



Environment

Building strong momentum

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Climate change remains one of society's most pressing challenges. It's affecting our planet's ecosystems and weather patterns, and presents a growing risk to every country, business and person. As a business that relies on natural raw materials like corn, citrus fruit and stevia to make our ingredients, it's essential that we take care of our planet and its ecosystems for its own health and the future health of our business.

Overview

Our sector has a huge role to play in addressing climate change given that food systems are responsible for around one-third of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.¹ And yet those same food systems, based on agriculture, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Last year was the third warmest on record, as well as one of the most destructive, with deadly heatwaves across Europe, wildfires in the US, Australia, South America and Canada and flooding in south-east Asia.

These events demonstrate why environmental sustainability (referred to throughout this section as 'sustainability') is more important than ever. Not just because of the urgent need to mitigate their impact, but also to improve the resilience and transparency of our supply chain. That's why Caring for our Planet is one of the three pillars of our purpose and why our ambition remains to be a net zero business by 2050. It's also why, in 2024, before the acquisition of CP Kelco, we announced ambitious new targets to deliver larger and faster reductions in our Scope 1 and 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions. The opportunities in our decarbonisation roadmap enabled us to move our target date forward to 2028 from 2030 and set more

¹ United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

ambitious absolute emissions reductions to align them with the requirements to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

These targets, which have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), are supported by our target for 100% of the electricity we use in our operations to come from renewable sources by 2030, and by our regenerative agriculture programmes. Our decarbonisation targets and programmes are accompanied by water reduction and beneficial use of waste targets to ensure we produce ingredients as sustainably and responsibly as possible. In 2025, we issued a new Forest Positive policy to ensure we comply with EU deforestation regulations and to work towards meeting our science-based target to have no deforestation across our primary deforestation-linked commodities.

As set out on page 48, following the combination with CP Kelco, we have assessed the footprint, risks and opportunities of the combined business and have applied to SBTi to validate updated GHG emissions targets. We have also developed a new water stewardship programme with a target to better

How our environment report is structured

Our environment report integrates the governance, metrics and some of the strategy disclosures recommended by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This reflects the way we integrate climate considerations into our business, as well as our increasing focus on our relationship with nature. We have also continued to take steps to report voluntarily against the disclosures recommended by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). For details of climate-related risks and additional strategy disclosures see our TCFD report on pages 68 to 72.

Our targets

Climate and carbon emissions

By 2028:

Energy and industrial (E&I)^{1,2}

- We'll deliver a 38% absolute reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions³
- We'll deliver a 38% absolute reduction in our Scope 3 GHG emissions

Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG)¹

- We'll deliver a 23% absolute reduction in our Scope 3 GHG emissions^{2,4}
- We are committed to eliminating deforestation from our primary deforestation-linked commodity supply chains, in accordance with the latest requirements of the SBTi FLAG Guidance

By 2030:

- 100% of the electricity we purchase for use in our operations will come from renewable sources

By 2050:

- Our ambition is to reach net zero

Regenerative agriculture

- We'll maintain sustainable acreage equivalent to the volume of corn we buy globally each year, and through partnerships we'll accelerate the adoption of regenerative agricultural practices

Water

By 2030:

- We'll have reduced water use intensity by 15%²

Waste

By 2030:

- 100% of our waste will be beneficially used

¹ Approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative on a '1.5°C level', meaning they are in line with the most ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement.

² Baseline of 31 December 2019.

³ The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

⁴ The target includes Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions and removals.

Environment continued

manage risk and use our resources more effectively. Our renewable electricity and waste targets remain unchanged.

Climate change also presents opportunities for businesses that can make their operations and products more sustainable. As a plant-based business with a deep understanding of the science of food, we're well-positioned to create the high-quality, lower-carbon, responsibly sourced ingredients people want to live a more sustainable life.

We constantly adapt our approach to sustainability to ensure we embed it in all our plans and processes. This means designing it into everything we do, so it becomes part of our thinking, investment decisions and growth strategy. And given that no one company can tackle climate change alone, as we build our own resilience, we continue to work with our customers and suppliers to help deliver each other's sustainability goals.

Integrating CP Kelco

On completing our acquisition of CP Kelco in November 2024, we began to integrate our respective sustainability programmes, including creating a single, integrated system to monitor and report the environmental data of the enlarged business. With this system now in place, we are reporting progress for the enlarged business against our existing targets in this year's Annual Report.

An important part of the integration process was updating our climate-, water- and nature-related risk assessments to take account of the enlarged business. We've completed these assessments and are now incorporating the findings into our Group-wide enterprise risk management system.

Setting new targets for our enlarged business

Despite our increased manufacturing footprint, our ambition has not changed. In the coming year, we plan to update our science-based GHG emissions targets to better reflect the impact we can make as a combined business. They are currently under review with SBTi and, subject to validation, we will report against them in next year's Annual Report. We're also setting a new

target for water use (see page 56 for more detail) which we'll start reporting on next year, while maintaining our existing renewable electricity and beneficial use of waste targets, and regenerative agriculture and deforestation commitments.

This year (for calendar year 2025), we continue to report against our existing 2028 science-based targets for GHG emissions, alongside our other targets and commitments to 2030 (see panel on page 50). This is the first year we are reporting as a combined business.

