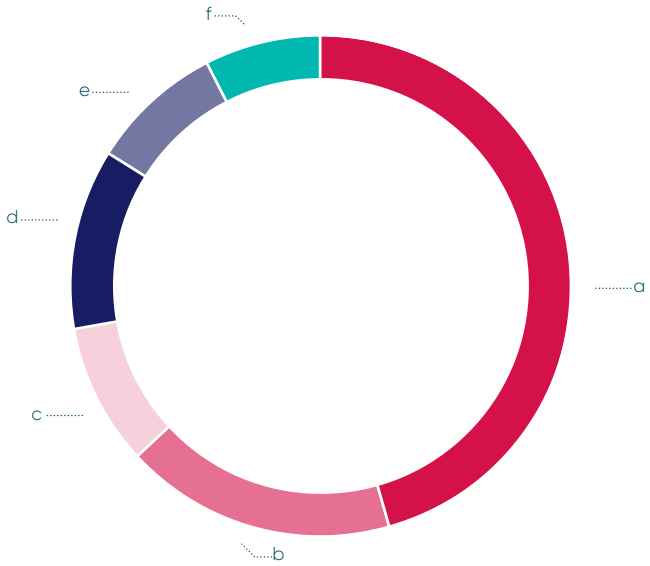
**Genus has two emissions targets:**

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

1 SY26 relates to Genus's Sustainability Year 2026: April 2025 to March 2026. This is to ensure the required resources are available for sustainability reporting.
2 Market-based scope 2 emissions include a reduction in emissions through use of EACs and a slight increase in emissions due to the UK supplier-based emission factor applied.

# Sustainability Report continued

### SY26 scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions

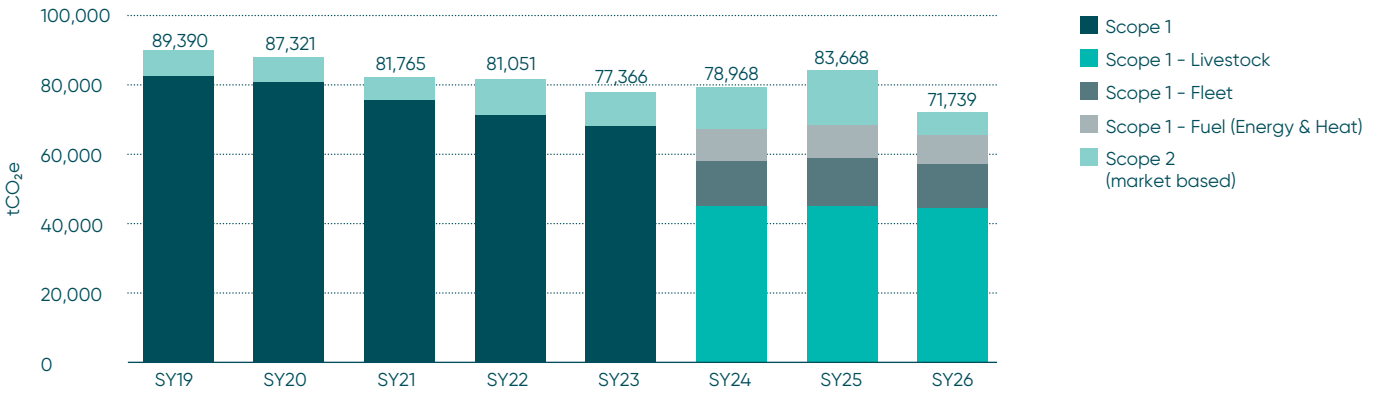



a. PIC Manure - 45.7%
b. Group Fleet -17.5%
c. Group Electricity - 9.1%
d. Fuel - 11.6%
e. ABS Livestock - 8.8%
f. PIC Enteric Fermentation - 7.3%

