Smiths Group

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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05/07/2026, 11:58 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ *English*

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ *GBP*

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ *Publicly traded organization*

(1.3.3) Description of organization

We are a world leader in the practical application of advanced technologies. We deliver products and services worldwide for the threat and contraband detection, energy, communications and engineering components markets serving a diverse array of customers ranging across the transport, defence and petrochemical sectors to telecommunications companies and equipment manufacturers. We are committed to using energy and natural resources efficiently and reducing our greenhouse gas emissions. Our aim is to minimise any adverse effects our activities, products and services may have on the environment. We are a world leader in the practical application of advanced technologies. We deliver products and services worldwide for the threat and contraband detection, energy, communications and engineering components markets serving a diverse array of customers ranging across the transport, defence and petrochemical sectors to telecommunications companies and equipment manufacturers. We are committed to using energy and natural resources efficiently and reducing our greenhouse gas emissions. Our aim is to minimise any adverse effects our activities, products and services may have on the environment. We operate in four divisions (John Crane, Smiths Detection, Flex-Tek, and Smiths Interconnect), which employ over 15,000 people in more than 50 countries.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	07/30/2024	Select from: ☑ Yes	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

3132000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ *No*

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ *No*

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ *No*

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SMGFK

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ *No*

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ *No*

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ *No*

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ *No*

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ *Peru*

☑ *Chile*

☑ *China*

☑ *Egypt*

☑ *Italy*

☑ *Japan*

☑ *Libya*

☑ *Qatar*

☑ *India*
☑ *Brazil*
☑ *Canada*
☑ *France*
☑ *Greece*
☑ *Israel*
☑ *Turkey*
☑ *Austria*
☑ *Bahrain*
☑ *Belgium*
☑ *Czechia*
☑ *Tunisia*
☑ *Colombia*
☑ *Malaysia*
☑ *Portugal*
☑ *Slovakia*
☑ *Azerbaijan*
☑ *Costa Rica*
☑ *Kazakhstan*
☑ *Netherlands*
☑ *New Zealand*
☑ *Republic of Korea*
☑ *Russian Federation*
☑ *United Arab Emirates*
☑ *United States of America*
☑ *Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*
☑ *Spain*
☑ *Kuwait*
☑ *Mexico*
☑ *Norway*
☑ *Poland*
☑ *Sweden*
☑ *Denmark*
☑ *Finland*
☑ *Germany*
☑ *Hungary*
☑ *Ireland*
☑ *Thailand*
☑ *Argentina*
☑ *Australia*
☑ *Indonesia*
☑ *Singapore*
☑ *Puerto Rico*
☑ *Switzerland*
☑ *Saudi Arabia*
☑ *South Africa*
☑ *Taiwan, China*
☑ *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	Yes, we can provide geolocation data for our major facilities. These make up 85% of our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DT-Detection Watford

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.762513

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.43906

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Hemel Hempstead, United Kingdom

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DT-Edgewood

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.45102

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.31589

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Edgewood, United States

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DT-France

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.790438

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.411342

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Vitry-Sur-Seine, France

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DT-Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.05847

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.286412

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Wiesbaden, Germany

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DT-Malaysia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.491772

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.639284

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DT-Newark

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.543531

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.061257

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Newark, United States

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DT-Singapore - Detection

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.296684

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.857011

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Singapore, Singapore

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Amnitec Limited UK

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.72928

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.37259

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Abercanaid, Wales

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Farnam - NC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.456304

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.527181

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Arden, United States

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Flexible Technologies - SC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.168147

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.401941

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Abbeville, United States

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Flexschlauch - Germany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.862766

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.61488

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Luebeck, Germany

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Fulton Bellows - TN

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.94798

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.83156

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Knoxville, United States

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Gastite - TN

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.76202

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.840379

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Portland, United States

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Habia Teknofluor AB

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

59.72849

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

17.73402

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Knivsta, Sweden

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Kreisler Industrial Corp.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.90309

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.11474

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Elmwood Park, United States

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Royal Metals

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.714998

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.022358

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Temple, United States

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-ScotiaTechnology

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.52007

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.45223

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Laconia, United States

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Thermaflex - AZ

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.44147

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-112.17975

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Phoenix, United States

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Thermaflex - GA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.889266

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.200846

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Cairo, United States

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Thermaflex - Houston

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.91977

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.3551

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Houston, United States

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Thermaflex - SC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.165797

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.39627

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Abbeville, United States

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Titeflex - Europe

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.76666

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.684327

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Ozoir-la Ferreire, France

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Titeflex - India

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.301697

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.49314

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Bangalore, India

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Titeflex - MA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.637086

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.580562

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Springfield, United States

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Titeflex - NH

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.564795

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.622935

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Laconia, United States

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Tutco - Changshu

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.724792

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.922612

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Changshu, China

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Tutco - Mexico

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.028042

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.23497

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Reynosa, Mexico

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Tutco - TN

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.266461

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.605251

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Cookeville, United States

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-Tutco Sureheat

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.995527

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.021005

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Exeter, United States

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-US Hose - Houston

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.95021

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.36236

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Houston, United States

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

FT-US Hose - Romeoville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.65796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.06821

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Romeoville, United States

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Costa Rica

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

9.993674

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.292539

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Coyol de Alajuela, Costa Rica

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Deerfield-SSA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.478927

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.610927

(1.8.1.4) Comment

South Deerfield, United States

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Deggendorf

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.847106

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.963406

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Deggendorf, Germany

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Dundee

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56.479947

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.009882

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Dundee, United Kingdom

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Genoa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.428551

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.855585

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Genoa, Italy

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Kansas City

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.092642

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-94.697441

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Kansas City, United States

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Mianyang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.31384

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.26542

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mianyang, China

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Monastir

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.745951

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.824529

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Monastir, Tunisia

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Montreal

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.454032

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.845379

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Kirkland, Canada

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Salisbury

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.384682

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-75.581481

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Salisbury, United States

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-St Aubin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.299436

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.007886

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Saint Aubin les Elbeuf, France

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Suzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.319614

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.770586

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Suzhou, China

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Tampa-SSA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

27.988609

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.546918

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Tampa, United States

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IC-Tijuana

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.447522

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-116.882105

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Tijuana, Mexico

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Aberdeen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.14314

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.093

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Aberdeen-Mugiemoss

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.197995

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.186259

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Bangalore - JC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.028087

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.51208

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Bengaluru, India

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Barcelona - JC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.179265

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-64.680506

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Barcelona, Venezuela

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Barendrecht

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.855315

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.511604

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Barendrecht, Netherlands

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Baton Rouge

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.386537

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-91.047731

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Baton Rouge, United States

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Bogota

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

4.67623

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.11504

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Bogota, Colombia

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Buenos Aires

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-34.430152

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-58.716061

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Garin, Argentina

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Cairo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.106412

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

31.266323

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Cairo, Egypt

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Crystal Lake

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.247188

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.321641

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Crystal Lake, United States

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Dammam

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.233513

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

49.986912

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Dammam KSA, Saudi Arabia

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Dubai - JC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.974595

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

55.092846

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Row 58

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Duiven

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.961822

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.996908

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Duiven, Netherlands

Row 59

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Edmonton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.493703

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-113.435199

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Alberta, Canada

Row 60

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Fluid Control Systems

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.193849

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.945752

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Tulsa, United States

Row 61

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Fulda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.432204

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.866168

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Fulda, Germany

Row 62

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Hnevotin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.569306

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

17.206884

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Hnevotin, Czech Republic

Row 63

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Jakarta

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.2866

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.814888

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Jakarta, Indonesia

Row 64

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Kaohsiung

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.627278

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.301435

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Kaohsiung County, Taiwan

Row 65

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Lutin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.555693

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

17.14332

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Lutin, Czech Republic

Row 66

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Madrid

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.456755

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.475497

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Madrid, Spain

Row 67

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Manchester

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.475424

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.338924

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Manchester, United Kingdom

Row 68

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Maracaibo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.540886

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.695343

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Maracaibo, Venezuela

Row 69

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Melbourne

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.806935

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

144.826977

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Victoria, Australia

Row 70

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Mexico Machining Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.642794

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.193285

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Cuautitlan, Mexico

Row 71

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Morton Grove

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.028676

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.787048

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Morton Grove, United States

Row 72

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Muggio

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.467382

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.159019

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Muggio, Italy

Row 73

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Muurame

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

62.147362

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

25.678019

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Muurame, Finland

Row 74

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Norcross

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.93674

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.162085

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Norcross, United States

Row 75

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Pasadena - JC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.661183

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.115697

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pasadena, United States

Row 76

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Pune Service Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.564238

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.776943

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pune, India

Row 77

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Pusan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.164687

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

128.790886

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pusan, Korea

Row 78

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Rayong

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.788253

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.134566

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Rayong, Thailand

Row 79

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Rio Claro

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-22.361706

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.552236

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Rio Claro, Brazil

Row 80

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Ritto City

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.004847

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

135.990328

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shiga, Japan

Row 81

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Rouen - JC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.920794

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.232704

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Deville-les-Rouen, France

Row 82

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-San Fernando

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.839388

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.185166

(1.8.1.4) Comment

San Fernando, Mexico

Row 83

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Santa Fe Springs

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.934772

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-118.059865

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Santa Fe Springs, United States

Row 84

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Santiago de Chile

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.505476

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.726517

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Santiago, Chile

Row 85

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Seal System Pune

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.570162

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.773366

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pune, India

Row 86

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Seebach Vellmar

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.359241

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.461527

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Vellmar, Germany

Row 87

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Shannon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.702784

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-8.900519

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Shannon, Ireland

Row 88

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Singapore - JC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.298894

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.629705

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Singapore, Singapore

Row 89

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Slough

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.524335

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.63804

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Slough, United Kingdom

Row 90

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Solaro

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.606589

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.093936

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Solaro, Italy

Row 91

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Springs

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.885413

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

18.493083

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Springs, South Africa

Row 92

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-St. Laurent

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.498991

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.737278

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Quebec, Canada

Row 93

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Stoney Creek

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.236783

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.727463

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Ontario, Canada

Row 94

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Swedesboro

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.764771

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-75.335981

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Swedesboro, United States

Row 95

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Tianjin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.09086

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

117.125477

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Tianjin, China

Row 96

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Vallejo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.391165

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.424537

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Distrito Federal, Mexico

Row 97

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Francisco Forge Group

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.510142

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.941686

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Fremont, United States

Row 98

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Burnsville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.780609

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.277468

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Burnsville, United States

Row 99

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Oyster Creek

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

28.999585

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.326818

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Oyster Creek, United States

Row 100

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Romeoville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.65796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.06821

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Romeoville, United States

Row 101

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JC-Decatur

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.608739

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.97565

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Decatur, United Kingdom
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain*

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ *Upstream value chain*

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ *Tier 1 suppliers*

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ *All supplier tiers known have been mapped*

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Yes, we undertook a double materiality assessment (DMA) at Group-level which looked at our tier 1 suppliers, assessing the financial and impact materiality of each topic to the supplier. In FY24, we onboarded existing suppliers into EcoVadis, and new suppliers will also need to be assessed on EcoVadis prior to working with us. This is helping us to map our tier 1 suppliers and understand their stand alone risk ratings. In future, we hope to better map our suppliers to understand tier 2 suppliers and beyond, but at present we lack the data and visibility to achieve this.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ *No, but we plan to within the next two years*

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ *Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)*

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

We currently have a list of all plastics vendors, raw materials and processed, but the size of the business and extent of suppliers involved makes the value chain mapping work in relation to plastics incredibly complex, particularly beyond key suppliers or tier 1 suppliers. We expect this work will begin as we look more closely at our value chain and work to improve data collection ahead of CSRD disclosure in FY27. For our major vendors, making up 80% of our spend within the next two years, we will use EcoVadis as a means for data collection.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with our other business practice time horizons.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with our other business practice time horizons.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☑ *No*

(2.1.3) To (years)

60

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with our other business practice time horizons.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:
☑ *Yes*

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:
☑ *Impacts only*

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ *Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)*

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

In the future, we intend to more closely evaluate our impacts across broader topics (including nature and biodiversity) which will by extension incorporate an evaluation of our dependencies, too. To date, our limitation has been resource. The business now has an ESG team who can broaden this scope of work.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ *Yes*	*Select from:* ☑ *Both risks and opportunities*	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ *Climate change*

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ *Impacts*

☑ *Risks*

☑ *Opportunities*

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ *Direct operations*

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ *Full*

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ *Qualitative and quantitative*

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ *Annually*

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ *Short-term*
☑ *Medium-term*
☑ *Long-term*

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ *Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process*

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ *Site-specific*
☑ *Local*
☑ *Sub-national*
☑ *National*

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ *Enterprise Risk Management*
☑ *Internal company methods*

International methodologies and standards
☑ *IPCC Climate Change Projections*
☑ *ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard*

Databases
☑ *Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards*

Other
☑ *Scenario analysis*
☑ *Desk-based research*
☑ *Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis*

☑ *External consultants*
☑ *Materiality assessment*
☑ *Internal company methods*

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ *Drought*
☑ *Tornado*
☑ *Avalanche*
☑ *Landslide*
☑ *Wildfires*
☑ *Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)*
☑ *Heat waves*
☑ *Cold wave/frost*
☑ *Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons*
☑ *Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)*
☑ *Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)*

Chronic physical
☑ *Heat stress*
☑ *Water stress*
☑ *Sea level rise*
☑ *Temperature variability*
☑ *Precipitation or hydrological variability*
☑ *Increased severity of extreme weather events*
☑ *Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)*
☑ *Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)*