Understanding our combined impact

As discussed on pages 36 and 37, during the year we carried out a double materiality assessment (DMA) to get a deeper understanding of our impact, risks and opportunities (IROs). Out of the 30 IROs we identified, 16 fall under the Environmental standard of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, with Climate Change (E1) our most material area overall. We are now using the results of the DMA to review relevant policies, programmes and metrics to ensure they are aligned with the materiality outcomes and our broader sustainability ambitions.

Public reporting and assurance

We explain the scope, principles and methodologies we use to report our environmental performance in 'EHS Reporting Criteria' at www.tateandlyle.com/purpose. We report environmental data by calendar year. Arcadis has independently verified selected environmental data on pages 47 and 48, 50 and 51, and 54 to 57. Their reasonable assurance audit statement is at www.tateandlyle.com/purpose.



Supply chain resilience

For food and drink companies who rely on natural resources to feed people, the implications of climate change are far-reaching. That's why we are increasingly working with our suppliers and customers to build a food supply chain that is more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Want to learn more?

Watch our video, which explains how Tate & Lyle is taking action to build supply chain resilience.



Environment continued

Governance

Our governance framework, which has been in place since 2023, ensures that sustainability-related matters are appropriately reviewed and managed across the business. Sustainability-related matters include climate, water, waste, deforestation and nature. We have a separate governance process to oversee environmental compliance in our plants as described on pages 44 to 46 (part of our J2E).

The Board is responsible for overseeing our sustainability strategy and sustainability-related matters and progress against our commitments and targets. It has non-executive directors with experience of sustainability-related matters both within the food industry and other sectors. Our Senior Independent Director, Kim Nelson, has recent and relevant experience since sustainability was one of her primary responsibilities in her former role as Senior Vice President, External Relations at General Mills.

Our dedicated sustainability team develops our sustainability strategy and manages delivery of our programmes, working with both internal stakeholders and those throughout our value chain. The team reports to our Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer, and works closely with other teams, such as Global Operations and Finance.

Our sustainability strategy, the development and delivery of our programmes and the management of our sustainability-related risks and opportunities are overseen through the following governance structure.

Board of Directors

- Considers sustainability-related matters when reviewing and guiding core components of our commercial strategy and business development, such as business plans, annual budgets and major capital expenditure.
- Receives updates on the progress of our sustainability programme, and on our targets and commitments, at least twice a year.

Audit Committee

- Considers reporting disclosures and assurance (where relevant) in relation to sustainability, including TCFD, TNFD, the DMA and upcoming regulatory changes including the UK Sustainability Reporting Standards (UK SRS) and the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

Executive Committee

- Our Chief Executive is responsible for the Group's preparedness and response to sustainability-related risks and opportunities. He is supported in that task by the Executive Committee with executive responsibility

shared jointly by the Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer and the Chief Supply Chain Officer.

- The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for risk management, including the assessment of sustainability-related risks.
- Receives updates on sustainability-related matters.

Risk Committee

- A sub-committee of the Executive Committee, it oversees the operation of our enterprise risk framework, including risk management policies and practices for sustainability-related risks.
- Reviews updates from the sustainability, risk and finance teams, as necessary, and updates the Board on its work at least annually.

Sustainability Committee

- A sub-committee of the Executive Committee, chaired by the Chief Executive, it meets at least twice a year to review the delivery of our sustainability programme, to consider key projects and to track progress against our commitments and targets.

Sustainability Working Group

- A cross-functional group, chaired jointly by our Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer and Chief Supply Chain Officer, and which includes internal experts from functions including sustainability, engineering, energy procurement and finance.
- Meets quarterly to discuss key projects and detailed aspects of our approach to sustainability-related matters.

Sustainability as part of remuneration

Given the importance we place on sustainability-related matters, progress against our targets for Scope 1 and 2 absolute GHG emissions reduction, water use intensity and beneficial use of waste are elements of the performance criteria for our long-term incentive plan. More information can be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report.



Integration

A key task during the year was to integrate the CP Kelco sustainability programme into Tate & Lyle and, in particular, to understand the footprint, risks and opportunities of the combined business. During the year, work included:

- Updating our GHG emissions, water and waste data from our 2019 baseline through to our 2025 calendar year performance.
- Verifying our sustainability data and progress against our targets through a third-party reasonable assurance audit.
- Updating our climate, water and nature risk assessments for our manufacturing sites and key supply chains.
- Conducting a double materiality assessment with internal and external stakeholder input.
- Applying to SBTi to update our GHG emissions reduction targets to remain on a 1.5°C trajectory.
- Developing a new risk-based water programme and reduction target to better use our resources and mitigate potential water-related risks.

This work has enabled us to better understand the opportunities and risks of the combined business, and to help us support our customers to make progress against their own sustainability commitments and targets.



Environment continued

Climate and carbon emissions

We are committed to playing our part in addressing climate change and its related impacts. To do that, we have set ambitious science-based targets to significantly reduce our own and our supply chain GHG emissions, partly by supporting the adoption of regenerative agricultural practices.

A new carbon footprint

As expected, the combination of the Tate & Lyle and CP Kelco businesses has had a material impact on our carbon footprint, our 2019 baseline emissions and the progress we have made from that baseline through to the 2025 calendar year. While some of our new sites in countries such as Denmark and Brazil have made good progress in lowering their carbon footprint, CP Kelco's overall decarbonisation programme was less mature than Tate & Lyle's. This is reflected in our 2025 results which have been updated to include CP Kelco in this Annual Report.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions

Our combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions collectively accounted for 28% of Tate & Lyle's total carbon footprint in the 2025 calendar year. Reducing these emissions means making changes to the way we run our plants, through more efficient processes and switching to lower-carbon sources of electricity. A good example of this was the actions we took to eliminate the use of coal in our operations from 2021 onwards.