In SY26, we produced 71,739 $tCO_2e$ of scope 1 and scope 2 (market-based) emissions. This was a 14% decrease on the 83,688 $tCO_2e$ of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions that we generated in SY25. The three key drivers of the decrease were:

1. Reduced emissions from imported electricity across global facilities by 1,786 $tCO_2e$ (-12%) combined with the use of EACs, resulting in a net total reduction of 8,957 $tCO_2e$ (-58%) scope 2 (market-based)
2. Reduced emissions from the use of fuel for energy and heat in facilities by 1,250 $tCO_2e$ (-13%), primarily attributed to lower consumption in the USA
3. Reduced Fleet emissions by 1,247 $tCO_2e$ (-9%) largely due to reduced mileage in the UK and China

### Genus's scope 1 and 2 emissions



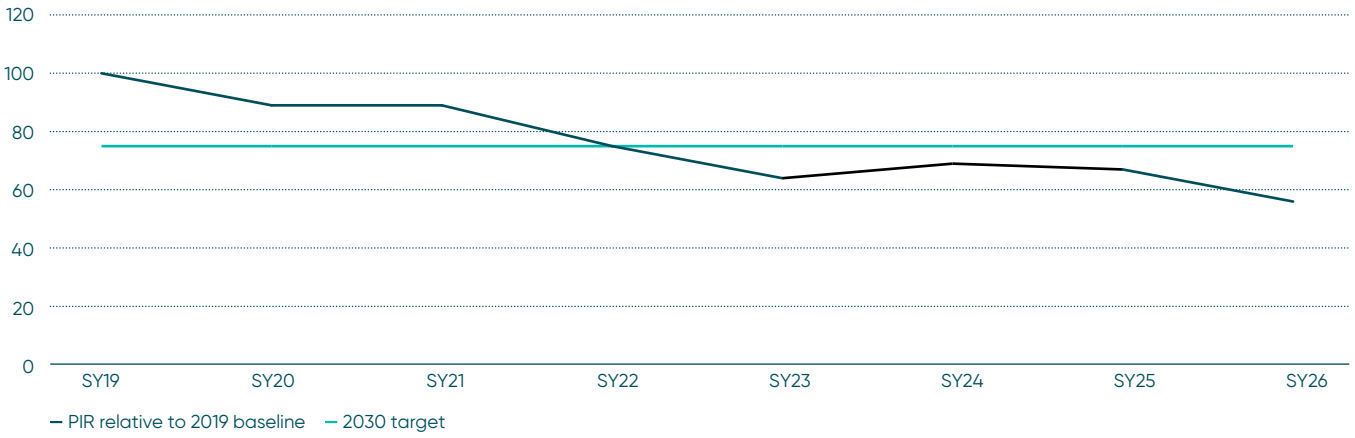

### SY26 Primary Intensity Ratio

Genus's Primary Intensity Ratio ('PIR') is the Animal Weight Intensity Ratio ('AWIR'). In SY26, our AWIR declined to 5.25. This was a 15.8% decrease compared to our restated AWIR of 6.23 in SY25.

Restatement of SY25 AWIR:

During SY26 we identified and corrected an error in the way some animal weight was being reported. This resulted in an overstatement of porcine weight in SY25 in three sites in North America, totalling 2,286 tonnes. Due to the significant impact on the AWIR, the SY25 Primary Intensity Ratio was restated from 5.32 to 6.23. Following identification of this error, Genus has worked with the applicable business unit to implement further controls to ensure accuracy and consistency in animal weight reporting going forward.

Our medium-term emissions target is a 25% reduction in our AWIR against our 2019 baseline by 2030. The SY26 AWIR outcome of 5.25 represents a 44% reduction compared to our 2019 baseline AWIR of 9.37.



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## From animal weight intensity to revenue intensity

Since 2019, Genus has reported against an Animal Weight Intensity Ratio (AWIR), calculated as scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions relative to animal weight. A target was established to reduce this metric by 25% by 2030 from the 2019 baseline. Since 2022, Genus has consistently beaten this target and has maintained performance beyond the required reduction level for four consecutive reporting years.