Policy
☑ *Carbon pricing mechanisms*
☑ *Changes to international law and bilateral agreements*
☑ *Changes to national legislation*
☑ *Poor enforcement of environmental regulation*

Market
☑ *Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material*
☑ *Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials*
☑ *Changing customer behavior*

Technology

☑ *Transition to lower emissions technology and products*

Liability

☑ *Non-compliance with regulations*

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ *Customers*

☑ *Employees*

☑ *Investors*

☑ *Regulators*

☑ *Suppliers*

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We annually review climate change impacts, risks and opportunities, disclosed annually in our annual report under TCFD. We review these internally with ESG divisional Leads, Group Head of Strategy, the Group ESG Team and Internal Audit and Risk. We use scenario analysis to inform the quantitative physical risks and impacts, work originally undertaken by external consultants. In FY23 we undertook a double materiality assessment (DMA) to identify the most material physical climate impacts, risks and opportunities. We ensure our disclosures meet the needs and expectations of external stakeholders, including customers, investors and our suppliers. We leverage HSE data, insights and processes to ensure coverage of the site-level day-to-day climate-change related risks and impacts felt by employees, e.g. extreme heat/heatwaves.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ *Water*

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ *Impacts*

☑ *Risks*

☑ *Opportunities*

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ *Direct operations*

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ *Full*

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ *Qualitative and quantitative*

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ *Annually*

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ *Short-term*

☑ *Medium-term*

☑ *Long-term*

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ *A specific environmental risk management process*

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ *Site-specific*

☑ *Local*

☑ *Sub-national*

☑ *National*

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ *WRI Aqueduct*

☑ *WWF Water Risk Filter*

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ *Internal company methods*

International methodologies and standards

☑ *ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard*

Other

☑ *Desk-based research*

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ *Drought*
☑ *Tornado*
☑ *Landslide*
☑ *Wildfires*
☑ *Heat waves*
☑ *Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)*
☑ *Cold wave/frost*
☑ *Pollution incident*
☑ *Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons*
☑ *Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)*
☑ *Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)*

Chronic physical

☑ *Water stress*
☑ *Sea level rise*
☑ *Groundwater depletion*
☑ *Temperature variability*
☑ *Poorly managed sanitation*
☑ *Rationing of municipal water supply*
☑ *Increased severity of extreme weather events*
☑ *Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)*
☑ *Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)*

Policy

☑ *Changes to national legislation*
☑ *Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards*

Market

☑ *Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials*
☑ *Changing customer behavior*

Reputation

☑ *Impact on human health*
☑ *Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback*
☑ *Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)*

Technology

☑ *Data access/availability or monitoring systems*

Liability

☑ *Non-compliance with regulations*

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ *Customers*

☑ *Employees*

☑ *Investors*

☑ *Suppliers*

☑ *Regulators*

☑ *Local communities*

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We use the WRI Aqueduct tool and WWF Water Risk Filter to identify regions of water stress both current and in the short, medium and long-term under three different scenarios. This work is reviewed annually. We are starting to view water-stress as a business continuity risk. Our approach to water data is changing, and we will work to improve our visibility of water use, ahead of complying with CSRD and other upcoming regulations where water is likely to be a key focus.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Yes, physical environmental risks resulting from climate change pose a risk and have been shown to impact opportunities relating to the green transition. For example, business continuity can be severely impacted at some sites where the intensity and frequency of storms is increasing, or at risk of closure due to water stress and issues arising with sanitation on-site. Periods of extreme heat can adversely impact (and pause) work where workers are unable to continue in such heat. [Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations*

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ *Direct operations*

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ *Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water*

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Using the WRI aqueduct filter and geotagged site-level data, we are able to determine which of our sites are in water-stressed locations, impacting business continuity, and impacting local water resources. We also use insights from our insurers, looking specifically at flood-risk data relating to our sites.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ *No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it*

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ *Qualitative*

☑ *Quantitative*

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ *Revenue*

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ *Absolute decrease*

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

250000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ *Time horizon over which the effect occurs*

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We define substantive financial risk in our direct operations and supply chain as a risk that, if occurred, would result in revenue impact to Smiths Group of £250 million or more. We define substantive strategic impact as risks that have a very high likelihood of occurrence, potential impact or velocity rating high enough to be listed within our register of principal risks and uncertainties.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ *Quantitative*

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ *Revenue*

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ *Absolute increase*

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

250000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ *Likelihood of effect occurring*

☑ *Other, please specify :Potential impact*

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Smiths externally disclose any material transition opportunities relating to climate change annually in our TCFD disclosure. In FY24, we identify opportunities and rank them based on likelihood. Those identified as a 'very high' opportunity, in the context of our TCFD disclosure, would have a potential revenue impact of £250 million.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ *Qualitative*

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ *Time horizon over which the effect occurs*

☑ *Likelihood of effect occurring*

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The businesses are responsible for maintaining their risk registers, highlighting any changes in risk profiles, with a set methodology for assessing these risks and all findings are reported back up to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board. Any material changes are reflected in our assessment of principal risks as well.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ *No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants*

(2.5.3) Please explain

As most of used water is discharged into municipal wastewater treatment plants, the potential of a detrimental impact from water pollutants is low. However, in the near-term, we plan on identifying and classifying our potential water pollutants with standards or methodologies.
[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ *Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain*

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ *Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization*

(3.1.3) Please explain

Smiths Group continues to monitor and manage a wide range of opportunities, including several water-related opportunities driven by regulation, physical parameters and other drivers. For example, during FY2024, 25 water reduction projects were progressed. However, we do not consider that such water-related opportunities have the potential to affect a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business at present. The rationale behind this is that none of the opportunities that we identify and assess through our ERM process and have evaluated at the business case stage are yet to have demonstrated the kind of return warranting a high level

of investment via our research and development programme. Smiths continues to explore substantive opportunities, including the impacts of our products that reduce water use for customers, and Smiths will continue to look for more opportunities. Opportunities that have a potential environmental benefit are brought to management to be evaluated against this criteria for investment on a case by case basis. We shall continue to build a culture of innovation at Smiths Group and use our strategy, risk management and stakeholder engagement processes to identify water-related opportunities as we look to increase investment in research and development as a percentage of sales across the business.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ *Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization*

(3.1.3) Please explain

We are yet to identify any substantial plastic-related risks upon the organisation.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ *Risk1*

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ *Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)*

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ *Direct operations*

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ *France*

☑ *India*

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Disruption to transportation and distribution networks required to get products to market. Potential risk around ports / shipping routes being affected by climate change in the future, which could mean operations might temporarily be moved elsewhere. Supply chain disruption is a particular concern for the divisions, especially Smiths Detection who are forced into moving freight by air when disruption occurs, which is costly. Divisions have already experienced supply chain disruption, including delays at shipping ports and disruption to domestic road transport. Divisions are putting measures in place to reduce this risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ *Other, please specify :Loss of revenue from disruption and delays getting products to market and higher operational expenditure if operations need to be temporarily moved*

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ *Long-term*

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ *About as likely as not*

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ *Low*

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The transition and climate risks relating to our business have been modelled through our TCFD disclosure. Based on the scenarios used in our analysis, this risk in the long term (50 years) has the potential to have a significant, overall impact on the company financially. Flooding could lead to temporary site closures or prevent workers from accessing the site. This could impact production capacity and potentially revenue.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ *Improve monitoring of direct operations*

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of monitoring direct operations is negligible and absorbed into BAU costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are aware of potential flooding risks relating to sites in France and India. This was highlighted through insurer data. We are in the process of improving our monitoring of these sites.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ *Risk2*

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ *Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon*

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ *Upstream value chain*

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ *United Arab Emirates*

☑ *United States of America*

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk of increased damage to key assets within the supply chain from extreme events such as coastal flooding and associated storm damage. Most of the divisions' suppliers have multiple facilities in multiple locations and as such, the supply chain is relatively nimble and able to adapt in the face of disruption. However, dual-sourcing is not always possible, as best-in-class manufacturers are required and there is residual risk around such products and materials.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ *Disruption in production capacity*

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ *Medium-term*

☑ *Long-term*

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ *Very likely*

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ *Low*

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The transition and climate risks relating to our business have been modelled through our TCFD disclosure. Based on the scenarios used in our analysis, this risk in the long term (50 years) has the potential to have a significant, overall impact on the company financially. Supply chain disruption could impact our capacity to manufacture goods and this has the potential to reduce revenue.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ *Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing*

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

It's not possible at present to quantify the cost of our continued shift to localised sourcing, to reduce supply chain disruption and associated costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The divisions take action as appropriate to localise their supply chains to mitigate risk and potential disruption caused by extreme weather. There is a defined strategy around supply chain localisation, which is articulated in our annual TCFD disclosures.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ *Risk3*

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ *Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon*

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ *Direct operations*

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ *United States of America*

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk of extreme weather destroying or damaging assets and causing disruption. Increased costs from additional repair costs, increasing insurance costs etc. A number of Divisions have experienced site-specific disruption/damage already due to extreme weather events, including storms and flash flood events. Smiths Group currently has the flexibility to continue operations during extreme weather events, however this may change as weather events become more extreme.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ *Increased direct costs*

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ *Short-term*

☑ *Medium-term*

☑ *Long-term*

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ *Very likely*

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ *Low*

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The transition and climate risks relating to our business have been modelled through our TCFD disclosure. Based on the scenarios used in our analysis, this risk in the long term (50 years) has the potential to have a moderate to significant, overall impact on the company financially. Costs incurred to repair impacted sites would not be material to the business, but impacted sites could face temporary closures and lead to a reduction in production capacity. The potential impacts from extreme storm activity are broad, ranging from flash-flooding, to high winds damaging site roofs and building integrity.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ *Improve monitoring of direct operations*

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of monitoring direct operations is negligible and absorbed into BAU costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In FY24, we did see instances of sites mildly damaged by extreme weather, and an increased frequency of storm activity, particularly in the US. Largely, the greatest financial impact was business interruption as opposed to the cost of rebuilding. Vulnerability to storm activity based on geolocation data was highlighted through insurer data. We are in the process of improving our monitoring of these sites.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ *Risk4*

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ *Wildfires*

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ *Direct operations*

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ *United States of America*

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk of extreme weather destroying or damaging assets and causing disruption. Increased costs from additional repair costs, increasing insurance costs etc. Wildfires are currently being dealt with in California but generally unlikely to be a material risk

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ *Disruption in production capacity*

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ *Medium-term*

☑ *Long-term*

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ *Very likely*

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ *Low*

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The transition and climate risks relating to our business have been modelled through our TCFD disclosure. Based on the scenarios used in our analysis, this risk in the long term (50 years) has the potential to have a moderate to significant, overall impact on the company financially. Costs incurred to repair sites impacted by wildfires would not be material to the business, but impacted sites could face temporary closures and lead to a reduction in production capacity.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ *Improve monitoring of direct operations*

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of monitoring direct operations is negligible and absorbed into BAU costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are aware that some sites in the US based on their location may be vulnerable to wildfires in the medium to long term. Updated physical scenario analysis highlighted there are regions of Europe also at higher risk of wildfire risk. We are in the process of improving our monitoring of these sites.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ *Revenue*

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

450000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ *1-10%*

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

250000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The business undertakes an annual assessment of its climate-related risks, impacts and opportunities in line with TCFD recommendations, involving the identification and quantification of transition risks as well as physical climate risks. Financial figures relating to physical risks are based on insurer data from current and future looking climate-risk reports, as well as historic instances of sites being impacted my climate change impacts. The financial figures around transition risks are agreed during the annual TCFD workshops.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	No water-related fines, enforcement orders and/or penalties were incurred during FY24.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ *No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years*

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized*

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ *Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization*

(3.6.3) Please explain

Smiths Group continues to monitor and manage a wide range of opportunities, including several water-related opportunities driven by regulation, physical parameters and other drivers. For example, during FY2024, 25 water reduction projects were progressed. However, we do not consider that such water-related opportunities have the potential to affect a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business at present. The rationale behind this is that none of the opportunities that we identify and assess through our ERM process and have evaluated at the business case stage are yet to have demonstrated the kind of return warranting a high level of investment via our research and development programme. Smiths continues to explore substantive opportunities, including the impacts of our products that reduce water use for customers, and Smiths will continue to look for more opportunities. Opportunities that have a potential environmental benefit are brought to management to be evaluated against this criteria for investment on a case by case basis. We shall continue to build a culture of innovation at Smiths Group and use

our strategy, risk management and stakeholder engagement processes to identify water-related opportunities as we look to increase investment in research and development as a percentage of sales across the business.
[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ *Opp1*

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services
☑ *Increased sales of existing products and services*

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:
☑ *Direct operations*

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply
☑ *China*
☑ *India*
☑ *France*
☑ *Germany*
☑ *United States of America*

☑ *United Arab Emirates*

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased revenue from Smiths efficiency products and services, particularly methane detection and remediation. Increased investment for new technologies e.g., carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) and hydrogen.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ *Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services*

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ *Medium-term*

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ *Likely (66–100%)*

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ *High*

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our FY24 TCFD scenario analysis was conducted using RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios under two defined timelines of medium term (2040) and long term (2080). Under RCP4.5, this is deemed a moderate opportunity in the medium-term (2040) and a very high opportunity under RCP8.5 in the medium term (2040). We expect the acceleration of decarbonisation, clean energy and energy efficiency activities to have a positive impact on Smiths Group revenue and profits. We are unable to provide further specifics on financial position, financial performance and cash flows as this is commercially sensitive information.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

100000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The assessment of transition (and environmental) opportunities and related financial effect figures is conducted with our Group Head of Strategy who assesses future demand for existing and upcoming product and services offerings. The financial effect figures were determined in alignment with our TCFD assessment key, and across the range of scenarios used, we expect this area to generate between £100m-£250m in the coming years, as we disclosed in our FY24 AR TCFD disclosure.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