Since 2024, we have been a member of RE100, the global corporate renewable energy initiative led by the Climate Group in partnership with CDP. As well as demonstrating our commitment to renewable electricity, membership adds credibility to our approach, since it requires us to meet RE100's reporting criteria, including third-party verification, when reporting against our target for 100% of the electricity we purchase for our operations to come from renewable sources by 2030.

Progress in 2025

By the end of the 2025 calendar year, we had reduced our Scope 1 and 2 absolute GHG emissions by 17% from a 2019 baseline. While our expanded footprint has slowed the pace of progress compared with recent years, we continue to make improvements in decarbonising our business.

In 2025, we realised the first full year of benefits from the agreements for renewable electricity and associated renewable energy certificates (RECs) that we put in place in 2024. The most notable impact has been through a 12-year power purchase agreement with Enel North America to provide around 256,000 megawatt hours (MWh) of renewable electricity and associated RECs each year produced by a new wind farm in Texas, US. This agreement, in addition to renewable energy use and utility-provided renewable electricity, has significantly reduced our Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Many of our plants across the world continue to make good progress reducing their emissions. For example, in April 2025, our pectin and carrageenan facility in Lille Skensved, Denmark, completed the first phase of a multi-year programme to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and increase energy efficiency. A major upgrade to the site's evaporator system reduced energy consumption by 6% and carbon emissions by 7%. The team is now working on the second phase of the programme to upgrade the site's distillation column, which will reduce energy use and carbon emissions at the site by more than 20%. Another example is work at our bio-gums plant in San Diego, California, US, where the team has introduced ten projects to reduce natural gas use. This has reduced the site's GHG emissions by 4%.

We continue to encourage our smaller sites to increase their use of renewable electricity. Our blending facility in Kya Sands, South Africa, and our fibre plant in Nantong, China, both use solar panels to generate electricity. Meanwhile, our three production facilities in Brazil – one blending facility and two pectin facilities – use renewable electricity and biomass-produced steam to minimise their emissions.

Scope 3 GHG emissions

Our combined Scope 3 GHG emissions made up 72% of our total carbon footprint in the 2025 calendar year, and we account for more than 95% of those emissions in our reporting. Understanding what drives our Scope 3 GHG emissions helps us prioritise our decarbonisation initiatives in areas where they are most needed and can have the greatest impact.

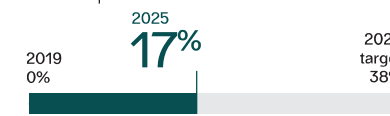
Progress against our targets

at 31 March 2026

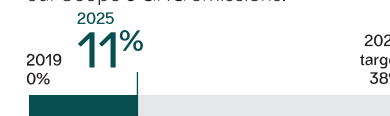
By 2028

Energy and Industrial (E&I) emissions

We'll deliver a 38% absolute reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.^{1,2,3}

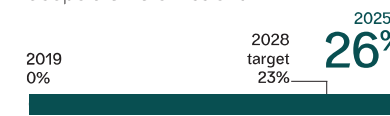


We'll deliver a 38% absolute reduction in our Scope 3 GHG emissions.^{1,2}



Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions

We'll deliver a 23% absolute reduction in Scope 3 GHG emissions.^{1,2,4}



By 2030

Renewable electricity

100% of the electricity we purchase for use in our operations will come from renewable sources.



1 Approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative on a 1.5°C level, meaning they are in line with the most ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement.
 2 Baseline of 31 December 2019.
 3 The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.
 4 The target includes Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions and removals.

Environment continued

In 2025, the majority of our Scope 3 emissions came from purchased goods and services from our suppliers, and from customers using our ingredients in their final products. Working with them remains critical in helping us achieve our own targets as well as theirs. This year, for example, we piloted our new product carbon footprint software at four of our production facilities, giving customers more granular information about the carbon emissions associated with our ingredients, and therefore enabling them to benefit from our decarbonisation progress in their own Scope 3 reporting.

Progress in 2025

We have two targets for our Scope 3 GHG emissions – Energy and Industrial (E&I) and Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG). By the end of the 2025 calendar year, we had reduced our E&I Scope 3 absolute GHG emissions by 11% from our 2019 baseline, compared with 29% in 2024 reflecting the impact of the CP Kelco acquisition. Turning to our FLAG Scope 3 absolute GHG emissions, we have reduced those by 26%. While slightly lower than the 31% reduction in 2024, we are still ahead of our target of a 23% reduction by 2028. We will continue to prioritise reducing our FLAG emissions since they are critical to achieving both our 2028 targets and our ambition to be a net zero business by 2050.