As a result, Genus undertook a review of the metric's ongoing suitability and considered alternative approaches for measuring and tracking emissions performance. Through this review, it was determined that AWIR is not a widely used sustainability metric and can be difficult for investors and other external stakeholders to interpret or benchmark. In addition, animal weight is not a direct measure of business value creation, as Genus generates value primarily through its research, development, and genetic improvement activities rather than through animal weight itself.

Instead, Genus has concluded that a revenue intensity ratio, measured as tonnes of $CO_2e$ per £m of revenue, provides a better measure of emissions performance. Revenue intensity offers a clearer link between business growth and carbon efficiency, enabling shareholders and other stakeholders, including employees, to assess whether the company is creating greater economic value whilst reducing the emissions associated with that value creation. Revenue intensity is also a more widely used metric amongst public companies and is, therefore, more familiar to investors and other stakeholders and facilitates comparison with peers and other companies. Furthermore, revenue is a consistently available and rigorously audited measure, providing a robust and reliable basis for performance tracking and external reporting.

## Preparing for future reporting – aligning reporting periods and target setting

Since 2019, Genus has reported its non-financial sustainability metrics for the period 1 April to 31 March, while its fiscal year runs from 1 July to 30 June. Effective FY27, Genus will align its sustainability reporting period with its fiscal year. This change will enhance the connectivity between sustainability and financial reporting, improve the comparability and transparency of disclosed information, and support preparation for emerging UK Sustainability Reporting Standards (UK SRS) requirements. A single reporting period will also simplify reporting processes, strengthen assurance activities, improve the relevance of sustainability metrics that incorporate financial data, and enable stakeholders to assess sustainability and financial performance over a consistent timeframe.

In addition, 2026 marked a significant change in Genus's business structure following the deconsolidation of PIC China and the formation of a porcine joint venture. The completion of this transaction, together with the associated financial and sustainability reporting changes, provides a more stable and representative basis from which to establish future sustainability targets. As a result, Genus believes FY27 is an appropriate point at which to review and refresh its climate performance targets. During the year, we will develop a new emissions intensity target to replace the existing AWIR target. The new target will seek to provide a more meaningful measure of environmental performance, better align with the evolving structure of the business, and support effective communication of progress to shareholders and other stakeholders.