It is not possible to quantify the cost to realise the opportunity, as this opportunity is central to BAU and already a key offering of the majority of our products and services.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have not estimated the cost to realize the opportunity, as it is integrated into business as usual activities and we do not expect additional costs to be associated with realizing this opportunity. We support customers and industries that are leading the way to a sustainable future by developing and implementing green technology solutions targeting climate risk, energy transition and next generation, efficient infrastructure. Our unique engineering capabilities and technologies position us strongly to support customers on this vital journey and we are targeting new product development opportunities in growth markets where our technology and capabilities offer differentiated value through improved sustainability performance. John Crane provides an extensive portfolio of proven, API (American Petroleum Institute) compliant technology solutions that can be applied to reduce leaks across much of the oil and gas value stream, from upstream boosting to

midstream processing, LNG< and downstream refineries and petrochemical facilities. In addition, John Crane is engaged in over 20 CCUS projects worldwide and is developing new solutions toward improving the reliability, cost and efficiency of transporting carbon dioxide. At the present time, nearly 80% of all carbon dioxide injected underground uses John Crane sealing technologies.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ *Opp2*

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ *Stronger competitive advantage*

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ *Downstream value chain*

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ *China*

☑ *India*

☑ *France*

☑ *Germany*

☑ *United Arab Emirates*

☑ *United States of America*

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased revenue from development of emerging low-carbon emission technologies.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ *Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services*

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ *Medium-term*

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ *Likely (66–100%)*

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ *High*

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our FY24 TCFD scenario analysis was conducted using RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios under two defined timelines of medium term (2040) and long term (2080). Under RCP4.5, this is deemed a moderate opportunity in the medium-term (2040) and a very high opportunity under RCP8.5 in the medium term (2040). We expect the acceleration of decarbonisation, clean energy and energy efficiency activities to have a positive impact on Smiths Group revenue and profits. We are unable to provide further specifics on financial position, financial performance and cash flows as this is commercially sensitive information.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

It is not possible to quantify the cost to realise the opportunity, as this opportunity is central to BAU and already a key offering of the majority of our products and services.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have not estimated the cost to realize the opportunity, as it is integrated into business as usual activities and we do not expect additional costs to be associated with realizing this opportunity. Green electrification creates significant growth opportunities for Flex-Tek. Tutco SureHeat electric heating element technology can be applied across a wide range of consumer and industrial markets to replace fossil fuel heating. This helps open the door to exciting new opportunities to decarbonise large-scale industrial processes, including so-called hard-to-abate sectors such as steel production. In addition, Flex-Tek is innovating to support renewable power using technology developed for aviation testing to enable the storage of energy as heat until it is needed for use.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ *Opp3*

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ *Expansion into new markets*

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ *Downstream value chain*

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ *China*

☑ *United States of America*

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased revenue from growth in demand for satellite technology for environmental monitoring and tracking

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ *Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services*

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ *Long-term*

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ *Very likely (90–100%)*

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ *High*

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our FY24 TCFD scenario analysis was conducted using RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios under two defined timelines of medium term (2040) and long term (2080). Under RCP4.5, this is deemed a high opportunity in the medium-term (2040) and a very high opportunity under RCP8.5 in the medium term (2040). We expect the

acceleration of decarbonisation, clean energy and energy efficiency activities to have a positive impact on Smiths Group revenue and profits. We are unable to provide further specifics on financial position, financial performance and cash flows as this is commercially sensitive information.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

It is not possible to quantify the cost to realise the opportunity, as this opportunity is central to BAU and already a key offering of the majority of our products and services.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have not estimated the cost to realize the opportunity, as it is integrated into business as usual activities and we do not expect additional costs to be associated with realizing this opportunity. Smiths Interconnect's optical transceivers support high data rates and are enabling the rapid growth in next generation satellites connecting our world. These support high-throughput communication services in major population areas and also connect communities in remote areas of the world, bringing access to the broadband enabled services that many of us take for granted. These satellites will also be used to observe and monitor GHG emissions, climate and the health of natural systems, advancing scientific methods to predict climate change and prevent associated natural disasters.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ *Opp4*

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ *Increased sales of existing products and services*

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ *Direct operations*

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ *France*

☑ *India*

☑ *United States of America*

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased revenue from development of new products for aviation/aerospace, such as energy efficiency detection products and solutions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ *Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services*

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ *Long-term*

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ *More likely than not (50–100%)*

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ *High*

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our FY24 TCFD scenario analysis was conducted using RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios under two defined timelines of medium term (2040) and long term (2080). Under RCP4.5, this is deemed a moderate opportunity in the long-term (2080) and a very high opportunity under RCP8.5 in the long term (2080). We expect the acceleration of decarbonisation, clean energy and energy efficiency activities to have a positive impact on Smiths Group revenue and profits. We are unable to provide further specifics on financial position, financial performance and cash flows as this is commercially sensitive information.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This is commercially sensitive information and we're unable to disclose any related financial figures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have not estimated the cost to realize the opportunity, as it is integrated into business as usual activities and we do not expect additional costs to be associated with realizing this opportunity. Smiths Detection is focused on supporting customers to extend the lifespans of their installed base through repairs, refurbishment and mid-life upgrades; and improving design, modes of operation and implementing digital solutions to drive step changes in energy efficiency in the current and next generation of equipment. Looking further ahead, the application and integration of new technologies will enhance threat detection ability, making security processes faster and more effective, thus saving resources of all kinds, while enabling operators to respond to the evolving threat environment and continue to keep us safe. Smiths Detection's HI-SCAN 6040 CTiX cabin baggage scanner has the lowest energy use compared to similar products on the market. It also meets the ECAC EDS

CB C3 checkpoint security standard which enables passengers, when jurisdictions permit, to leave liquids in their bags, helping reduce the need for single use plastic bags and other small plastic containers.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ *Revenue*

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ *Less than 1%*

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This is commercially sensitive information and we're unable to disclose any related financial figures.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ *More frequently than quarterly*

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ *Executive directors or equivalent*

☑ *Independent non-executive directors or equivalent*

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ *Yes, and it is publicly available*

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Smiths Group have a Board Diversity Policy. It outlines its support for the principles and recommendations of the FTSE Women Leaders Review and Parker reports on gender and ethnic diversity and maintains a diverse Board and management teams across the global business. The policy outlines targets and KPIs relating to the Board's diversity. For further detail, please refer to the policy itself.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ *Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)*
☑ *Board-level committee*

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ *No*

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ *Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually*

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ *Overseeing the setting of corporate targets*

☑ *Monitoring progress towards corporate targets*

☑ *Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities*

☑ *Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives*

☑ *Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures*

☑ *Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments*

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Strong governance is essential to embedding responsible business practices across the Group. Our Board of Directors and Executive Committee oversees our approach to responsible business, including our Code of Business Ethics (the 'Code') which outlines the standards that we must all attain and covers a range of different areas of activity including respect for the environment. The Code is a governing document to which other policies must adhere, including our Environmental Sustainability Policy. Responsible business issues, including those relating to the environment and climate change, are a scheduled agenda item as important matters arise. With regards to governance mechanisms, the Board sets our corresponding strategic and financial objectives, establishes high ethical standards and robust risk management frameworks, and monitors succession planning. The Audit Committee monitors how we implement and comply with the Code. It reports to the Board on the effectiveness of our internal controls and processes to identify, evaluate and manage significant business risks, including climate related risks, including potential violations of the Code. In addition, Smiths Science, Sustainability, and Excellence (SSE) Committee is part of our Board of Directors. The SSE monitors progress against Smiths sustainability metrics, including GHG emissions, renewable electricity, energy efficiency, water use and waste disposal. The Committee also monitored progress towards setting Science Based Targets to achieve Net Zero through the SBTi. In addition, they oversee product R&D and commercialisation strategies. The Chief Sustainability Officer is responsible for establishing and delivering Smiths corporate sustainability strategy, including target setting, ESG risks, including climate risk, and informing R&D priorities. The CSO attends every SSE meeting and briefs the Committee on progress toward targets, sustainable product development, and sustainability strategy.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ *Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)*

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ *No*

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ *Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually*

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ *Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments*

☑ *Overseeing the setting of corporate targets*

☑ *Monitoring progress towards corporate targets*

☑ *Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives*

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Strong governance is essential to embedding responsible business practices across the Group. Our Board of directors oversees our approach to responsible business, including our Code of Business Ethics (the 'Code') which outlines the standards that we must all attain and covers a range of different areas of activity including respect for the environment. The Code is a governing document to which other policies must adhere, including our Environmental Sustainability Policy approved and signed by the CEO. Responsible business issues, including those relating to the environment and water, are a scheduled agenda item as important matters arise. With regards to governance mechanisms, the Board sets our corresponding strategic and financial objectives, establishes high ethical standards and robust risk management frameworks, and monitors succession planning. The Audit Committee monitors how we implement and comply with the Code. It reports to the Board on the effectiveness of our internal controls and processes to identify, evaluate and manage significant business risks, including potential violations of the Code.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ *Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)*

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ *Individual role descriptions*

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ *Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually*

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ *Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments*

☑ *Overseeing the setting of corporate targets*

☑ *Monitoring progress towards corporate targets*

☑ *Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives*

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ *Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group*

☑ *Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues*

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ *Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group*

☑ *Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues*

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ *Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)*

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ *Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments*

☑ *Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments*

☑ *Setting corporate environmental targets*

Strategy and financial planning

☑ *Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues*

☑ *Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)*

Other

☑ *Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance*

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ *Reports to the board directly*

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ *More frequently than quarterly*

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In FY24, the Chief Sustainability Officer would frequently present to the Board on climate-change related topics, providing status updates against our targets. Her direct reporting line is the CEO.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ *Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)*

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ *Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments*

☑ *Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets*

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ *Reports to the board directly*

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ *Annually*

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In FY24, the Chief Sustainability Officer would annually present to the Board on water-related topics, providing status updates against our targets. Her direct reporting line is the CEO. Responsibility for water-related issues has been assigned to the CSO, Executive Committee, and the SSE because by developing a shared approach to HSE across the Group, we manage our water risks more effectively and provide better protection for our employees, our communities, the environment and shareholder value. It also allows our divisions to tailor these programs to reflect their specific business needs and local regulations. The CSO reports to the board of directors on identified water issues. Specific responsibilities of the CSO with regard to assessment and management of water-related issues predominantly constitute matters relating to strategic direction and performance monitoring and forecasting include effective administration and implementation of the Environmental Sustainability Policy.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ *Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)*

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ *Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments*

☑ *Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets*

☑ *Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments*

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ *Reports to the board directly*

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ *Annually*

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In FY24, the Chief Sustainability Officer would annually present to the Board on a range of environmental topics, including circularity, resource use and biodiversity. Her direct reporting line was the CEO. Strategic direction, support and performance monitoring is undertaken by the Science, Sustainability & Excellence (SSE) committee, which have representation from all Smiths Divisions. In alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, we are committed to protecting natural biodiversity. As we value the diversity of our global team, so we value the biodiversity of the planet.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	*% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue*	*Please explain*
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*	*100*	*In FY24, our Scope 1 & 2 emissions absolute reduction target was linked to LTIP renumeration.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ *No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years*	*`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 100]*	*Smiths does not provide incentives for water-related issues.*

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ *Board/Executive board*

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ *Bonus - % of salary*

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ *Progress towards environmental targets*

Resource use and efficiency

☑ *Energy efficiency improvement*

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ *Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)*

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The long-term incentive plan (LTIP) is awarded on a three-year performance period for meeting the performance conditions, which include ESG targets in addition to financial targets. Each performance condition has a threshold below which no shares vest and a maximum performance target at or above which the award vests in full. For performance between 'threshold' and 'maximum', awards vest on a straight-line sliding scale. The performance conditions are assessed separately; so performance on one condition does not affect the vesting of the other elements of the award. For FY2022 to FY2024 the LTIP includes a performance target of a 5-10% reduction in scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions normalized to revenue. In FY2024, the LTIP includes an absolute GHG reduction target to reflect the acceleration in GHG reductions to meet our anticipated science-based target.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive linked to energy efficiency supports GHG reductions that are directly related to our climate commitment of achieving Net Zero scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ *Yes*

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ *Climate change*

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ *Direct operations*

☑ *Upstream value chain*

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our environmental policy covers our direct operations and our suppliers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ *Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards*

Climate-specific commitments

☑ *Commitment to net-zero emissions*

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ *Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement*

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ *Publicly available*

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

environmental-sustainability-policy-jul-24 (2).pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ *Water*

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ *Direct operations*

☑ *Upstream value chain*

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our water policy covers our direct operations and our suppliers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

☑ *Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes*

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ *Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation*

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ *Publicly available*

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

water-policy (2).pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ *Race to Zero Campaign*

☑ *Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)*

☑ *Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)*

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

In 2023, our SBTi targets were validated, which can be viewed on the SBTi website. Smiths signed on to the 1.5° C Business Ambition under the UN Race to Zero, covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. Smiths became a TCFD discloser in June 2021. Over the past years we have demonstrated our continued commitment to aligning with the recommendations of the TCFD through expanding and updating our assessment of climate related risks and opportunities. This ongoing systematic assessment has allowed us to identify the potential risks and opportunities that climate change presents to our business, enabling us to better prepare for an uncertain future and ensure that our business strategy is resilient to future changes. Smiths will undertake a thorough TCFD update in FY25.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ *Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers*

☑ *Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation*

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals*

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ *Paris Agreement*

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

smiths-sustainability-report-2024 (1).pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ *Mandatory government register*