Energy use^{1,2}

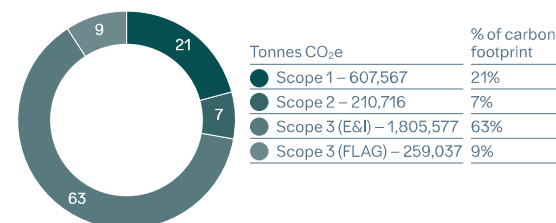
Megawatt hours (MWh)

2025 ³	4,667,092
2024 ⁴	4,636,871
2023 ⁵	4,723,096
2022 ⁶	4,891,453
2021 ⁷	4,810,365
2020 ⁸	4,761,822
2019 ⁹	4,729,748

Our carbon footprint

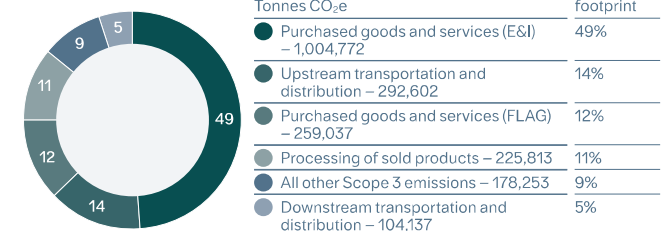
Carbon footprint at 31 December 2025

(%)



Scope 3 breakdown at 31 December 2025

(%)



Carbon footprint for the year ended 31 December 2025^{1,2}

(tonnes of CO₂e)

All scopes	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019 (baseline)
Scope 1 (direct emissions from our sites)	607,567	606,822	615,428	654,929	647,387	663,075	671,751
Scope 2 (indirect emissions from the energy we buy – market-based)	210,716	273,533	353,373	369,892	389,137	314,679	314,811
Scope 3 E&I (all other emissions associated with our activities)	1,805,577	1,798,773	1,751,029	2,018,777	2,038,325	2,012,208	2,032,693
Scope 3 FLAG (all other emissions associated with our activities)	259,037	284,842	302,853	334,748	353,704	355,097	352,219
Total	2,882,897	2,963,970	3,022,683	3,378,346	3,428,553	3,345,059	3,371,474

Scope 3 breakdown

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019 (baseline)
Purchased goods and services (E&I)	1,004,772	1,021,992	961,132	1,041,703	1,031,963	1,029,441	1,034,718
Purchased goods and services (FLAG)	259,037	284,842	302,853	334,748	353,704	355,097	352,219
Upstream transportation and distribution	292,602	133,054	148,950	144,156	140,286	139,046	140,268
Downstream transportation and distribution	104,137	223,031	183,111	183,406	182,527	182,527	182,527
Processing of sold products	225,813	229,680	243,282	411,654	473,009	473,009	473,009
All other Scope 3 emissions	178,253	191,016	214,554	237,858	210,540	188,185	202,171
Total	2,064,614	2,083,615	2,053,882	2,353,525	2,392,029	2,367,305	2,384,912

1 The scope, principles and reporting methodologies used to calculate our environmental data can be found in 'EHS Reporting Criteria' at www.tateandlyle.com/purpose. For GHG emissions, reporting methodologies used include the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Standards, Environmental Reporting Guidelines: HM Government, 40 CFR Part 98 US EPA, and SBTi Criteria and Recommendations.

2 Global GHG emissions figures include our UK operations. In accordance with the UK's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements, in the year ended 31 December 2025: total global energy consumption was 4,667,092 MWh and energy consumption for UK operations was 1,056 MWh; the global intensity ratio was 0.63 tonnes of Scope 1 and 2 CO₂e per tonne of production and for UK operations was 0.01 tonnes of Scope 1 and 2 CO₂e per tonne of production; Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for UK operations were 41.75 tonnes of CO₂e.

3 UK operations use (1,056 MWh) represents 0.02%.

4 UK operations use (1,137 MWh) represents 0.02%.

5 UK operations use (1,034 MWh) represents 0.02%.

6 UK operations use (1,434 MWh) represents 0.03%.

7 UK operations use (1,472 MWh) represents 0.03%.

8 UK operations use (1,497 MWh) represents 0.03%.

9 UK operations use (1,500 MWh) represents 0.03%.

Regenerative agriculture

Our agriculture programmes enable us to work alongside suppliers, customers and external partners to expand and accelerate the adoption of regenerative farming practices in ways that improve the livelihood of our participating farmers.

Overview

Agriculture is central to solving the challenge of feeding a growing global population with nutritious food in a more sustainable way. Addressing that challenge requires a supply chain that is resilient to the impact of climate change, built on the foundation of regenerative farming practices which improve and restore nature's ecosystems. Our programmes, which vary by region, encourage farmers to embrace these practices.

- **North America and Europe (corn):** we focus on large, data-driven intervention and inventory programmes that incentivise farmers to adopt or expand regenerative farming practices.
- **China (stevia):** we work closely with smallholder farmers through educational workshops and on-farm technical support.
- **Zanzibar, Africa (seaweed):** our seaweed sourcing company is B Corp certified, reflecting its strong commitment to sustainable farming practices and supporting the local community.

What unites our programmes is their commitment to driving positive environmental impact on farms and within local communities, and improving the personal and economic wellbeing of the farmers. Our regenerative agriculture programmes are therefore at the heart of two pillars of our purpose: Caring for our Planet and Building Thriving Communities.

Our corn programmes

We continue to adapt our corn programmes to better reflect our supply chain and improve its resilience to climate change.

A new programme in Europe

Since 2023, we've steadily increased the quantity of sustainable corn from our European suppliers. In 2025, 79% of our European corn was verified as sustainable either through the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) or ISCC PLUS, compared to 71% in 2024.