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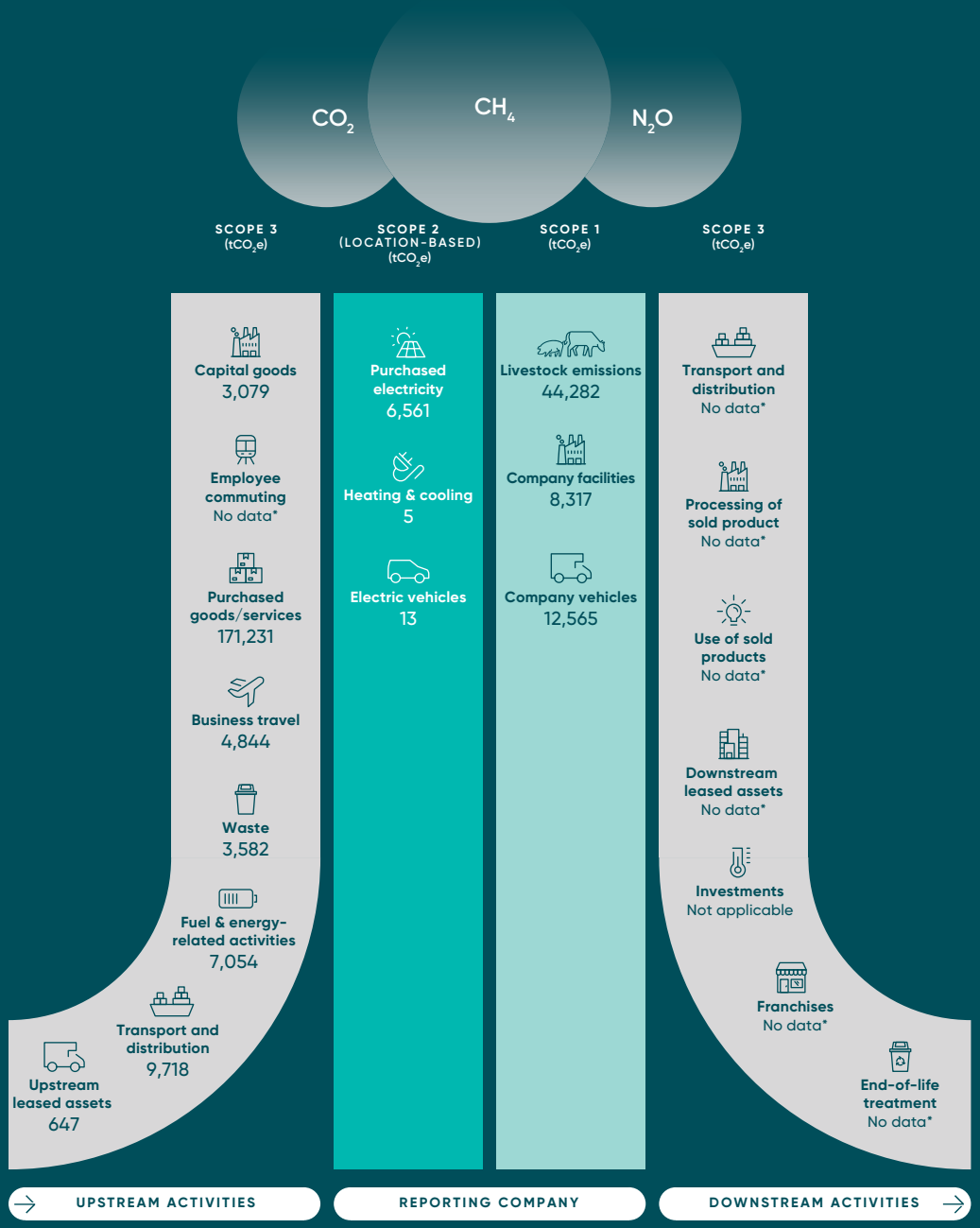
## SY25 Scope 3 emissions

Our scope 3 emissions include all indirect GHG emissions that occur in the parts of our value chain that we do not own or control.

Currently 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. To date we have focused on upstream scope 3 emissions.

- In SY26 the total expenditure used to calculate scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services decreased. Emissions increased, however, due to changes in the spend-based factors being applied. The most significant change was as a result of improvements in our financial data collection, which meant that spend previously allocated to general 'animal production' could be disaggregated into bovine and porcine specific farming activities. These specific farming activities have higher emission factors compared to general 'animal production'.
- Scope 3 emissions from capital goods increased as a result of greater spend allocated to fixed assets and other capital goods procurement categories.
- Scope 3 fuel and energy related activities emissions are the upstream emissions from electricity and fuel consumed by Genus. As we have imported less electricity this year, and used less fuel, this reduction tracks with the related scope 1 and 2 reductions.
- In SY26 there was considerably less 3rd party transportation by air of live animals undertaken within PIC North America operations, driving a reduction in emissions.
- Spend on waste disposal was higher in SY26 compared to SY25. However, in the EPA NAICS emission factor update (to v1.3) solid waste categories were revised, resulting in a lower emission factor applied.
- Business air travel (passenger-miles) was reduced in SY26, resulting in less emissions.
- In SY26 we have introduced upstream leased assets in our scope 3 footprint.