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU: 30523216596-22

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

In FY24, our Government Relations team who engage with policy makers and/or trade associations report directly into our Chief Sustainability Officer who oversees their engagement and ensures positive environmental outcomes are always prioritised. The Government Relations teams work to represent the businesses, all of which are committed to SBTi and net zero targets.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Climate Change - new rules to prevent methane leakage in the energy sector.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ *Climate change*

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ *Emissions – methane*

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ *Regional*

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ *Italy*
☑ *France*
☑ *Austria*
☑ *Belgium*
☑ *Poland*
☑ *Sweden*
☑ *Portugal*
☑ *Luxembourg*
☑ *Netherlands*
☑ *Switzerland*

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ *Neutral*

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ *Ad-hoc meetings*

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

20000

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The John Crane division has a product and services offering which reduces methane leakage in the energy sector, ultimately reducing emissions for our clients. We engaged with policy makers in this case to inform them of our work in this space and offer support to their technical teams. Our presentation was well received.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ *Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned*

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ *Paris Agreement*
[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ *Indirect engagement via a trade association*

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global
☑ *Other global trade association, please specify :Orgalim*

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ *Climate change*

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ *Consistent*

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ *No, we did not attempt to influence their position*

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We joined Orgalim in September 2023 as we were aligned with their policy and business development objectives. Since then, we haven't encountered any contradictory positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

20000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of the funding is purely to pay the annual membership fee to the trade associations which gives us access to technical working groups on specific regulations and policies.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned*

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ *Paris Agreement*
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ *Yes*

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ *In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks*

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ *GRI*
☑ *TCFD*

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ *Climate change*
☑ *Water*

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ *Complete*

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ *Strategy*

☑ *Governance*

☑ *Emission targets*

☑ *Emissions figures*

☑ *Risks & Opportunities*

☑ *Water accounting figures*

☑ *Content of environmental policies*

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

External frameworks and scores - page 7. Full TCFD disclosure available from page 49 in our FY24 Annual Report.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

smiths-sustainability-report-2024 (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Please refer to both our Annual Report and Sustainability Report - couldn't upload both files here.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ *Yes*

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ *Annually*

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ *Yes*

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ *Annually*
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ *IEA SDS*

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ *Qualitative and quantitative*

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ *Acute physical*

☑ *Chronic physical*

☑ *Policy*

☑ *Market*

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ *1.6ºC - 1.9ºC*

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

i. Recognizing the TCFD's recommendation to consider a scenario in which warming is limited to no more than 2 degrees Celsius, Smiths Group selected the International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) to use as the basis for this. This scenario presents a world where significant reallocation of investment away from fossil fuels towards efficiency and renewable energy has occurred, along with sharp emission cuts, increasing the risk of economic dislocation and financial loss associated with transitioning to a low carbon economy. ii. Smiths Group selected two-time horizons to consider – 2030 and 2050, aligned with our TCFD scenario analysis iii. All four divisions of Smiths Group have been considered – John Crane, Smiths Detection, Smiths Flex-Tek, and Smiths Interconnect. All office locations globally for all four divisions were considered; however, physical risks were considered in a very high-level way given the global scale of Smiths' locations. Risks affecting Smiths' supply chain were also considered qualitatively across the scenario, focusing on key suppliers only and risks that have the potential to pose a material risk to Smiths. iv. The results of the scenario were an identification of transitional risks and opportunities. The main transition risks were a result of increased costs associated with the price and availability of resources and compliance with increased reporting requirements, although increased competition also poses a risk. The main transition opportunities were new and emerging markets that present us with significant opportunities for growth, particularly with increased demand for energy efficient products and services. v. Identifying these risks and opportunities early gives Smiths Group the chance influence business objectives and strategy to put additional mitigation in place where necessary to manage the risks or position themselves to take advantage of the opportunities as soon as possible.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

At the point of conducting our scenario analysis, led by external consultants, these scenarios were deemed most appropriate for our business and best-in-class in relation to TCFD and climate disclosures.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ *WRI Aqueduct*

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ *Quantitative*

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ *Acute physical*

☑ *Chronic physical*

☑ *Policy*

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ *2030*

☑ *2050*

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ *Changes to the state of nature*

☑ *Changes in ecosystem services provision*

☑ *Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)*

☑ *Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)*

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Geolocation site-level data has been used to identify sites where water-stress is likely to occur in the short, medium and long-term based on three different scenarios. A constraint would be the high-level WRI data sets, and the fact that site-use and water consumption has not been accounted for in the analysis. In FY25, we'll look to use the WWF Water Risk Filter and ideally get sites to provide consumption data to make the analysis more accurate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

At the point of conducting our scenario analysis, led by external consultants, these scenarios were deemed most appropriate for our business and best-in-class in relation to TCFD and climate disclosures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ *RCP 4.5*

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ *No SSP used*

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ *Qualitative and quantitative*

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ *Policy*

☑ *Market*

☑ *Reputation*

☑ *Technology*

☑ *Acute physical*

☑ *Chronic physical*

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ *4.0°C and above*

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ *2040*

☑ *2080*

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ *Consumer sentiment*

☑ *Consumer attention to impact*

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ *Level of action (from local to global)*

☑ *Global targets*

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

i. To consider the physical risks of climate change on Smiths operations, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 was used. This presents the results of global climate models that show the response of the Earth's climate to changes in atmospheric GHG concentrations as represents a reasonable worst-case scenario where emissions continue to increase to the end of the century. ii. Smiths Group selected two-time horizons to consider – 2040s (medium term) and 2080s (long term), aligned with our TCFD scenario analysis. iii. All four divisions of Smiths Group have been considered – John Crane, Smiths Detection, Smiths Flex-Tek, and Smiths Interconnect. All office locations globally for all four divisions were considered; however, physical risks were considered in a very high-level way given the global scale of Smiths' locations. Risks affecting Smiths' supply chain were also considered qualitatively across the scenario, focusing on key suppliers only and risks that have the potential to pose a material risk to Smiths. iv. The results of the scenario were an identification of physical risks and opportunities. The main physical risks identified relate to the potential effect that projected increases in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events could have on our assets and supply chain. These risks become more severe under the high emissions RCP8.5 scenario. The key physical opportunities identified are related to the need to develop innovative solutions to our customers climate-related challenges. v. The scenario analysis highlighted some areas of the business where risks and opportunities are present. Identifying these early gives Smiths Group the chance influence business objectives and strategy to put additional mitigation in place where necessary to manage the risks or position themselves to take advantage of the opportunities as soon as possible.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

At the point of conducting our scenario analysis, led by external consultants, these scenarios were deemed most appropriate for our business and best-in-class in relation to TCFD and climate disclosures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ *RCP 8.5*

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ *No SSP used*

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ *Qualitative and quantitative*

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ *Policy*

☑ *Market*

☑ *Reputation*

☑ *Technology*

☑ *Chronic physical*

☑ *Acute physical*

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ *4.0ºC and above*

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ *2040*

☑ *2080*

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ *Consumer sentiment*

☑ *Consumer attention to impact*

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ *Level of action (from local to global)*

☑ *Global targets*

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

i. To consider the physical risks of climate change on Smiths operations, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 was used. This presents the results of global climate models that show the response of the Earth's climate to changes in atmospheric GHG concentrations as represents a reasonable worst-case scenario where emissions continue to increase to the end of the century. ii. Smiths Group selected two-time horizons to consider – 2040s (medium term) and 2080s (long term), aligned with our TCFD scenario analysis. iii. All four divisions of Smiths Group have been

considered – John Crane, Smiths Detection, Smiths Flex-Tek, and Smiths Interconnect. All office locations globally for all four divisions were considered; however, physical risks were considered in a very high-level way given the global scale of Smiths' locations. Risks affecting Smiths' supply chain were also considered qualitatively across the scenario, focusing on key suppliers only and risks that have the potential to pose a material risk to Smiths. iv. The results of the scenario were an identification of physical risks and opportunities. The main physical risks identified relate to the potential effect that projected increases in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events could have on our assets and supply chain. These risks become more severe under the high emissions RCP 8.5 scenario. The key physical opportunities identified are related to the need to develop innovative solutions to our customers climate-related challenges.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

At the point of conducting our scenario analysis, led by external consultants, these scenarios were deemed most appropriate for our business and best-in-class in relation to TCFD and climate disclosures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ *IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)*

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ *Qualitative and quantitative*

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ *Policy*

☑ *Market*

☑ *Chronic physical*

☑ *Reputation*
☑ *Technology*
☑ *Acute physical*

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ *Unknown*

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ *2030*
☑ *2050*

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ *Consumer sentiment*
☑ *Consumer attention to impact*

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ *Level of action (from local to global)*
☑ *Global targets*

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

i. Recognizing the TCFD's recommendation to consider a scenario in which warming is limited to no more than 2 degrees Celsius, Smiths Group selected the International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) to use as the basis for this. This scenario presents a world where

significant reallocation of investment away from fossil fuels towards efficiency and renewable energy has occurred, along with sharp emission cuts, increasing the risk of economic dislocation and financial loss associated with transitioning to a low carbon economy. ii. Smiths Group selected two-time horizons to consider – 2030 and 2050, aligned with our TCFD scenario analysis. iii. All four divisions of Smiths Group have been considered – John Crane, Smiths Detection, Smiths Flex-Tek, and Smiths Interconnect. All office locations globally for all four divisions were considered; however, physical risks were considered in a very high-level way given the global scale of Smiths' locations. Risks affecting Smiths' supply chain were also considered qualitatively across the scenario, focusing on key suppliers only and risks that have the potential to pose a material risk to Smiths. iv. The results of the scenario were an identification of transitional risks and opportunities. The main transition risks were a result of increased costs associated with the price and availability of resources and compliance with increased reporting requirements, although increased competition also poses a risk. The main transition opportunities were new and emerging markets that present us with significant opportunities for growth, particularly with increased demand for energy efficient products and services. v. Identifying these risks and opportunities early gives Smiths Group the chance influence business objectives and strategy to put additional mitigation in place where necessary to manage the risks or position themselves to take advantage of the opportunities as soon as possible.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

At the point of conducting our scenario analysis, led by external consultants, these scenarios were deemed most appropriate for our business and best-in-class in relation to TCFD and climate disclosures.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ *WWF Water Risk Filter*

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ *Qualitative*

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ *Acute physical*

☑ *Chronic physical*

☑ *Policy*

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ *2030*

☑ *2050*

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ *Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)*

☑ *Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)*

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Geolocation site-level data has been used to identify sites where water-stress is likely to occur in the short, medium and long-term based on three different scenarios. A constraint would be that the WWF Water Risk Filter provides very high-level analysis and wouldn't be entirely reliable for site-level water-risks. However, we also overlay climate risk data form our insurers, insights from our business continuity plans and insights from other tools e.g. WRI Aqueduct to ensure we have the best coverage possible for potential water risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

At the point of conducting our scenario analysis, led by external consultants, these scenarios were deemed most appropriate for our business and best-in-class in relation to TCFD and climate disclosures.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ *Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management*

☑ *Strategy and financial planning*

☑ *Target setting and transition planning*

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The results of the scenarios were an identification of transitional and physical risks and opportunities. The main transition risks were a result of increased costs associated with the price and availability of resources and compliance with increased reporting requirements, although increased competition also poses a risk. The main transition opportunities were new and emerging markets that present us with significant opportunities for growth, particularly with increased demand for energy efficient products and services. The main physical risks identified relate to the potential effect that projected increases in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events could have on our assets and supply chain. These risks become more severe under the high emissions RCP8.5 scenario. The key physical opportunities identified are related to the need to develop innovative solutions to our customers climate-related challenges. The scenario analysis highlighted some areas of the business where risks and opportunities are present. Identifying these risks and opportunities early gives Smiths Group the chance influence business objectives and strategy to put additional mitigation in place where necessary to manage the risks or position themselves to take advantage of the opportunities as soon as possible.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ *Target setting and transition planning*

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Risks identified: Potential risk associated with water scarcity at Smiths' sites located in areas at risk of drought. However, water scarcity is not viewed to be a major issue across all the divisions as 75% of water use across the global operations is for hygiene and office use rather than for use in manufacturing processes.
Opportunity identified: Opportunities to develop sealing technology for the transportation of water or technologies for water filtration in countries where water scarcity is a problem.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world*

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ *No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years*

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

At this time, Smiths has not explicitly committed to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion due to the current technological feasibility, however will reassess as technology advances and becomes more readily available. Additionally, John Crane products and technologies enable emission reductions in the oil and gas sector, playing an important role in the energy transition.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ *We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years*

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies include the following for reductions initiatives for Scope 1 and 2: renewable energy options will become increasingly cost-effective over time; renewable electricity and EACs will be available in the necessary quantities; electric vehicles and associated infrastructure suiting our fleet needs will be available; zero-carbon fuels will be available to power the remaining portion of our operations not amenable to electrification; carbon removal solutions will be available to neutralise remaining emissions, if any. Key assumptions and dependencies for reducing Scope 3 emissions rely on external factors progressing as expected, including supplier action on emissions and emissions reporting; energy efficiency across all sectors; decarbonization of electricity grids; electrification and decarbonization of transportation and distribution; adoption of low-carbon heating options; and continued governmental commitments and actions to support cost-effective energy transition.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In FY24, we saw a 10.7% reduction in our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to the previous year. We continue to role out solar energy across our sites where viable, and as of FY24 our renewable energy percentage is now at 73%. We also saw a 15% reduction in our Scope 3 emissions data, from 1,380,000 tCO2e in FY23 to 1,170,000 in FY24. We continue to identify opportunities for emissions reductions across our operations and our product/service offering.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ *No other environmental issue considered*