But we want to do more, which is why, in 2025, we launched a new programme to help our European corn suppliers adopt regenerative farming practices, which improve crop resilience. We began with France, since the country suffered from droughts in both 2022 and 2023, which significantly affected crop yields. Developed with farming cooperatives and in partnership with Regrow Ag, an agriculture resilience platform, the programme enables participating farmers to continue practices such as reduced or no tilling, planting cover crops and managing nitrogen. In turn, we're using Regrow's AI-powered software to monitor the environmental improvements from these practices.

A new partner in the US

Our most mature regenerative agriculture programme is our US corn programme. Launched in 2018 in partnership with Truterra LLC, a US resource stewardship solutions provider, the programme is now managed by our corn supplier, Primient.

Progress against our commitment

344,000

Acres of sustainable corn maintained, equivalent to the volume of corn we purchased in the 2025 calendar year.

In 2025, we made significant progress by engaging with farmers to adopt and expand regenerative agricultural practices. However, following a restructuring of Truterra in 2025, we are now transitioning to a new partnership between Primient and CIBO Technologies. A leading independent data and analytics platform for agriculture, CIBO Technologies has previously supported the programme's analytics alongside Truterra. Continuing to work with trusted partners ensures continuity for Tate & Lyle, our customers and our participating farmers. In the meantime, the corn used at our facility in Sagamore, Indiana, US, and the corn-based ingredients supplied by Primient remain enrolled in the Truterra programme, and continued to have a positive environmental impact in 2025. We also funded an intervention programme to support the adoption of regenerative farming practices on 10,000 acres in the Sagamore supply area (also known as a 'supply shed').

Since 2021, we have committed to supporting sustainable acreage equivalent to the volume of corn we buy each year. We have met this commitment every year since and did so again in 2025 by supporting 344,000 acres of sustainable corn.



Our approach to regenerative agriculture

Our agriculture programmes encourage farmers to embrace regenerative farming practices that improve and restore nature's ecosystems. Our approach includes:

- **Educating farmers** on regenerative farming practices and working with them to implement changes to their current practices.
- **Supporting farmers** to continue and adopt practices that improve soil health, increase biodiversity and improve local ecosystems.
- **Restoring soil health** to reduce emissions, increase carbon sequestration, enhance ecosystem services, and build resilient, productive farming systems.
- **Improving the livelihoods** of farmers through greater economic prosperity.

Environment continued



Supporting marine aquaculture

Marine aquaculture is an important part of our sustainability programme, as we rely on red seaweed to make carrageenan, a thickening, gelling and stabilising ingredient.

Since 1990, our seaweed sourcing company, Zanea Seaweed Co. Ltd., based in Zanzibar, Tanzania, has worked with local communities – primarily women seaweed farmers – to cultivate and harvest this crop using sustainable farming methods.

Zanea Seaweed Co. Ltd. achieved B Corp certification in 2024, reflecting its strong commitment to sustainable farming practices and supporting the local community.

Our stevia programme in China

Used to make low-calorie sweeteners, stevia is an increasingly important part of our raw material supply chain.

We launched our stevia regenerative agriculture programme in China five years ago, in partnership with Earthwatch Europe and Nanjing Agricultural University. The programme covers a number of smallholder farmers in Dongtai, Jiangsu

province, and helps them in two ways: sampling to better understand soil health, and providing expertise to assess the results and thereby improve farming practices.

The programme has three clear goals: to reduce growers' environmental impact; to improve soil health and rebuild local ecosystems, while improving climate resilience; and to support farmers' livelihoods through greater profitability. The programme includes a voluntary agreement to sign Tate & Lyle's Stevia Supplier Sustainability Commitment – a pledge to reduce the environmental impact of stevia farming and to continue enhancing regenerative farming practices.

Progress in 2025

In 2025, the programme continued to focus on practical steps participating farmers can take to reduce environmental impact, improve crop resilience and provide additional economic opportunity.

We continued to evolve the use of slow-release fertilizer following the development in 2024 of an optimum level of fertilizer use that balanced decreased environmental impact and higher yields. Other areas of focus during the year included improved field preparation and plastic management, with 100% of plastic removed from the fields and collected for recycling when the seedlings are planted.

Following a successful trial in 2024, we introduced planting peanuts as cover crops into the programme this year. Peanuts were planted among the stevia plants without shading them or hindering harvest. Environmentally, the legume root systems help improve soil structure, organic matter and ecosystem diversity. The peanuts also visibly reduced soil erosion and puddling during heavy periods of rain, improving crop resilience while providing an additional source of income for participating farmers. The programme will continue to focus on this in the coming year.



Partnering on stevia

We partner with Manus, the BioAlternatives Company®, to produce stevia using an all-Americas supply chain that prioritises sustainability. The stevia plant seedlings are propagated locally in Peru in Manus's nursery before being transplanted to outdoor production fields, significantly decreasing transportation and ensuring timely planting to benefit plant health. The region, ideal for growing stevia, supports four growing cycles from the same seedling. These processes enable local farmers to produce high-quality leaf and helps to improve the economic wellbeing of the local community.

Our pathway to net zero

In 2022, we set out an ambition to become a net zero business by 2050, and we remain committed to that goal.

Developing our pathway

In 2022, we conducted a detailed analysis of what a net zero pathway by 2050 would look like for our Scope 1 and 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions. This included comprehensive Scope 1 and 2 decarbonisation assessments at our four largest production facilities at that time. We then looked at the impact on our footprint of changes in policy, and our stakeholders' decarbonisation commitments, including those of our customers. We also considered other factors, such as the decarbonisation of electricity from the grid and the electrification of different types of transport.