| Scope | Activity | SY25 ($tCO_2e$) | SY26 ($tCO_2e$) | SY26 vs SY25 ($tCO_2e$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | Purchased goods and services | 148,591 | 171,231 | +15% |
| 3.2 | Capital goods | 2,168 | 3,079 | +42% |
| 3.3 | Fuel and energy related activities | 8,231 | 7,054 | -14% |
| 3.4 | Upstream transport and distribution | 12,298 | 9,718 | -21% |
| 3.5 | Waste generated in operations | 12,448 | 3,582 | -71% |
| 3.6 | Business travel | 6,622 | 4,844 | -27% |
| 3.8 | Upstream leased assets | 648 | n/a | |
| Total in current perimeter | | 190,358 | 200,157 | +5% |



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## SY26 Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting compliance

In line with the UK Government's reporting requirements, information on Genus's GHG emissions and energy consumption is set out in the SY26 emissions data table and SY26 energy data table on page 33.

We measure our GHG emissions and energy usage across all global operations. Energy use includes standard electricity imported from the grid, and renewable energy generated on-site from solar and biogas. We also measure the underlying energy use from fuels used in our facilities and fleet. We calculate our greenhouse gas emissions each quarter, to give the business timely information to identify trends, take action and monitor the effectiveness of interventions.

In SY26 Genus reported a significant reduction in methane emissions produced in porcine sites across Brazil as a result of effective anaerobic digestion infrastructure. Furthermore, at two Brazil sites there is an increase in the use of biogas generated from porcine manure as an energy source. This is demonstrated in the reduction of grid imported electricity at both sites, despite an overall increase in production levels.

Further energy efficiency actions in the year include localised efforts to reduce electricity consumption, resulting in 10% reduction in global grid imported electricity (kWh) and UK fleet efficiency resulting in fewer miles.

## SY26 emissions data table

All values presented are $tCO_2e$, unless otherwise specified

| | SY26 | | | SY25 | | | SY19 (base-year) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | UK | ROW | Total | UK | ROW | Total | UK | ROW |
| Scope | 65,163 | 2,642 | 62,521 | 68,101 | 3,460 | 64,641 | 81,951 | 3,178 | 78,773 |
| *– Livestock* | *44,282* | *809* | *43,473* | *44,723* | *878* | *43,845* | | | |
| *– Fleet* | *12,565* | *1,615* | *10,950* | *13,811* | *2,408* | *11,403* | | | |
| *– Fuel (facilities)* | *8,317* | *218* | *8,099* | *9,567* | *174* | *9,393* | | | |
| Scope 2 (market-based) | 6,575 | 183 | 6,392 | 15,567 | 196 | 15,371 | 7,439 | 171 | 7,268 |
| Scope 2 (location-based) | 13,666 | 103 | 13,563 | 15,567 | 196 | 15,371 | 7,439 | 171 | 7,268 |
| **Total Scope 1 & 2 (market-based)**[1] | **71,739** | **2,825** | **68,913** | **83,668** | **3,656** | **80,012** | **89,390** | **3,349** | **86,041** |
| **Animal weight (tonnes)** | **13,670** | | | **13,430** | | | **9,543** | | |
| **AWIR ($tCO_2e$/Animal weight tonnes)** | **5.25** | | | **6.23** | | | **9.37** | | |
| **Group revenue (£m)**[4] | **717.4** | | | | | | | | |
| **Revenue Intensity Ratio ($tCO_2e$/£m)** | **100.0** | | | | | | | | |
| Partial scope 3[2] | 200,157 | | | 190,358 | | | | | |

1 Total scope 1 and 2 emissions include market-based scope 2. In SY26 market-based scope 2 emissions include reductions from use of Energy Attribute Certificates as well as the use of supplier-based emission factors for UK. In prior years, market-based emissions utilised grid average electricity factors and therefore are the same as location-based emissions.
2 Scope 3 category 8 (upstream leased assets) emissions not included in SY26 limited assurance.
3 The sustainability year of April to March varies from the financial year of July to June. This is to ensure the required resources are available for sustainability reporting.
4 The revenue presented here is for the period of April 2025 to March 2026 to align to the sustainability reporting year of total scope 1 and 2 emissions. Revenue includes Group revenue and revenue from PIC Joint Ventures in China and Brazil.