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ *Yes, both strategy and financial planning*

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ *Products and services*

☑ *Upstream/downstream value chain*

☑ *Investment in R&D*

☑ *Operations*

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ *Risks*

☑ *Opportunities*

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ *Climate change*

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Physical climate risks have been identified through our TCFD scenario analysis, looking at risks up to 2050 and 2080. We use data from our insurers and HSE teams to identify and continuously monitor physical climate risks. The risks deemed most material have been disclosed in our annual TCFD disclosure within the annual report. We are closely monitoring water stressed sites and projections from WRI Aqueduct on future water-stressed sites by 2050 and 2080, paying close attention to our footprint in the Middle East and Africa, as well as South Asia and Latin America. Our TCFD scenarios are updated annually, with input from all divisional leadership teams and our Group Head of Strategy who determine the opportunities deemed most material for the business in terms of the climate transition. The materiality of the opportunities is determined by potential revenue, looking ahead to 2050 and 2080. Smiths continuously monitor market developments and look to bring new products to market based on evolving customer requirements. The business is in close contact with clients throughout the year in order to identify emerging trends and needs, allowing us to identify gaps in the market and subsequently gauge whether we can fulfil this need.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ *Risks*

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ *Climate change*

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our ERM framework ensures that risks within our value and supply chains are appropriately considered and integrated into our business strategy aligned with TCFD. Potential risks to our supply and value chains include disruptions related to climate change-linked phenomena (e.g., extreme weather events) and materials and/or product lines that do not adequately address climate change-related events. The EER and climate risk analyses have raised the profile of environmental issues for

the Divisions, resulting in the integration of potential climate-related risks into our business strategy in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. These risks are reviewed annually with the Divisions and senior stakeholders at Group, with the most material risks disclosed in TCFD. Since 2021, one of the most substantive strategic decisions made to date was to align with TCFD and conduct annual climate change scenario analyses across all four of our divisions including our supply chain to identify risks and prioritize actions to mitigate those risks. To date, we are leveraging data relating to physical-climate risk to identify future potential risks to business continuity and communicate these internally as appropriate. In preparation for CSRD, Smiths have conducted a double materiality assessment (DMA) which also looks at our value chain. Potential impacts, risks and dependencies within our value chain, as well as climate change risks to our suppliers and supply chain resilience are being looked at to determine the materiality of the ESRS topics to the business. The findings will inform our strategy going forward.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ *Opportunities*

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ *Climate change*

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Smiths Group has identified certain opportunities related to climate change and continues to refine its future products with our Product Stewardship program and evaluate current products to further enhance environmental emissions reduction performance. The EER and climate risk analysis have raised the profile of environmental issues for the Divisions in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. One of the most substantive strategic decisions made to date was to implement a Product Stewardship pilot project in our Smiths Detection group, influenced by climate-related risks and potential opportunities. Projects moving forward will adhere to sustainable design principles that consider raw material sourcing, supply chain, manufacture, waste, transportation, use by the customer, service and disposal. These are known as the Smiths Excellence System's 'LEAN' principles, which underpin all design processes. We view ourselves as enablers for our clients' decabonisation. In our TCFD scenario analysis we identified transition opportunities including demand for energy efficient detection products (Smiths Detection) and increased demand for efficiency and emission reduction products (John Crane). These are potentially significant opportunities for the business, and we continue to invest into new technologies including carbon capture (CCUS) which we have also seen increased demand for. Our roadmap to Net Zero is published on our website. It shows the path we will take from the present day to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions from operations by 2040 and, further, our ambition to achieve Net Zero Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2050. Finally, we are working across divisions to develop a program to evaluate the sustainability of our current products.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ *Opportunities*

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ *Climate change*

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Reducing Smiths Group's environmental impact is integral to our six-point business strategy. We maintain several processes for collecting information regarding environmental metrics associated with our operations, which are as follows: (1) Performance Analysis: Environmental KPIs (including energy and emissions) are reported to the Group HSE Technical Committee on a monthly basis, followed by the Executive Committee and Board at every meeting at least six times per year, along with actions to improve performance. Our global HSE management software is designed to give us reliable and timely data, with real-time error checking. For example, we use this software to monitor and analyse site-by-site energy and emissions performance in order to set corresponding targets that underpin our strategy. (2) HSE Audit Programme: We periodically assess our compliance, including using external auditors to audit our operations' legal HSE compliance and prepare corrective action plans. The Group HSE Technical Committee reviews the audits' overall results and any potential Group-wide risks identified. (3) Environmental Management Systems: Sites with ISO14001 management systems have additional procedures for evaluating compliance. The ISO standard also provides a framework for risk reduction, continuous improvement, and management review. The most important component of the short-term strategy that has been influenced by climate change involves changes to operational practices across our facilities brought about by the introduction of the Environmental Sustainability Policy. This policy was created in order to meet growing compliance obligations and help deliver operational efficiencies via energy and water conservation and waste reduction. Another project completed to support the climate change driven aspects of the strategy has been the implementation of an energy savings program at our Smiths Medical facility in Southington, principally involving changes to air compressor control systems. The aspect of climate change that influenced the business decision is operational efficiency, as the decision was taken following submission of a robust energy savings business case. We are currently exploring the use of PPA's to maximise emissions reductions across our operational footprint.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ *Revenues*

☑ *Direct costs*

☑ *Capital expenditures*

☑ *Access to capital*

☑ *Assets*

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ *Risks*

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ *Climate change*

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our ERM framework ensures that risks within our value and supply chains (e.g., disruptions related to climate change-linked phenomena such as extreme weather events) are appropriately considered and integrated into our financial planning and business strategy aligned with TCFD. For example, we identified that extreme heat was posing a risk to our workforce in certain sites. This risk was deemed material enough to disclose in our TCFD disclosures within the Annual Report. To address this risk, we have installed additional air conditioning units across these sites impacted by extreme heat and the financial outlay of this is now being factored into financial planning.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ *Revenues*

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ *Opportunities*

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ *Climate change*

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Smiths Group has identified certain opportunities related to climate change and continues to generate revenues from our Green business and refine its current products in the short-term time horizon to further enhance environmental emissions reduction performance in the short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. For example, one of the opportunities identified in our TCFD analysis was growth in energy efficiency products market, resulting in increased revenues. John Crane offer a variety of examples. New opportunities have been identified through carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) and greenhouse gas emission reduction technologies. These will generate considerable revenue for the business. Interconnect designed a component with dual band millimeter wave antenna and receivers that will assist in preventing disasters attributed to global warming and climate change, and to advance scientific and technological methods that enable more accurate prediction of climate change.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ *No, but we plan to in the next two years*

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	*Comment*
	Select from: ☑ *Yes*	*No comment.*

[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ *Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)*

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Large scale commercial deployment*

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

3.9

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

4.1

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

John Crane is a market leader in hydrogen and CO2 compression sealing, with over 4,000 dry gas seals shipped into hydrogen production and carbon capture applications. John Crane has continued improving our technology to achieve the higher performance requirements necessary for the ever-more demanding specifications for hydrogen and super-critical CO2 compression. R&D in this area will allow us to continue to support clients to decarbonise, increasing the proportion of our products and services offering that is aligned with sustainable activities.

Row 2

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Low to medium temperature heating

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

8

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

7.5

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

7

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Electric heating systems are for heat pump HVAC applications, enabling heat pumps in cold climates, supporting our customers in their climate transitions. This R&D investment is related to our climate opportunity drivers related to low-carbon products and services.

Row 3

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ *Energy storage*

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Basic academic/theoretical research*

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

2

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

3

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Electric heating systems are for enabling heat storage in materials, supporting our customers in their climate transitions. This R&D investment is related to our climate opportunity drivers related to low-carbon products and services.

Row 4

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ *Hydrogen power*

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Basic academic/theoretical research*

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1.5

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

4

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Smiths is developing hoses for hydrogen power applications, supporting our customers in their climate transitions. This R&D investment is related to our climate opportunity drivers related to low-carbon products and services.

Row 5

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ *High temperature heating*

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Pilot demonstration*

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

6

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

10

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Electric heating systems are for green steel production and the hydrogen DRI process, supporting our customers in their climate transitions. This R&D investment is related to our climate opportunity drivers related to low-carbon products and services.

Row 6

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ *Unable to disaggregate by technology area*

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

81

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

75

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

61

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Products across our four divisions enable our customers to reduce emissions across a wide variety of technology areas.

Row 7

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ *Other, please specify :Building efficiency*

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Large scale commercial deployment*

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

3

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

11

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

11

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our products enable improvements in HVAC efficiency, including ducts and building envelop sealing, supporting our customers in their climate transitions. This R&D investment is related to our climate opportunity drivers related to low-carbon products and services.

Row 8

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Low to medium temperature heating

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

2

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

4

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Electric heating systems are for electrification of gas burning appliances, supporting our customers in their climate transitions. This R&D investment is related to our climate opportunity drivers related to low-carbon products and services.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-1.4

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

We had a -1.46% decrease in our overall water consumption, from FY23 to FY24. Spend therefore remains level. We don't anticipate any notable changes in OPEX for water consumption.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	*Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities*	*Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities*
	Select from: ☑ *No, and we do not plan to in the next two years*	*Select from:* ☑ *Not an immediate strategic priority*	*We have other internal mechanisms to influence behaviors and limit environmental externalities, including remuneration linked to environmental KPIs.*

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	*Environmental issues covered*
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*	*Select all that apply* ☑ *Climate change*
Customers	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	*Environmental issues covered*
	☑ *Yes*	☑ *Climate change* ☑ *Water*
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*	*Select all that apply* ☑ *Climate change*
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*	*Select all that apply* ☑ *Climate change*

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ *No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years*

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue*

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ *Procurement spend*

☑ *Strategic status of suppliers*

☑ *Other, please specify :In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change*

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritise which suppliers to engage with based on supplier spend, to ensure we are maximising potential positive impacts where we are spending most significantly. We are in the process of implementing the EcoVadis platform, and this will provide us with the means to engage with a whole range of suppliers beyond the 'top suppliers' based on spend. This will provide us with the tools to identify and influence any environmental issues relating to our suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ *Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts*

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance*

(5.11.5.3) Comment

during our initial assessment of the supplier we ask them about their environment management system to check whether they have processes and procedures in place to cover environmental aspects. In our supplier audits there are also questions regarding environment procedures and processes. We encourage our suppliers to have ISO 14001 certification, we prefer suppliers who have this certification.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ *Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001*

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ *Certification*
☑ *Second-party verification*

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ *76-99%*

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ *76-99%*

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ *76-99%*

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ *76-99%*

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ *Retain and engage*

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ *76-99%*

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ *Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance*

(5.11.6.12) Comment

1. Supplier Audits: When conducting supplier audits, we thoroughly evaluate general conditions, even for suppliers who are already ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 certified. when we do an initial assessment and it's a fail we don't recommend the supplier for, but for all recommended suppliers we ask them to implement corrective

actions for all the findings 2. Quarterly Business Reviews (QBRs): We engage in regular QBRs with strategic suppliers. Sustainability and ESG topics are always on the agenda. Although ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 certification is recommended in our Supplier Quality Manual, it's not mandatory. However, we do insist that suppliers' HSE aspects align with applicable country legislation.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ *Emissions reduction*

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection
☑ *Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers*

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ *Tier 1 suppliers*

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ *76-99%*

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ *76-99%*

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

As part of our SBTi target (which as of mid-2023 was still in the process of being validated) we have a target to engage our top suppliers (by 50% of spend), and ensure they have SBTi targets by 2028. This involves engaging the suppliers via the EcoVadis platform. Where suppliers achieve a score below our minimum thresholds (45/100), we will engage with them proactively to support a score increase. The process is too new to report on any metrics, but we'll disclose them in the following year's CDP submission. This process is supported by our ESG Supplier Due Diligence Policy which is available to view on our website.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ *No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement*

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ *No*

Water

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ *No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement*

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ *Customers*

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ *Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services*

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ *1-25%*

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ *1-25%*

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Smiths Detection, a manufacturer of detection and screening technologies, developed the HI-SCAN 6040 CTiX, which has the lowest energy usage compared to similar products on the market and allowing customers to leave liquids of any size in bags reducing the need for single use plastic bags and the smaller containers. Interconnect designed a component with dual band millimeter wave antenna and receivers that will assist in preventing disasters attributed to global warming and climate change, and to advance scientific and technological methods that enable more accurate prediction of climate change. We educate the consumer of the positive environmental impacts of both of these products, which represent approximately 5% of revenue. We measure success as helping our customers reduce emissions and maintaining a good relationship with our customers

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customers benefit from the reduced emissions during their operations. We do not quantify the customer's emissions reductions.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ *Customers*

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ *Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services*

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ *1-25%*

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with our customers on water-related issues as their needs arise. We work with them on innovative solutions to improve the efficiency of their water usage. For example, our John Crane division, which manufactures flow control and rotating equipment for our customers in the energy production and manufacturing industries, developed dynamic lift seals that dramatically reduce water consumption.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

John Crane division developed dynamic lift seals reducing water consumption for flow control and rotating equipment as customer needs arise. Installing dynamic lift seals was calculated and verified to save an average of one million gallons of water per seal per year. We measure success through satisfactorily meeting our customers' needs and growing our relationships.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ *No, and we do not plan to within the next two years*

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ *Not an immediate strategic priority*

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We are not a member of the CDP Supply Chain programme, so we have not implemented any related initiatives. We are in the process of rolling out our EcoVadis implementation and will subsequently consider implementing any environmental initiatives deemed appropriate and to the benefit of our suppliers.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	*Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach*
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ *Operational control*	*We have used the same consolidation approach as used in our financial accounting.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ *Operational control*	*We have used the same consolidation approach as used in our financial accounting.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ *No*