These assessments showed we could achieve net zero by 2050 in terms of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions through a combination of: electrifying our production facilities; using more efficient steam generation; buying more renewable electricity; building partnerships with utility providers to access renewable electricity; and benefiting from the development of new technologies like energy storage.

Combination with CP Kelco

Following the acquisition of CP Kelco in November 2024, we reassessed not only the carbon footprint of our enlarged asset base, but also the range of our decarbonisation opportunities. To do this, our sustainability

engineering team worked with local and global process improvement teams to develop a marginal abatement cost curve (MACC).

The sustainability engineering team identified Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction opportunities and prioritised them based on their total emissions reduction and return on investment. This work identified more than 30 potential decarbonisation projects which could potentially reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by around a third. Around two thirds of these projects have a positive return on investment, and have been included in our five-year capital plan. As opportunities and technologies evolve over time and impact both decarbonisation and returns on investment, projects are re-evaluated and re-prioritised as part of our ongoing sustainability engineering programme.

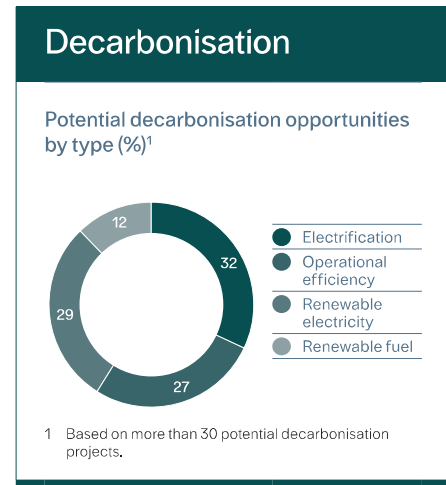
The decarbonisation opportunities prioritised by the MACC have been categorised broadly as: electrification; operational efficiency; renewable electricity; and renewable fuel. The contribution of each category to the potential decarbonisation opportunities of our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions is shown in the pie chart opposite.

Investing to meet our targets

We expect the investments needed to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in line with our targets to be included in our annual capital and other expenditure programmes. Beyond the term of our current targets, we expect our plans to evolve as new technologies for low- or zero-carbon energy develop, although realising our goals depends on the speed of development, and the cost, of these technologies. It is not yet feasible, therefore, to put meaningful costs on our plans beyond the term of our targets, although we will do so as soon as we can. For Scope 3 GHG emissions, we currently include the cost of our regenerative agriculture programmes in our operating costs. Over time, we expect these costs to increase, although it's difficult to know by how much.

Evolving plans as circumstances change

Achieving our ambition to become a net zero business by 2050 means reducing our Scope 1 and 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions to as close to zero as possible, and neutralising residual emissions through limited external carbon offset purchases. We can't do all this alone, and we rely, to a certain extent, on our customers and suppliers delivering on their own sustainability ambitions. We'll also need infrastructure improvements near our facilities and throughout our value chain to enable us to access enough low- or zero-carbon energy to run our operations. We expect our decarbonisation trajectory to change as we move towards 2050. In the short term, this will be driven by changes in our footprint, and in the longer term by factors like shifting policy and advances in technology. What won't change, however, is our ambition to deliver on our targets.



Our commitment on deforestation

We are committed to producing ingredients in ways that ensure our operations do not directly or indirectly lead to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, land clearance, planting on peatlands or exploitation. We adhere to ethical practices in land acquisition, development and use.

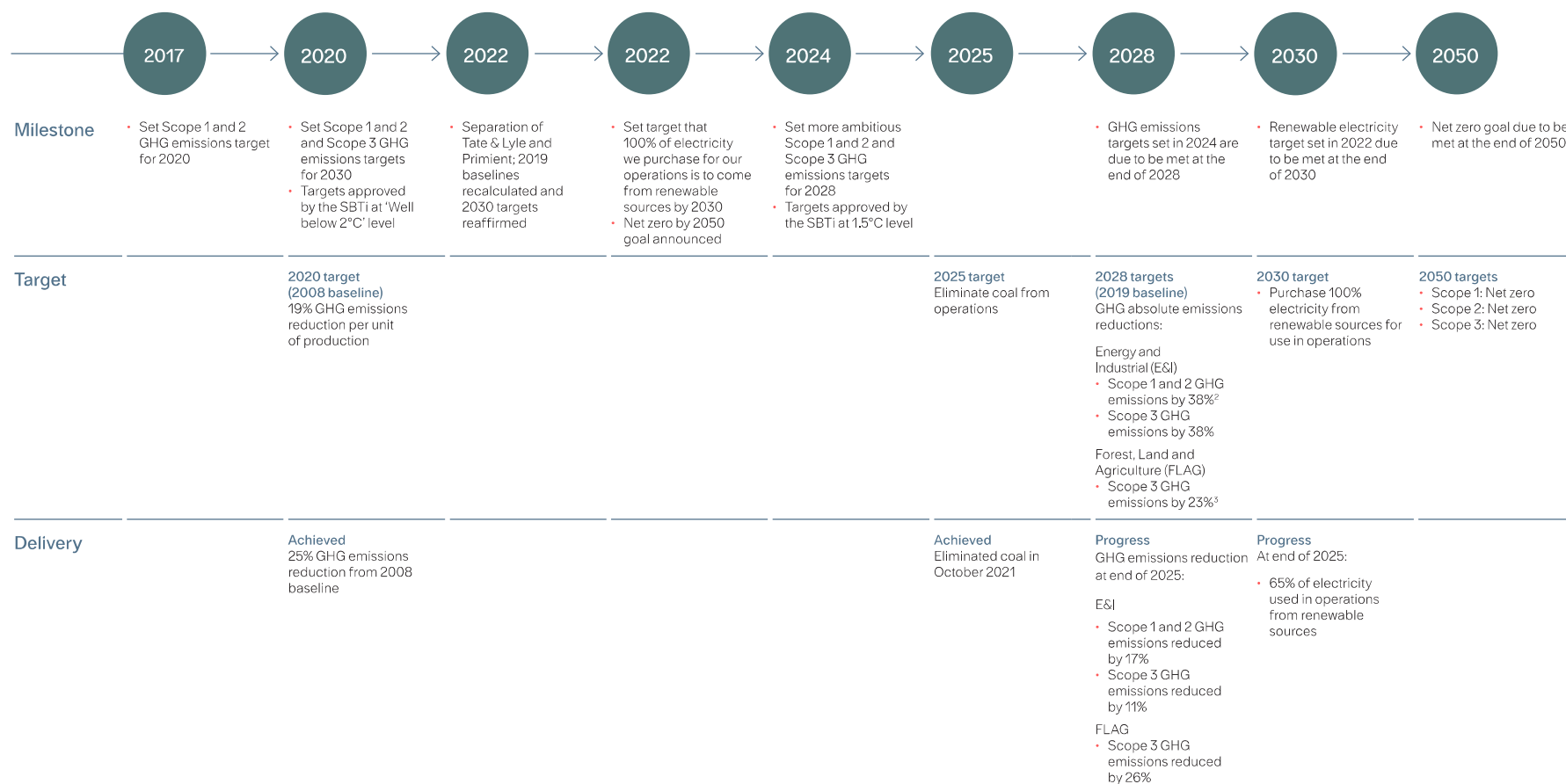
We introduced a 'Forest Positive' policy in 2025, which not only demonstrates our commitments, but is our blueprint for achieving a deforestation-free supply chain for our primary deforestation-linked commodities. Our approach is designed to comply with the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and align to the Accountability Framework to foster a forest positive outcome.

Our initial focus was on ensuring compliance with EUDR on the primary deforestation-linked commodities that we source, which include palm oil, timber and wood fibre. Although the EUDR implementation date has been delayed until 31 December 2026, we were compliant as of 31 December 2025.

We are assessing the applicability of SBTi's updated criteria issued in March 2026 and will provide an update on applicability and progress in next year's Annual Report.

Environment continued

Our pathway to net zero by 2050¹



We expect to deliver our pathway by a combination of:

Scope 1 (21% of our footprint) ⁴	Scope 2 (7% of our footprint) ⁴	Scope 3 (63% E&I and 9% FLAG of our footprint) ⁴
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrifying our production facilities Use of more efficient steam generation Increased use of renewable electricity Benefiting from the development of new technologies such as energy storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase 100% of the electricity we use across our operations from renewable sources Investments and partnerships with utilities and utility developers to use existing, and generate new, renewable electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable agriculture programmes (to be scaled up) Customers, suppliers and investments achieving their carbon reduction targets Decarbonisation of logistics and transportation supply chains

1 Based on current expectations (assumptions subject to change based on future developments).
 2 The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.
 3 The target includes FLAG emissions and removals.
 4 Percentage of total carbon footprint at 31 December 2025.

Using less water

Tate & Lyle relies on water for our operations and supply chain. We're mindful that water is a shared resource and that we must use it in a way that's sustainable for us and for the communities we live and work in.

Our 2030 target is to reduce water use intensity by 15%. While we continue to pursue efficiencies, reducing water use intensity across our operations is inherently challenging due to the rigorous standards governing water recycling and reuse in food ingredient production. Developing plans to achieve our target means our teams are having to push themselves further, understanding the ways our sites use water and the scope for using it more efficiently.

Progress in 2025

In 2025, we used 14,228,883m³ of water, 2% less than in our 2019 baseline year. However, water use intensity (water use per unit of production) increased by 6% compared with our baseline.

Our sites, together with the support of our central engineering team, are continually identifying opportunities to improve water use efficiency. For example, a new wastewater treatment plant at our speciality starch production facility in Van Buren, Arkansas, US, will come online in 2026. This new plant will enable Van Buren to reuse the water in its cooling tower, thereby reducing the need to draw on local freshwater supplies and lowering overall water use by one third.

We are also a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship, giving our teams access to global best practices, collaborative initiatives and innovative approaches to improving water efficiency at our sites.

A new approach and target

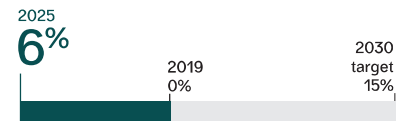
Following significant changes to our manufacturing footprint, in 2025 we conducted a comprehensive review of how and where water is used across our operations. This review was designed to strengthen our understanding of water- and nature-related risks and to ensure that our water programme and targets are focused on making an impact where it is most needed.

We also conducted water and nature risk assessments across our global manufacturing sites, identifying locations exposed to the highest levels of water stress both today and looking ahead to 2030 and beyond. Our assessment identified eight sites located in high-risk water-stressed regions. Together, these sites account for 76% of our total water usage, and their exposure to water stress has guided our decision to prioritise investment and action in these locations to deliver the greatest impact while minimising water-related risks to our operations.

Our assessment methodology aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures' Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare (LEAP) approach, incorporating the screening of site level risks and key commodity supply regions, identification of material indicators, detailed assessment of water- and nature-related risks, and engagement through stakeholder workshops. To support this analysis, we used recognised external tools, including the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water and Biodiversity risk tools, to assess current and future water stress, basin-level pressures, and broader nature-related dependencies and potential impacts across our operations.

Progress against our target

By 2030, we'll have reduced water use intensity by 15%



This structured and data-driven approach has enabled us to embed water and nature risk considerations consistently into both our water management strategy and our broader enterprise risk management framework. By integrating these insights into decision-making processes, we are better equipped to prioritise investments, strengthen operational resilience, and proactively manage water-related risks in the locations where they are most material to our business.

As a result, we are now taking a more targeted, risk-based approach to water management, concentrating resources and investment at these eight high-risk sites. This includes the introduction of a new ten-year target to reduce water use intensity by 15% by 31 March 2034, measured against a baseline from the year ended 31 March 2024. To further reduce water-related risks and support basin-level collective action, we also plan to pursue Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) certification at our high water-risk sites by 2034. Progress against our new target will be reported in next year's Annual Report.



Reducing water stress

How water is sourced, used and managed across our food ingredient supply chains is a key area of focus. Through our Sweetener Alliance with Manus, the production of our Yume™ M Stevia Sweetener starts in Peru using an approach designed to reduce water stress on local freshwater resources. The all-aqueous extraction process utilizes seawater processed through Manus's desalination plant which removes salt and other minerals from seawater through reverse osmosis to produce fresh water for use in the production process. Focusing on responsible water management supports efficient production today while helping to protect water resources for the future.

Water stewardship matters, and innovation plays an important role. That's why we're committed to making thoughtful, science-led choices that support more responsible production practices.

Environment continued

Using waste beneficially

Our target is to beneficially use 100% of the waste we generate by 2030. This means putting all the waste we generate either to a positive use for society or recycling it.

The plant-based ingredients we make in our manufacturing facilities generate a significant amount of organic by-products and waste which can be used beneficially. In many cases, it is used as compost on local farms, providing nutrients to help enrich the soil, restore biodiversity and improve plant growth. Other beneficial uses include recycling or recovery, including energy recovery. Focusing resources on ensuring beneficial use supports a circular economy. For example, 100% of the byproducts from our pectin plant in Brazil are beneficially used for animal feed, fertilizers and citrus oil applications.

Progress in 2025

In 2025, 98% of our waste was beneficially used. This marked a major step towards our target of beneficially using 100% of waste by 2030. This performance was driven by a strong culture of waste management across the Group and a real desire to support a circular economy.

One of the main reasons for this year's improvement was the strong performance of our Lille Skensved site in Denmark, through packaging reductions and organic residue management. Following extensive testing, the site switched to new micron-film packaging for use in wrapping pallets. This film contains 58%

Progress against our 2030 target

By 2030, 100% of our waste will be beneficially used



recycled content, helping Lille Skensved reduce plastic use per pallet by 54%, as well as lowering costs by 42% per pallet. The higher recycled content not only benefited the site, but also supported our customers' goals to reduce their waste generation and carbon footprint of the products they procure from Tate & Lyle.

These improvements strengthen both our sustainability impact and operational efficiency, while supporting future advancements as the site evaluates newer wrapping equipment. Using a thinner film also helps to align our packaging practices with the sustainability principles in the EU's Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation. We are now looking at ways to implement this practice at other sites across Tate & Lyle.

Maintaining our focus

We remain focused on reaching our 2030 target and are pleased with how far we've come since 2019, when only 65% of our waste was beneficially used.

In the coming year, we will continue to focus on reducing the amount of waste we generate and increasing our beneficial use to narrow the small gap remaining. Those sites not yet at 100% beneficial use are looking for waste management vendors who can beneficially reuse their waste and help them achieve their



Transforming waste management

Our Kya Sands blending facility in South Africa has increased its beneficial use of waste from 8% to 82% in just one year. It's all thanks to a new partnership with a local supplier that has enabled the team to improve the way it handles, segregates and recycles waste. The move has also helped reduce operating costs, demonstrating how the right partnerships, better management practices and an all-team commitment can help deliver significant environmental and operational benefits.

target. By prioritising partnerships that support these outcomes, we aim to maximise the value of our waste streams and advance more circular waste management practices. These sites are also aiming to complete comprehensive waste stream audits to gain deeper insight into the types and volumes of waste generated and how they are managed. These audits help identify opportunities to improve waste segregation, eliminate inefficiencies and optimise operational processes, ensuring that materials with beneficial reuse or energy recovery potential are properly captured.



Turning organic waste into biogas

Our pectin plant in Lille Skensved, Denmark, has significantly increased the quantity of organic waste that is beneficially used. The site sends several shipments of organic residue every day to a local biogas production facility, where it is converted into renewable energy. As well as the single largest source of waste at Lille Skensved, this organic residue represents more than half of all the waste that Tate & Lyle generates globally that is now beneficially used.

Supporting local communities

Beyond our site boundaries, we continue to see our employees engage in waste management projects within their local communities. Many teams are participating in local clean-ups and other community-based efforts, reinforcing our commitment to environmental stewardship, while fostering stronger connections with the communities where we operate.