Electricity data is collected from metered use. Fuel use is reported based on financial or other records of fuel purchased. We have used fuel properties provided by the UK Government's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero ('DESNZ') to determine the typical calorific values or densities of fuel, to obtain a common energy metric (kWh).

Our greenhouse gas emissions are calculated and assured in line with 'Greenhouse Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard' (revised 2015). We apply an equity-based approach to greenhouse emissions and energy reporting, incorporating operations across all business units, subsidiaries and joint ventures, and in all countries in which we operate. Greenhouse gas emissions and energy which derive from joint ventures are reported at a proportion equivalent to Genus's investment in the venture. Further information on the methodology can be found at genusplc.com in our Basis of Reporting document.

## FY26 Sustainability Data Independent Assurance

We retained DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited ('DNV') to provide limited assurance over selected information presented in this 2026 Sustainability Report. The scope of the assurance was designed to focus on assuring the following sustainability KPIs:

- 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 to 6) greenhouse gas emissions
- Total energy used
- Proportion of female employees in senior professional, scientific and management bands
- Recordable injury frequency rate

The data period for greenhouse gas emission and energy metrics is 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. The data period for diversity and health and safety metrics is 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026[1].

The SY26 DNV Assurance Statement can be found at genusplc.com/sustainability/policies-and-reports/.

1 The sustainability year of April to March varies from the financial year of July to June.

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## SY26 energy table

All values presented are kWh.

| | SY26 | | | SY25 | | | SY19 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total** | **UK** | **ROW** | Total | UK | ROW | Total | UK | ROW |
| Electricity import (facilities and fleet) | **27,659,501** | **629,117** | **27,030,385** | 31,244,201 | 1,438,656 | 29,805,545 | 17,599,380 | | |
| Electricity generated onsite from renewable sources and used on site | **1,914,537** | **67,770** | **1,846,768** | 1,826,772 | 170,878 | 1,655,894 | 303,800 | | |
| District heating | **13,245** | **–** | **13,245** | 19,000 | – | 19,000 | – | | |
| Liquid and gaseous fuels used stationary combustion | **54,915,935** | **1,263,323** | **53,652,612** | 45,511,816 | 794,571 | 44,717,244 | 22,495,340 | | |
| Liquid and gaseous fuels used for mobile combustion | **53,581,874** | **6,683,765** | **46,898,109** | 57,387,281 | 9,623,958 | 47,763,324 | | | |
| Total energy used | **138,085,093** | **8,643,975** | **129,441,118** | 135,989,070 | 12,028,063 | 123,961,007 | 40,398,520 | 965,524 | 39,432,996 |
| Electricity generated onsite from renewable sources and exported | **157,461** | **–** | **157,461** | 176,270 | – | 176,270 | – | | |

## Net zero

Genus is committed to becoming a net zero greenhouse gas emissions business by 2050. This commitment is currently limited to our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, where we have the greatest control.

We are exploring numerous initiatives to reduce our emissions across our entire operations and especially in the three key areas of porcine manure management, Group electricity consumption and Group fleet. We may contract with third-party experts to help us scope and assess these initiatives, considering 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. This is demonstrated in two Brazilian farms, where the use of biogas as a source of energy has reduced the volume of imported electricity
3. Further improved slurry management. This is improving our livestock emission calculations to enable more robust assessment of potential mitigation interventions
4. Renewable energy investments, such as purchasing renewable electricity direct to our sites, or external initiatives such as community solar projects
5. Accelerating our fleet transition towards higher mileage, hybrid and/or electric vehicles, where possible and practical
6. Purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates to offset emissions from Genus's non-renewable grid electricity consumption

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