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply ☑ *Yes, a divestment*	*Investments held in prior Smiths Medical division. Full exit planned in FY25.*	*Full exit planned in FY25.*

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ *No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold*

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The investments the business acquired are only held temporarily after the sale of the Smiths Medical division. By FY25, Smiths Group will no longer hold these investments. They also fall within the 5% immateriality threshold.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ *No*

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)*

☑ *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance*

☑ *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard*

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	*Scope 2, market-based*	*Comment*
	Select from: ☑ *We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure*	*Select from:* ☑ *We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure*	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20378

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PRISM data from invoicing/meters + fleet data + stationary combustion emission factors

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48089.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PRISM data + small sites + region based emission factors

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31865.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PRISM data + small sites + USEPA emission factors

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

629556.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based method; amount spent on purchased goods or services, by product type, using market values and applying cradle-to-gate emission factors of the purchased goods or services per unit of economic value and inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8791.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based method; amount spent on capital goods, by product type, using market values and applying cradle-to-gate emission factors of the capital goods per unit of economic value and inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15240.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions by using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO2e/kWh). Companies should collect data on quantities and types of fuel consumed. Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions by using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO2e/kWh). Companies should collect data on total quantities of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling purchased and consumed per unit of consumption (e.g., MWh), broken down by supplier, grid region, or country. Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions by using average T&D loss rates (e.g., national, regional, or global averages, depending on data availability). Companies should collect data on electricity, steam, heating, and cooling per unit of consumption (e.g., MWh), broken down by grid region or country.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88590.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based method; amount spent on transportation and distribution of products by service, using market values and applying cradle-to-gate emission factors of the transportation and distribution service per unit of economic value and inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4477.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions based on total waste going to each disposal method (e.g., landfill) and average emission factors for each disposal method. Companies should collect data on: Total mass of waste generated in operations; Proportion of this waste being treated by different methods (e.g., percent landfilled, incinerated, recycled).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4560.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based method; amount spent on business travel, by transportation type, using market values and applying cradle-to-gate emission factors of the transportation type per unit of economic value and inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24800.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions from employee commuting based on average (e.g., national) data on commuting patterns. Companies should collect data on: number of employees; average distance travelled by an average employee per day; average breakdown of transport modes used by employees; average number working days per year.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to reporting company (captured in Scope 1 & 2)

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34930.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based method, amount spent on transportation by type (e.g., road, rail, air, barge), using market values (e.g., dollars) and applying cradle-to-gate emission factors of the transportation type per unit of economic value and inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to reporting company

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257724.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct use-phase emissions from products that directly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use: In this method, the company multiplies the lifetime number of uses of each product by the amount sold and an emission factor per use. Companies should then aggregate use-phase emissions of all products. Companies should collect data on: total lifetime expected uses of product(s); quantities of products sold; fuel used per use of product; electricity consumption per use of product; and refrigerant leakage per use of product.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5448.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions based on total waste going to each disposal method (e.g., landfill) and average emission factors for each disposal method. Companies should collect data on: total mass of sold products and packaging from the point of sale by the reporting company to the end-of-life after consumer use (e.g., packaging used to transport products through to the point of retail and any packaging that is disposed of prior to the end-of-life of the final product & Proportion of this waste being treated by different methods (e.g., percent landfilled, incinerated, recycled)).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to reporting company

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to reporting company

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23150

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investments in Smiths Medical were held after it's sale during the reporting year. By FY25, Smiths Group will exit from all investments in the Medical division. Average data method: Uses EEIO data to estimate the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions associated with equity investments. The revenue of the investee company is multiplied by the appropriate EEIO emission factor that is representative of the investee company's sector of the economy. The reporting company then uses its proportional share of equity to allocate the estimated scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of the investee company. ICU Medical's quarterly revenue from Q3 & Q4 of 2023 and Q1 and Q2 of 2024 was used to best align with Smiths' fiscal year.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to reporting company

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to reporting company
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19687

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary fuel consumption - Site managers (or HSE representative) upload the data into the corresponding fuel type into PRISM on a monthly cadence. Preconfigured conversion factors entered within PRISM convert the data from entered unit into kWh. Entered energy data is converted into emissions using preconfigured fuel emissions factors. Mobile combustion - The two datasets are combined in an offline excel spreadsheet. Anaplan does not supply fuel type and so upon combination, the Anaplan blanks fuel type is estimated by adjusting for non electric vehicles. An average mileage is calculated from the dataset by using the last known mileage of each vehicle and dividing the figure by the total number of months the vehicle has been leased or owned by Smiths. Fugitive emissions - Smiths is currently estimating these fugitive emissions conservatively by using a square footage model for predictive losses from onsite air conditioning systems. The current

methodology sees sampling of the top 10 sites by square footage, representing 15% of total square footage across Smiths portfolio and estimating refrigerant by reaching out to these sites.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48989

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21072

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Purchased electricity - Energy consumption is recorded in PRISM and evidence is uploaded on a site by site, month by month, basis. Site managers provide the figures in any unit and preconfigured conversion factors convert the data into kWh. Emission factors (Appendix 1) are applied within the system, which are manually updated, to give emissions. Estimated purchased fuel/electricity - Energy consumption is estimated based on provided building type and square footage. Sites with actual energy consumption that are tracked in PRISM are used to create an average consumption factor per square foot for each relevant building type. The estimated energy consumption is converted into emissions using emission factors. Renewable energy contracts - If the REC covers 100% of the energy consumption for the site, then an emission factor of 0 is entered into PRISM, meaning the overall emissions will be 0. If the REC is unbundled and only covers a partial amount of energy consumption, a bespoke methodology is used to calculate the renewable % (see below). Grid mixes are used through bundled RECs and these are factored into the emission factor.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

728000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Spend-based method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources of data: Onyx (i.e. Smiths' financial system) monthly actuals report, divisional breakdown of 3rd party materials, including Goods Received report, divisional breakdown of 'Other Overhead Costs' and 'Relocation Costs' from the SAP system ("Travel" and "Employee Activity" expenses were identified as portions of Interconnect's Other Overhead Costs and have been added to Category 6 rather than Category 1.), Detection's research and development (R&D) spend. The spend data would be categorised to a material level using divisional breakdown of 3rd party materials from each division's ERP system (John Crane/ Detection/ the Group: SAP; Interconnect: Glovia and Oracle; Flex-tek: numerous ERPs.). The material breakdown is performed at interim and full-year reporting deadlines, with each division's submission broken down to relevant divisional material categories, which serves as a means to apply emission factors to these material spends. Emissions are estimated by a spend-based approach, with the amount spent on purchased good and services by product type, using market value. Emission factor per unit of economic value is applied together with the inflation factor to convert market value. Any costs lacking details, including categorisation have been grouped into Miscellaneous Manufacturing, using categories taken from NAICs factors. Negative spend data, such as return sales provided by the Onyx Financial Reports were evaluated on a case-by-case basis by Smiths and offset against costs, where applicable. Cost excludes tax. R&D costs for Detection were calculated based on the representative Onyx value, which is tied directly to Profits & Losses, with the addition of "Capitalised Development" spend from Smiths' Consolidated Cash Flow. Based on Smiths' financial tracking system, it is the most representative way to include "Capitalised Development" costs in category 1 instead of category 2. The divisional spend data, which is in actual spend figures on goods/ services from the Onyx financial reports after being rationalised is then provided to 3rd party scope 3 consultants for emission calculation.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9410

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Spend-based method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Consolidated cash-flow statement. Methodology: Emissions are estimated by a spend-based approach, with the amount spent on capital goods, using market value. Emission factor per unit of economic value is applied together with the inflation factor to convert market value. Cost excludes tax.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14600

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Average data method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Total quantities and types of fuel consumed disaggregated by fuel type and country; Total quantities of electricity purchased and consumed in the financial year per unit of consumption by country • Methodology: Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions by location, fuel type, and fuel quantity consumed and secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO2e/kWh). Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions by using average T&D loss rates (e.g., national, regional, or global averages, depending on data availability).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

75200

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ *Spend-based method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Smiths Detection, Smiths Interconnect, John Crane, & Group: Spend in GBP from iValua on each mode of transportation obtained from Spend by Division - live ERPs, excluding Intragroup, for the commodities. Methodology: Smiths Detection, Smiths Interconnect, John Crane, and Group costs associated with "3rd Party Logistics", "Freight", "Internal Fleet (Freight)", and "Logistics" were assigned to different transportation modes. Costs associated with "Customs Brokerage Service", "Material Packing and Handling", and "Sub-Contracting Warehousing" all treated collectively as "Warehousing". These costs would be categorised based on the EEIO emission factors. Transportation and logistics spend during the financial year is tracked in a common system and a company-level breakdown between transportation mode has been applied to each division. Flex-Tek transportation and logistics spend is tracked separately and an estimated spend for each transportation method has been provided in USD. Flex-tek has its cost breakdown in different transportation mode and sub-contracting warehousing. The amount spend on transportation and distribution of products by service is adjusted with the industry price index, and the EEIO emission factors are used to calculate the emissions

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5066

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Average data method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Total mass of waste generated in operations; Proportion of this waste being treated by different methods (e.g., percent landfilled, incinerated, recycled). This data was obtained from Smiths Group's PRISM system and "Total Waste" values were excluded to avoid double counting • Methodology: Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions based on total waste going to each disposal method (e.g., landfill) and average emission factors for each disposal method.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12200

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Spend on business travel by type/mode of transport from Onyx reports per division. "Travel" and "Employee Activity" expenses were identified as portions of Interconnect's "Other Overhead Costs" and have been added to Category 6 rather than Category 1. Business category types were assigned based on information provided by client describing spend activities. Costs associated with hotels, meals, and conferences are included in this category. Company car costs were excluded from Category 6 to avoid double counting as they have been captured in Category 1 • Methodology: Spend-based method; amount spent on business travel, by transportation type, using market values and applying cradle-to-gate emission factors of the transportation type per unit of economic value and inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Average data method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Number of employees in 2024 from Smiths Onyx report • Methodology: Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions from employee commuting based on average (e.g., national) data on commuting patterns. Emissions are based on average transportation data, an assumption of 240 days of commuting per year and carpoolers are allocated 1/3 of the car ride, and is calculated using GWPs from IPCC 2007.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant, explanation provided*

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant to reporting company (captured in Scope 1 & 2).

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29300

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Spend-based method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Spend on Non-Exworks transportation in GBP for Smiths Detection, John Crane & Flex-Tek Spend on Exworks transportation in GBP for Smiths Interconnect Revenue for all products for Smiths Detection, John Crane & Flex-Tek Percentage of Revenue allocated to Exworks-products for Smiths Detection, John Crane & Flex-Tek For all divisions except Smiths Interconnect: Ramboll used the Annual Spend on non exworks, multiplied by product transportation (GBP) and divided by Total sales/revenue for products (GBP) to get Transport GBP/Revenue GBP. Ramboll multiplied Transport GBP/Revenue GBP by Revenue earned for exworks products (GBP) to determine the transport GBP for exworks products • Methodology: Spend-based method, amount spent on transportation by type (e.g., road, rail, air, barge), using market values (e.g., dollars) and applying cradle-to-gate emission factors of the transportation type per unit of economic value and inflation data to convert market values between the year of the EEIO emissions factors and the year of the activity data.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant, explanation provided*

(7.8.5) Please explain

The majority of our products are not sold to other companies that use them in their processes. Some of our products are used as part of large assemblies, however, the emissions associated with assembly are considered small.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

239993

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Average product method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Product sales and associated electricity/fuel use. Divisional information is recorded related to operating conditions of sold products, including power requirements, days and hours of runtime, and estimated lifetimes. These are extracted from product manuals and are defined by product managers based on their knowledge and the operating conditions of products. The sources of electricity consumption and the product lifetime, including product datasheet and technical judgement are being reviewed annually and documented. The product sold quantity data is extracted from the divisional sales data, including SAP and Oracle. Methodology: Direct use-phase emissions from products that directly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use over their expected lifetime. Annual fuel and electricity consumption per product is calculated by the product power requirement and the runtime (i.e. days per week and hours per days). This annual consumption would then be multiplied by the quantity sold of product during the financial year and their expected lifetime for the total lifetime fuel and electricity consumption per products. Smiths' calculation of GHG Emissions from electricity assumes that the electricity emission factor will remain constant throughout the products' lifetimes.

This conservative assumption likely results in the overestimation of emissions as the electrical grid is expected to incorporate more renewable energy sources in the future. Besides, the quantity sold of products has been extracted from the sales data system of divisions, including SAP and Oracle. Smith's Interconnect Inc's products have their own system due to the fact that a large amount of their business includes US Government contract.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8120

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Average data method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: Total number of sold products during the financial year, product weights, product material composition & proportion of waste being treated by different methods was provided by each division. Total mass of sold products from the point of sale by the reporting company to the end-of-life after consumer use was provided by each division. Waste treatment method was provided by each division • Methodology: Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions based on total waste going to each disposal method (e.g., landfill) and average emission factors for each disposal method. For waste treatment methods with no applicable emission factor, landfill or incineration was the assumed disposal method, depending which was most conservative for a given material. Spare parts sold by Smiths Detection are either refurbished or disposed of by Smiths Detection. Spare parts are therefore captured in Category 5 and excluded from Category 12.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant, explanation provided*

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is defined by the GHG Protocol as emissions from the operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year, not included in scope 1 and scope 2 – reported by lessor. This category is not relevant as any emissions from the operation of assets owned by Smiths Group (acting as lessor) is included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant, explanation provided*

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is defined by the GHG Protocol as emissions from the operation of franchises in the reporting year, not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 – reported by franchisor. Smiths Group does not have any franchises and so this category is not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Relevant, calculated*

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23150

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ *Average data method*

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sources: ICU Medical's quarterly revenue was obtained from four quarterly reports between July 2023 and December 2023. Smiths equity share of ICU Medical was obtained from the FY2023 Smiths Annual Report and remained the same in FY2024 • Methodology: Average data method: Uses EEIO data to estimate the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions associated with equity investments. The revenue of the investee company is multiplied by the appropriate EEIO emission factor that is representative of the investee company's sector of the economy. The reporting company then uses its proportional share of equity to allocate the estimated scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of the investee company. ICU Medical's quarterly revenue from Q3 & Q4 of 2023 and Q1 and Q2 of 2024 was used to best align with Smiths' fiscal year.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant, explanation provided*

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant, explanation provided*

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ *Third-party verification or assurance process in place*
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ *Third-party verification or assurance process in place*
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ *Third-party verification or assurance process in place*

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ *Annual process*

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ *Complete*

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ *Limited assurance*

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

kpmg-assurance-opinion-fy2024 (3).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1 to 4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ *ISAE 3410*

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ *Scope 2 market-based*

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ *Annual process*

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ *Complete*

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ *Limited assurance*

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

kpmg-assurance-opinion-fy2024 (3).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1 to 4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ *ISAE 3410*

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Investments
- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ *Limited assurance*

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

kpmg-assurance-opinion-fy2024 (3).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1 to 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ *ISAE 3410*

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4890

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We improved our renewable energy % for purchased electricity, from 70% in FY23 to 73% in FY24.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ *No change*

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ *Market-based*

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ *Change in supplier or distributor*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

54000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

7

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in supplier or distributor

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2420

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

35

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ *Other emissions reduction activities*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

5700

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

28

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ *Change in supplier or distributor*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

38800

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

34

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Unidentified

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

366

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ *Other emissions reduction activities*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

300

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

2

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ *Unidentified*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

4500

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

16

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ *Change in supplier or distributor*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

20800

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

42

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ *Change in product efficiency*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

86000

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

26

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ *Change in supplier or distributor*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

700

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A

Investments

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ *Decreased*

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ *Change in supplier or distributor*

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

8350

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

27

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

437

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

59

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

203

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

203

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

59

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3584

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

632

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

768

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

516

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3116

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4847

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

94

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1534

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

131

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

525

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1918

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

92

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

335

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

Libya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

47

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

382

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

644

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

247

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

53

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

33

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

93

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

284

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

151

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

78

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

101

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

392

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

186

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

612

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

773

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

986

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

96

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

135

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

468

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6064

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

357

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40673

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18957

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

89
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ *By business division*

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	*Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)*
Row 1	*John Crane*	*9009*
Row 2	*Smiths Interconnect*	*770*
Row 3	*Flex-Tek*	*7920*
Row 4	*Corporate*	*0*
Row 5	*Smiths Detection*	*1979*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ *By business division*

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	*Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)*	*Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)*
Row 1	*Corporate*	*0*	*0*
Row 2	*Flex-Tek*	*17915*	*7706*
Row 3	*John Crane*	*19689*	*8469*
Row 4	*Smiths Detection*	*1271*	*547*
Row 5	*Smiths Interconnect*	*10113*	*4350*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19687

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48989

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21072

(7.22.4) Please explain

We have used the same consolidation approach as used in our financial accounting.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19687

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48989

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21072

(7.22.4) Please explain

We have used the same consolidation approach as used in our financial accounting.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ *Yes*

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Smiths Interconnect

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ *Electronic components*

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ *No unique identifier*

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

770

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4350

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All environmental and emissions data can be de-aggregated at division level.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Smiths Detection

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ *Electrical equipment*

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ *No unique identifier*

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1979

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

547

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All environmental and emissions data can be de-aggregated at division level.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Flex-Tek

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ *Fabricated metal components*

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ *No unique identifier*

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7920

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7706

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All environmental and emissions data can be de-aggregated at division level.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

John Crane

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ *Fabricated metal components*

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ *No unique identifier*

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9009

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8287

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All environmental and emissions data can be de-aggregated at division level.
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ *Scope 1*

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ *Business unit (subsidiary company)*

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ *Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available*
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ *Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level*

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We need visibility of how the product is ultimately used by the customer. Many products have numerous applications. As we largely sell our products on to agents and distributors, we don't have direct visibility of where products end up going.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	*Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities*
	Select from: ☑ *Yes*	*Smiths will assess the requirements and recommendations for allocating emissions and integrate this into our inventory and reporting processes.*

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ *More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%*

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ *No*
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ *No*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ *No*
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ *LHV (lower heating value)*

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

89224

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

89224.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

74041

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

54389

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

128430.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1507

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1507.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ *LHV (lower heating value)*

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

75548

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

143613

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

219161.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ *No*
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ *Yes*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ *No*
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ *No*
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ *No*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use this energy source during the FY24 reporting period.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use this energy source during the FY24 reporting period.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use this energy source during the FY24 reporting period.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use this energy source during the FY24 reporting period.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

36486

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes diesel fuel, motor gasoline, and other fuels.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

51236

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes natural gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1502

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes ethanol and wood/wood residuals.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ *Unable to confirm heating value*

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

89224

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total FY24 energy consumption for scope 1.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1507

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1507

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1507

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1507

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Argentina*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :49% bioenergy, 29% hydro*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43.05

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ *Argentina*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Australia*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Brazil*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ *Hydropower (capacity unknown)*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

516.54

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Brazil*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Canada*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Hydropower (capacity unknown)*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2721.81

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *China*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ *Solar*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

852.14

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *I-REC*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *China*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Colombia*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Hydropower (capacity unknown)*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45.26

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ *Colombia*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Costa Rica*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Hydropower (capacity unknown)*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2304.92

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Costa Rica*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Czechia*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :Dodavetel*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4817.08

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Czechia*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Egypt*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Finland*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :fortum energy bill*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

490.16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Finland*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *France*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :Total Energies Mix*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1631.49

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *France*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Germany*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :EEG Levy*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2849

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ *Germany*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *India*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Indonesia*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Ireland*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Wind*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

746.14

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Ireland*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Italy*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hypertac contract with mix (unspecified)*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

667.47

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Italy*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Japan*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Malaysia*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :ACT - energy mix*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4288.27

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *I-REC*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Malaysia*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Mexico*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ *Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :IREC - unknown*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7195.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *I-REC*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Mexico*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Netherlands*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Hydropower (capacity unknown)*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

65.83

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Norway*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Qatar*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Saudi Arabia*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Singapore*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *South Africa*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Republic of Korea*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Spain*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Solar*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

127.41

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Spain*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Sweden*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :45% renewable, 55% nuclear*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2573.03

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Sweden*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Taiwan, China*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Thailand*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *Tunisia*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *United Arab Emirates*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :National Grid*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4408.26

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ *United States of America*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :eGrid*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51701.5

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *I-REC*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *United States of America*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ *Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ *Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates*

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ *Renewable energy mix, please specify :49% biomass*

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

109.02

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ *Contract*

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ *Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

294.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

294.40

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

574.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

574.72

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

53.93

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40.49

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.78

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.67

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

978.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

978.97

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3553.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3553.90

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

92.90

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6764.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

253

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7017.90

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48.66

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2332.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2332.91

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4827.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4827.54

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.69

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45.09

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

490.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

490.16

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1963.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1963.98

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3175.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

356

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3531.12

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27.42

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.33

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2165.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2165.83

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

181.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

181.99

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

746.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

746.14

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.97

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

939.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

939.57

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

718.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

718.35

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54.89

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.55

Libya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4352.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

402

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4754.98

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8582.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8582.55

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

185.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

102

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

287.63

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.82

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

80.68

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

178.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

178.47

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

198.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

198.20

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.57

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

115.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

115.92

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

134.44

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26.26

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

775.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

775.09

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

454.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

454.89

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.63

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

857.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

857.88

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

181.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

181.56

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2573.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2573.03

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.59

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.01

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

217.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

217.27

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

245.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

245.01

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.09

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1158.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1158.84

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4924.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

394

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5318.50

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69635.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69635.04

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

337.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

337.12
[Fixed row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	*Comment*
	Select from: ☑ *No, but we plan to start doing so within the next two years*	*We plan on measuring the efficiency of our products and services by the end of 2024.*

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

13

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

40759

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ *unit total revenue*

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3132000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ *Market-based*

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

13.3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ *Decreased*

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ *Change in renewable energy consumption*

☑ *Other emissions reduction activities*

☑ *Change in revenue*

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our total Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) GHG intensity figure decreased by 13.3% from FY23 to FY24. This is partly due to a small increase in revenue, but predominantly due to an increase in renewable energy uptake, as well as improvements in energy efficiency.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ *Energy usage*

(7.52.2) Metric value

215027

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.41

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ *Decreased*

(7.52.7) Please explain

We have energy efficiency projects running across the business to minimise energy consumption. Energy efficiency is also linked to AIP to incentivise improvements in this space.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ *Absolute target*

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ *Abs 1*

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative*

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ *1.5°C aligned*

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ *Carbon dioxide (CO2)*

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ *Scope 1*

☑ *Scope 2*

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ *Market-based*

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

07/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20378

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31444

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

51822.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

07/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5182.200

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19687

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21072

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

40759.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

23.72

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our SBTi target (undergoing validation as of FY23) covers all scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across the organisation.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Overall Net-Zero Target Smiths Group plc commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2050. Near-Term Targets Smiths Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by FY2032 from a FY2021 base year. Smiths Group plc also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions covering purchased goods and services, fuel and energy related activities, and use of sold products 50.4% within the same timeframe. Smiths Group plc further commits that 50.0% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation & distribution, will have science-based targets by FY2028. Long-Term Targets Smiths Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90.0% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Smiths Group plc also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90.0% by FY2050 from a FY2021 base year.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Smiths are currently exceeding progress against the trajectory outlined by our SBTi targets, across scopes 1, 2 and 3. We intend to achieve this target by continuing our transition to renewable energy (as of FY24 we are at 73% renewable), transitioning our fleet to electric vehicles and installing solar panels across all eligible sites.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ *Abs 2*

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years*

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ *1.5°C aligned*

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ *Carbon dioxide (CO2)*

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ *Scope 3*

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ *Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution*

☑ *Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)*

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

07/30/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

629556

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8791

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15240

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88590

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4477

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4560

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24800

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34930

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

257724

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5448

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1074116.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1074116.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

58.6

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0.82

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1.42

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

8.2

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0.42

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0.42

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

2.31

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

3.25

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

24

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0.51

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

07/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

107411.600

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

728000

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9410

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14600

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

75200

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5066

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12200

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23000

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29300

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

240000

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8120

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1144896.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1144896.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ *No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)*

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-7.32

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Underway*

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our SBTi target (undergoing validation as of FY23) covers all scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across the organisation.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Smiths Group plc also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions covering purchased goods and services, fuel and energy related activities, and use of sold products 50.4% within the same timeframe. Smiths Group plc further commits that 50.0% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation & distribution, will have science-based targets by FY2028. Long-Term Targets Smiths Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90.0% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Smiths Group plc also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90.0% by FY2050 from a FY2021 base year.

*(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Smiths are currently exceeding progress against the trajectory outlined by our SBTi targets, across scopes 1, 2 and 3. We have bespoke emission reduction plans for each of our businesses. We will work specifically to reduce scope 3 emissions in part through supplier engagement and due diligence implementation. Suppliers will be onboarded onto EcoVadis, our supplier assessment and management system, to check for sustainability credentials, whilst businesses will be KPI'd against the % of their suppliers with SBTi targets. It's out plan to grow our supplier based on EcoVadis. We are also using Egencia, a travel booking platform, to choose the most sustainable means of travel, and reduce emissions relating to business travel.

*(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

Row 3

*(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ *Abs 3*

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative*

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ *1.5°C aligned*

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ *Carbon dioxide (CO2)*

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ *Scope 1*

☑ *Scope 2*

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ *Market-based*

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

07/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20378

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31444

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

51822.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/10/2032

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50.4

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

25703.712

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19687

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21072

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

40759.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:
☑ *No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)*

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.36

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Underway*

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our SBTi near-term target, states that Smiths Group pls commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50.4% by FY2032 from a FY2021 base year, across the organisation.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Smiths has set a near-term emissions target, validated by SBTi, dictating that the business will reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50.4% by FY2032 from a FY2021 base year, across the whole organisation.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Smiths are currently exceeding progress against the trajectory outlined by our SBTi targets, across scopes 1, 2 and 3. We plan to make progress against this target through our continued transition to renewable energy (currently at 73%) and with the continued installation of solar across our sites. We are also exploring the viability of a VVPA for our sites in Europe and North America.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ *Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production*

☑ *Net-zero targets*

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ *Low 1*

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

07/31/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ *Electricity*

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ *Consumption*

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ *Renewable energy source(s) only*

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

07/30/2021

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

120823

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

61.9

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

07/30/2040

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

66

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

73

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

270.73

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Underway*

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Int 1

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ *No, it's not part of an overarching initiative*

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target considers electricity use at 100% of main our locations and the total electricity that is covered by utility grid mix, including hydroelectric and nuclear, on-site solar, PPAs, or REC purchases. Small sites that are not billed directly or use less than 60,000 kWh per year are not included.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Near-Term Targets Smiths Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by FY2032 from a FY2021 base year. Long-Term Targets Smiths Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90.0% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We continue to make progress against our SBTi targets, reducing our scope 1 & 2 emissions by 10.7% in FY24 compared to FY23. It's our plan to develop a renewable electricity procurement strategy for FY25, improve our scope 3 emissions reduction strategy and continue the roll out of solar energy across our sites. [Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ *NZ1*

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/31/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ *Organization-wide*

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ *Abs1*

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

07/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ *Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative*

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ *Scope 1*

☑ *Scope 2*

☑ *Scope 3*

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ *Carbon dioxide (CO2)*

☑ *Methane (CH4)*

☑ *Nitrous oxide (N2O)*

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Overall Net-Zero Target Smiths Group plc commits to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2050. Near-Term Targets Smiths Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by FY2032 from a FY2021 base year. Smiths Group plc also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions covering purchased goods and services, fuel and energy related activities, and use of sold products 50.4% within the same timeframe. Smiths Group plc further commits that 50.0% of its suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation & distribution, will have

science-based targets by FY2028. Long-Term Targets Smiths Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90.0% by FY2040 from a FY2021 base year. Smiths Group plc also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90.0% by FY2050 from a FY2021 base year. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Net zero GHG emissions across the full value chain by FY2050.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ *No, and we do not plan to within the next two years*

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ *Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target*

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We continue to monitor opportunities and will develop a long-term plan for neutralisation, but our current focus is on near-term reductions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Underway*

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We have quarterly Board meetings reviewing progress against our Net Zero targets, and we also do monthly reporting on our energy and GHG data.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ *Yes*

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	*Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e*
Under investigation	*10*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*7*	*12*
Implementation commenced	*15*	*102*
Implemented	*62*	*592*
Not to be implemented	*2*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ *Lighting*

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

260

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ *Scope 2 (location-based)*

☑ *Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)*

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ *Voluntary*

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

85000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

700000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ *11-15 years*

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ *3-5 years*

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We continue to upgrade our lighting, including motion sensors, to opt for more energy efficient options whilst reducing overall energy consumption.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ *Insulation*

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

50

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ *Scope 1*

☑ *Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)*

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ *Voluntary*

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Insulation will reduce the amount of heating energy required for our premises.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

300

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ *Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)*

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ *Voluntary*

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

240000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1018000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ *4-10 years*

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ *Ongoing*

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We continue to roll out solar panels for eligible sites.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ *Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards*

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In some jurisdictions, regulatory requirements also influence the direction of capital towards emissions reduction activities (e.g. CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme in the UK). ISO audits are also driving improvements in energy efficiencies and emissions savings through the identification of site-specific opportunities (e.g. heat pumps, LED lighting, electric heating).

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ *Internal incentives/recognition programs*

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At Smiths Group, Annual Incentive Plans (AIP) have been linked to energy efficiency performance. This works as an incentive to motivate the business to pursue energy efficiencies and subsequently reduce GHG emissions. From FY24, GHG emissions will be directly linked to remuneration and Long-term Incentive Plans (LTIP) linked to C-Suite members.
[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☑ *No, but we plan to start doing so within the next two years*

(7.71.2) Comment

Our products involve highly complex equipment and technology that aims to safeguard people and places. However, the manufacture, operation and end-of-life of our products also have environmental and social impacts. Product sustainability and stewardship are important to Smiths and are becoming increasingly relevant for our customers as they manage their own environmental footprints. Customers require more and better information on the sustainability of our products over the life cycle and use information about the environmental and social impacts over the product life cycle to inform decision-making. Investors expect us to provide evidence of sustainable thinking and performance across all aspects of our business. Competitors are increasingly using claims relating to environmental and social performance of their products to seek advantage in the marketplace. We are focused on making Smiths products more sustainable by design through attention to raw materials, supply chain, durability, repairability, circularity and end-of-life outcomes. We have developed a Product Stewardship which will allow us to better communicate environmental and social performance to our stakeholders and explain choices and trade-offs where appropriate. Implementation of the Product Stewardship program includes: (1) incorporating sustainable thinking in design; (2) identifying sustainability opportunities in new product introduction (NPI) process; (3) quantifying sustainability benefits with circularity metrics in the future and life cycle analysis (LCA); and (4) sharing the sustainability story in product market launch. In FY2021, we continue to roll-out the Smiths Detection criteria across our other business divisions. We are also developing a goal to implement green packaging products to developing at least two projects per division. We are implementing product stewardship goals from FY2022 which include setting an annual target for packaging reduction projects and implementing Design for Sustainability Assessments into our new product introduction (NPI) processes at all divisions by the end of the year. Our roadmap to Net Zero is published on our website. It shows the path we will take from the present day to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions from operations by 2040 and, further, our ambition to achieve Net Zero Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2050.
[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:
☑ *No, I am not providing data*

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ *Yes*

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ *Group of products or services*

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ *No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon*

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels

☑ *Other, please specify :Pumping and filtration of biofuels, synthetic and other low carbon fuels*

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our offerings for low carbon products and services span across the four divisions, and cover a wide range of products. John Crane, Interconnect and FlexTek offer green electrification solutions, which help customers move away from fossil fuels to green electricity, with electrical heating for buildings and industrial processes, as well as high-power connectors for electricity transmission. John Crane also offer solutions to help customers produce, transport, store and use new fuels including the compression, transportation and storage of hydrogen. This also includes the pumping and filtration of biofuels, synthetic and low carbon fuels. Carbon capture solutions are also offered by John Crane, helping customers to efficiently capture, transport and sequester carbon.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ *No*

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

15
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ *No*

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ *Facilities*

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The company leases a few small offices for sales and/or administration purposes. Water use is negligible at these locations and therefore excluded from our disclosure. This is because it would not be cost-effective to address the technical difficulties in obtaining consumption data from these locations as water use figures are typically made available only to landlords who then recharge the cost to tenants on a floor area basis as part of the overall service charge.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ *Data is not available*

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☑ *Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality*

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Due to limitations in data collection and data quality, we lack full visibility of our water-related data. In FY25 we aim to have better visibility of our water data, and use estimates based on FTE or floorspace where actuals are unavailable.
[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ *100%*

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ *Monthly*

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters and invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

The company mainly monitors water withdrawals because it allows us to manage costs and improve operational efficiency. The frequency of monitoring is monthly and we monitor with meters and invoices.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ *100%*

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ *Monthly*

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters and invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

The company mainly monitors water withdrawals because it allows us to manage costs and improve operational efficiency. The frequency of monitoring is monthly and we monitor with meters and invoices.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ *1-25*

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ *Monthly*

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters and/or process estimates

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges at the facility level for a few locations monthly using meters and/or process estimates.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ *1-25*

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ *Monthly*

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters and/or process estimates

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges at the facility level for a few locations monthly using meters and/or process estimates.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ *1-25*

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ *Monthly*

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters and/or process estimates

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges at the facility level for a few locations monthly using meters and/or process estimates.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ *1-25*

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ *Monthly*

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters and/or process estimates

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharges at the facility level for a few locations monthly using meters and/or process estimates.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ *Not monitored*

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ *Not monitored*

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ *Not monitored*

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ *100%*

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ *Monthly*

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Process estimates

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water consumption at the facility level for a few locations monthly using process estimates.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ *Not monitored*

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ *100%*

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Process estimates

(9.2.4) Please explain

Smiths' facilities must all meet high quality standards which includes the provisioning of fully functioning sanitary services onsite for all employees.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

239.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Lower*

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Facility closure*

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

N/A

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *About the same*

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

N/A

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

239.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Lower*

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Facility closure*

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ *Yes*

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

38

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ *Higher*

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ *Increase/decrease in business activity*

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

15.86

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply
☑ *WRI Aqueduct*

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Business activity changes.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ *Relevant*

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.15

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *This is our first year of measurement*

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ *Facility expansion*

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The opening of a new site.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ *Not relevant*

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ *Relevant*

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9.89

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Lower*

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Facility closure*

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The closure of a site that occasionally used groundwater.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant*

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant*

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ *Relevant*

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

229.5

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ *Lower*

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ *Increase/decrease in efficiency*

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Municipal water supply.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	*Please explain*
Fresh surface water	*Select from:* ☑ *Not relevant*	*N/A*
Brackish surface water/seawater	*Select from:* ☑ *Not relevant*	*N/A*
Groundwater	*Select from:* ☑ *Not relevant*	*N/A*
Third-party destinations	*Select from:* ☑ *Relevant but volume unknown*	*We are unable to comprehensively monitor our water discharge across all sites.*

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ *Not relevant*

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ *Relevant*

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5.95

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *About the same*

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ *Not monitored*

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ *Relevant*

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

36.42

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *About the same*

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ *Not monitored*

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant*

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ *Relevant*

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

197.23

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *About the same*

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Unknown*

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ *Not monitored*

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ *Not relevant*

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ *No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years*

(9.3.4) Please explain

Smiths Group continues to monitor and manage a wide range of risks, including water-related risks driven by regulation, physical parameters and other drivers. However, we do not consider that these water-related risks have the potential to affect a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business at present because water use is minimal. This has been no cause for inaction, as demonstrated by our recent performance against Group water use reduction targets. The rationale behind this is that none of these risks would result in a loss to Smiths Group of 25 million GBP or more or have a likelihood of occurrence, potential impact or velocity rating high enough to be listed within our register of principal risks and uncertainties in accordance with our ERM process.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ *No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years*

(9.3.4) Please explain

Smiths Group continues to monitor and manage a wide range of risks, including water-related risks driven by regulation, physical parameters and other drivers. However, we do not consider that these water-related risks have the potential to affect a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business at present because water use is minimal. This has been no cause for inaction, as demonstrated by our recent performance against Group water use reduction targets. The rationale behind this is that none of these risks would result in a loss to Smiths Group of 25 million GBP or more or have a likelihood of occurrence, potential impact or velocity rating high enough to be listed within our register of principal risks and uncertainties in accordance with our ERM process.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ *This is confidential*

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3130000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

13063439.07

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate revenue will continue to increase year on year whilst planned site closures should result in a drop in water consumption. Combined, this should lead to an improvement in water withdrawal efficiency.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

	Comment
Row 1	*As of FY24, we do not have this information available to share at present.*

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ *Yes*

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ *Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation*

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ *Don't know*

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

All divisions participate in a regular forum to share best practices and ensure compliance with global restricted substance regulations including WEEE, RoHS, Prop65, REACH, TSCA and Responsible Minerals. We operate a Restricted Substance Steering Committee to ensure that we are adequately resourced in this area.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ *Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)*

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ *Don't know*

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

All divisions participate in a regular forum to share best practices and ensure compliance with global restricted substance regulations including WEEE, RoHS, Prop65, REACH, TSCA and Responsible Minerals. We operate a Restricted Substance Steering Committee to ensure that we are adequately resourced in this area
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ *No, but we plan to address this within the next two years*

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ *Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided*

(9.14.4) Please explain

We do not classify our products as low water impact since we've determined that water-related opportunities do not have the potential to affect a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business for now. The rationale behind this is that none of the opportunities that we identify and assess through our ERM process and have evaluated at the business case stage are yet to demonstrate a return warranting a high level of investment via our research and development program.Opportunities that have a potential environmental benefit are brought to management to be evaluated against this criteria for investment on a case by case basis.We continue to build a culture of innovation at Smiths Group and use our strategy, risk management and stakeholder engagement processes to identify opportunities as we increase investment in research and development as a percentage of sales across the business.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ *Yes*

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	*Please explain*
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ *No, and we do not plan to within the next two years*	*We do not plan water pollution targets within the next two years.*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

	Target set in this category	*Please explain*
	☑ *Yes*	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ *No, and we do not plan to within the next two years*	*We do not plan water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) service targets within the next two years.*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ *No, and we do not plan to within the next two years*	*We do not plan other targets within the next two years.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ *Target 1*

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ *Organization-wide (direct operations only)*

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ *Reduction in withdrawals per revenue*

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

07/30/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

14.55

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

07/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

13.82

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

12.13

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ *Underway*

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

332

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ *None, alignment not assessed*

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Across water stressed sites only

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Closure of sites.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target of water withdrawal per revenue is 5% reduction between FY 2023 and FY 2025 from the base year of 2021.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ *No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years*

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ *No*

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ *Not assessed*

(11.4.2) Comment

In FY23, we are yet to undertake analysis to identify whether sites are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. This is work we have undertaken in FY24 and we look forward to disclosing in next year's CDP submission.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ *Not assessed*

(11.4.2) Comment

In FY23, we are yet to undertake analysis to identify whether sites are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. This is work we have undertaken in FY24 and we look forward to disclosing in next year's CDP submission.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ *Not assessed*

(11.4.2) Comment

In FY23, we are yet to undertake analysis to identify whether sites are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. This is work we have undertaken in FY24 and we look forward to disclosing in next year's CDP submission.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ *Not assessed*

(11.4.2) Comment

In FY23, we are yet to undertake analysis to identify whether sites are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. This is work we have undertaken in FY24 and we look forward to disclosing in next year's CDP submission.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ *Not assessed*

(11.4.2) Comment

In FY23, we are yet to undertake analysis to identify whether sites are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. This is work we have undertaken in FY24 and we look forward to disclosing in next year's CDP submission.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ *Not assessed*

(11.4.2) Comment

In FY23, we are yet to undertake analysis to identify whether sites are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. This is work we have undertaken in FY24 and we look forward to disclosing in next year's CDP submission.
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

KPMG's work was conducted in accordance with ISAE UK 3000 and ISAE 3410.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

kpmg-assurance-opinion-fy2024 (2).pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	Attached is our FY24 Sustainability Report.	smiths-sustainability-report-2024 (2).pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief People, Excellence and Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ *Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)*
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ *Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute*