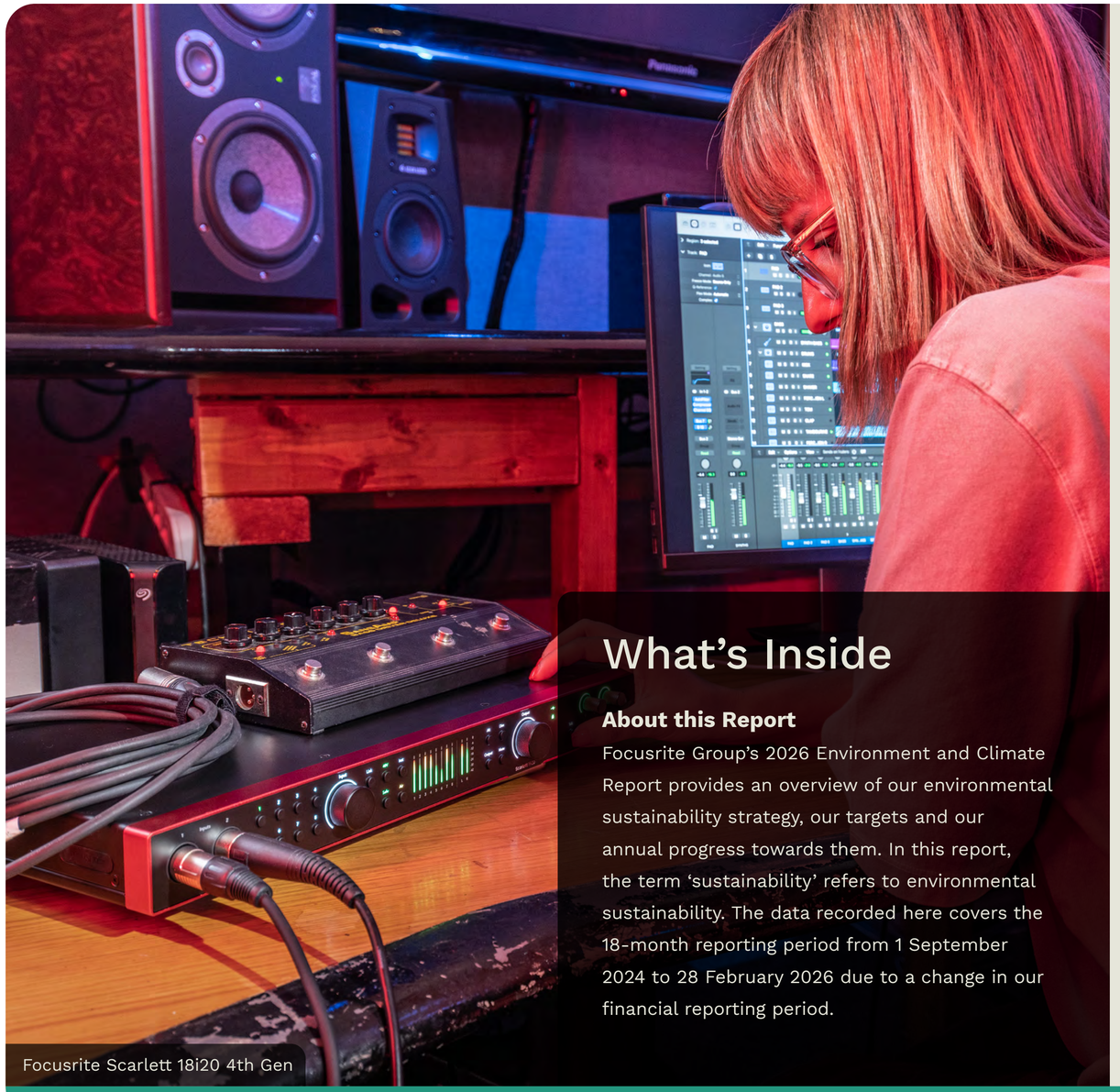
Sustainability Report

2026

Focusrite Group



Focusrite Scarlett 18i20 4th Gen

What's Inside

About this Report

Focusrite Group's 2026 Environment and Climate Report provides an overview of our environmental sustainability strategy, our targets and our annual progress towards them. In this report, the term 'sustainability' refers to environmental sustainability. The data recorded here covers the 18-month reporting period from 1 September 2024 to 28 February 2026 due to a change in our financial reporting period.

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Cover: Pickathon Festival 2025
Photo credit: Norman Eder

Introduction

Novation Launchkey 37 White Mini

Leadership Perspectives

“

This is the Group’s third Sustainability Report published alongside our Annual Report, and demonstrates continued progress. Despite ongoing economic, political and regulatory uncertainty, our total emissions, emissions per product sold and the emissions per £ of revenue have all decreased.

These intensity and absolute metrics matter long-term as we decouple future growth from our greenhouse gas emissions, and our internal data on our environmental footprint highlights hotspots that give us a roadmap of where to prioritise.

As our own emissions are increasingly measured and reduced, our focus is expanding to our industry and supply chain, where the greatest opportunity for further decarbonisation lies.”

Andy Land, Global Head of Sustainability

“

Sustainability is not treated as a standalone initiative, but as a core element of how we manage risk and plan for the long-term. In a period of economic and geopolitical uncertainty, understanding and mitigating environmental risk is increasingly important to protecting the Group’s financial performance and balance sheet resilience.

By integrating climate considerations into governance, investment planning and risk management, we are taking a measured and proportionate approach that supports stability today and adaptability tomorrow. The progress set out in this report reflects a clear focus on substance over ambition, ensuring our sustainability strategy remains credible, affordable and aligned with shareholder interests.”

Sally McKone, Chief Financial Officer

Executive Summary

Focusrite Group's environmental sustainability strategy is built around three pillars: efficient internal operations, sustainable products, and industry leadership. Since launching in 2022, this framework has guided our progress, with further advances made across all three pillars in 2026 as sustainability becomes increasingly embedded across the business.

Cutting GHG Emissions

Our emissions are falling year-on-year, driven by our industry leading Lifecycle Assessment ('LCA') process.

The Group has made significant progress in emissions management this year. In 2023, we transitioned to LCA based carbon accounting, restating our Scope 3 emissions using more accurate, component level data and resetting our baseline to 2021. Our proposed Science-based Targets include reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 53% and Scope 3 by 27.5% by 2031, with a long-term ambition of Net Zero by 2050.

On a comparable 12-month basis, total greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions fell to 75k tCO_2e from 82k in the prior period, with emissions intensity per product and per £ of revenue also improving.

Sustainable & Circular Design

We embed sustainable design into the product development process.

Our products represent the largest share of our footprint, so sustainability is embedded into design and innovation from the earliest stages. By 28 February 2026, 114 hardware products included at least one sustainability feature such as recycled plastics, reduced weight, lower power consumption, or more sustainable packaging.

A notable example is the Martin Audio Blackline Q loudspeaker, which uses 85% post-consumer recycled ABS and has replaced foam packaging with recycled cardboard, cutting per unit carbon footprint by around 14%. We also apply circular economy principles across the business through extended warranties, repairability, and trade-in programmes.

Climate Risk Disclosures

Our third year of compliance with the UK's Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('CFD') framework.

We recognise climate change as a core business risk as well as an environmental issue. Now in our third year of reporting under the UK's climate-related financial disclosure requirements, our Annual Report and Sustainability Report set out our governance structure, scenario analysis, risk management processes, and progress metrics. Oversight begins at Board level, with the CFO-chaired Environment Social and Governance ('ESG') & Climate Change Committee reviewing climate risks as part of enterprise risk management.

Transparency & Recognition

We continue to provide visible, and detailed public updates on our progress through the Carbon Disclosure Project ('CDP')

We improved our CDP Climate score from C to B based on FY24 data, achieved an A rating for Scope 1–3 emissions reporting, completed independent assurance of our emissions data, and reached Phase 3 of the PLASA Carbon Reduction Commitment. The Group also participated in 22 industry events, including 11 speaking engagements.

Environment vs Climate

'Environment' and 'climate change' are often used interchangeably, but they are distinct. Environment is the broader topic, covering issues such as emissions, pollution and biodiversity loss. Climate change is one part of this and is best understood as a business risk, including both physical impacts and transition risks. Understanding the difference helps shape how we assess risks and set priorities.

18-Months' work in *Numbers*

114
Products with at least one Sustainability Initiative
FY24: 69

57.3
kg CO_2e per product sold in 12m to February 26
12m to February 25: 67.3

B
CDP Overall Score for 2025
Improvement from C in 2024

0
Scope 1 and 2 tCO_2e Net
428 tCO_2e Gross

122
Product Lifecycle Assessments Completed

75k
Scope 3 tCO_2e GHG Net Emissions in 12m to February 26
12m to February 25: 82k

457
tCO_2e per £m revenue in 12m to February 26
12m to February 25: 504

22
Industry Events Attended

11
Public Speaking Events

A guide to our Environmental Sustainability Disclosures

As our disclosures have become more comprehensive, we have decided to split out some of the key sections into separate documents.

The Annual Report remains the central location for mandatory reporting, and the Sustainability Report for a deeper dive into our actions. The Environmental Policy and Climate Transition Plan are standalone breakouts from the Sustainability Report.

	Disclosure Description	Intended Audience			
		Customers	Investors	Peers	Vendors
Annual Report	Mandatory PLC disclosures and emissions data.		●	●	●
Sustainability Report	In-depth context around our Sustainability programme.	●	●	●	●
Environmental Policy	A summarised version of our top level Environmental Policy.	●		●	●
Climate Transition Plan	Separate document enclosing the latest on our Net Zero Climate Transition Plan.	●		●	●

Purpose

Enrich lives through music. This is our purpose. We believe in music as a force for good in this world. When we're feeling low, it lifts us. When we're consumed with mixed emotions, it channels them. When we seek creative excellence, music inspires and motivates us. Most importantly, music brings us together in a world that seems so often to be drifting apart. We believe that the more people we can inspire to make music, and the more we can bring people together to enjoy music, the better the world will be.

Mission

To remove barriers to creativity. We believe technology should help, not hinder, the creative process. Every minute spent on unnecessary steps is a minute stolen from creativity. Technology can play an important role in breaking down other barriers: geographical, social and economic. Together we aim to remove them, one by one.

Optimal Audio Install, Le Domaine du Mezo

Our Two Divisions

The Group's product ranges are split into two main divisions.

Content Creation

Our mission is clear: to break down the barriers that hinder creativity. From beginners to pros, we empower creators with world-leading audio performance, innovative tech and intuitive design, enabling them to stay in a state of flow and bring their vision to life quickly.

With a diverse range of award-winning products and leading brands, Focusrite Group supports musicians and audio professionals everywhere – from hobbyists recording in their bedroom, through to iconic artists writing their next platinum-selling album in the biggest commercial studios.

Our Brands

- Focusrite
- Novation
- ADAM Audio
- Sequential
- Oberheim
- Sonnox

Our Products

- Audio Interfaces
- Synthesizers
- Audio Software
- Keyboard & Pad Controllers
- Grooveboxes
- Monitor Speakers

ADAM Audio D3V Monitors

Audio Reproduction

At our core, we're driven by a passion for transforming live performances into unforgettable experiences. Our cutting-edge sound reinforcement systems ensure that each pulsating beat and soaring melody resonates with every member of the audience.

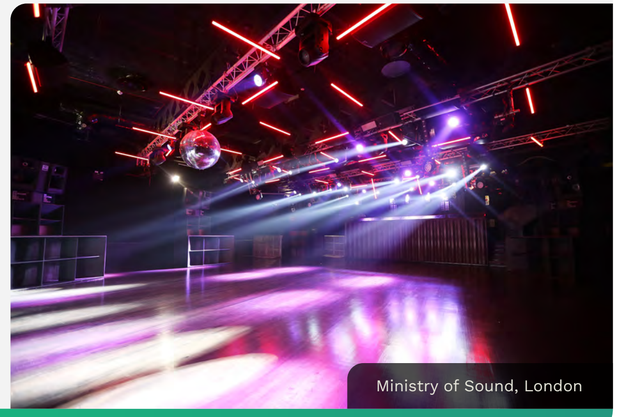
From the challenges of massive outdoor stages to the intricacies of intimate immersive soundscapes, we're here to elevate every performance and bring artists' visions to life.

Our Brands

- Martin Audio
- Optimal Audio
- Linea Research
- TiMax
- OutBoard

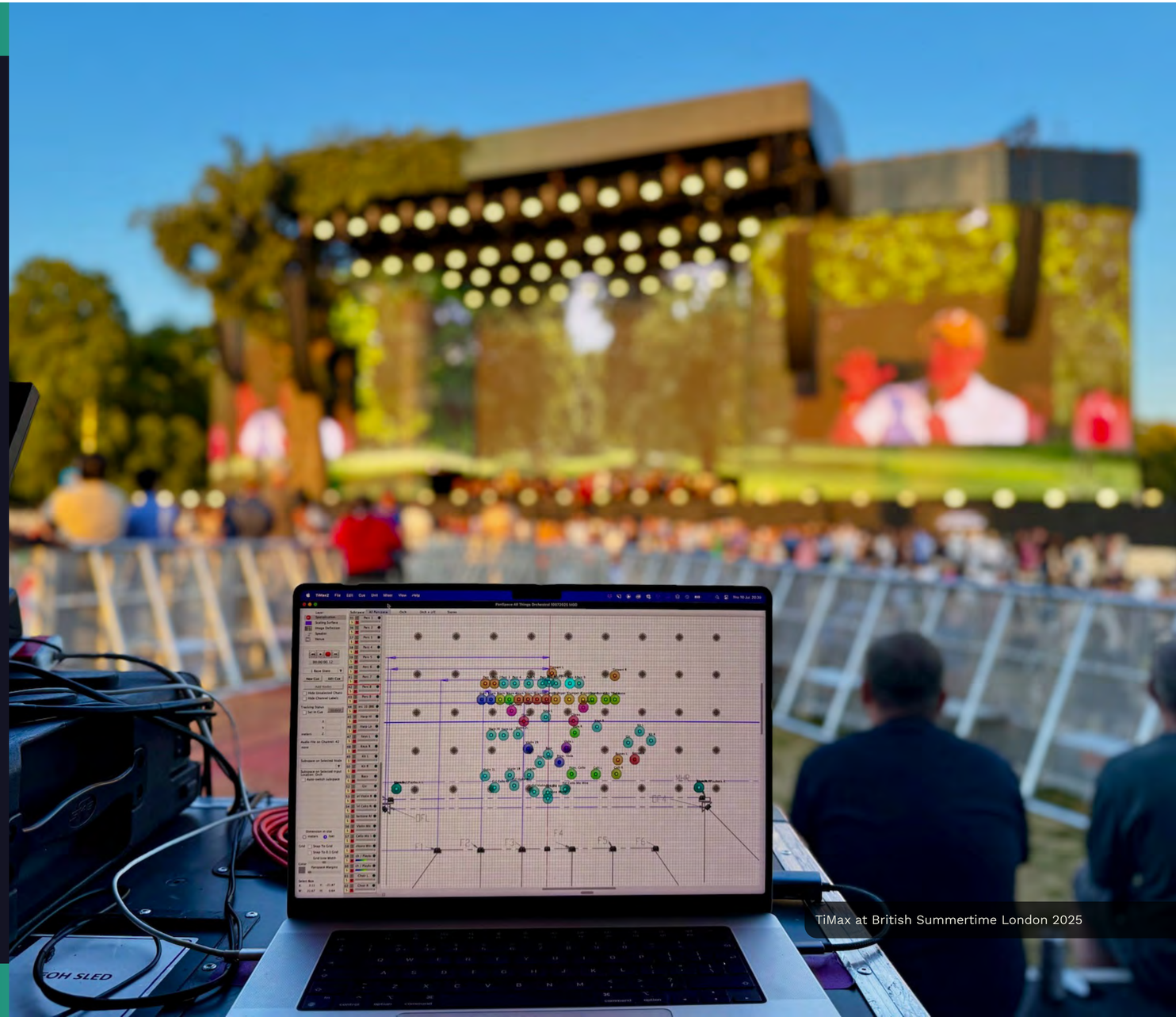
Our Products

- Point Source Speakers
- Constant Curvature Arrays
- Line Arrays
- Digital Signal Processors
- Amplifiers
- Immersive Audio Processors
- Stage Rigging Control



Ministry of Sound, London

Environmental Strategy



TiMax at British Summertime London 2025

Our Environmental Strategy

Our Environmental Strategy, launched in 2022, is built on three core pillars and continues to guide our approach today.

While some organisations choose not to define a standalone environmental strategy, we see clear value in doing so. It allows us not only to embed sustainability across our business, but also to lead within our industry and extend our impact beyond our direct operations.

Our Internal Operations

Focus on our people and our offices.

Target: Maintain low-carbon operations across our offices, including renewable energy sourcing where available.

We minimise emissions from our offices and direct activities through renewable electricity where available, verified offsetting, and lower-carbon commuting options, supported by employee sustainability initiatives.

Our External Operations

Focus on the environmental impact of our products.

Target: Achieve our near-term decarbonisation Science-based Targets.

Our products account for the largest share of our footprint. We have aligned our previous 2030 product ambition with our near-term Science-based Target, requiring significant reductions in product-related emissions by 2031 against a 2021 baseline.

Our Industry Leadership

Focus on driving progress beyond our own operations.

Target: Support industry-wide decarbonisation through targets and collaboration.

We have defined near-term and Net Zero Science-based Targets and are progressing with their validation, alongside continued engagement with CDP and industry collaboration with others throughout the industry.

Our GHG Emissions

The Focusrite's Group GHG emissions for the reporting period are higher than previous financial period due to the shifting financial year end.

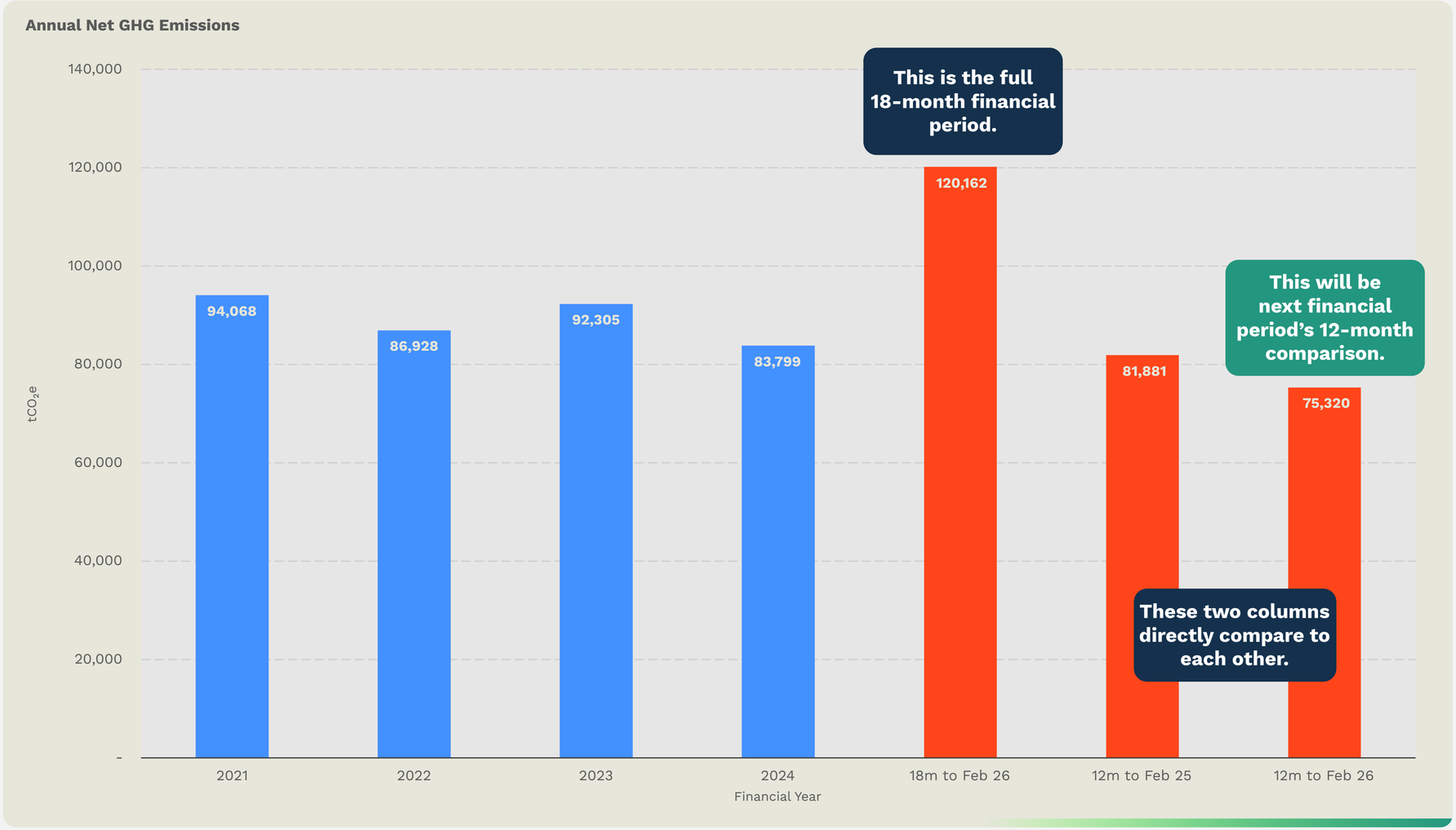
To enable comparison, we present emissions for previous financial years back to 2021 (our baseline year), and these three splits of the 18-month period:

- **18 months to February 2026**, isolating the complete period created by the change in reporting cycle.
- **12 months to February 2025**, representing a direct comparison for the 12 months to February 26.
- **12 months to February 2026**, which will be the comparison for our FY27 financial period.

This approach separates underlying performance from the impact of the reporting period change.

Our emissions for the 12 months to February 26 have resulted in our lowest total annual emissions since our baseline year.

The higher total in the 18 months to February 2026 reflects the extended period, not an increase in underlying emissions. Emissions intensity on the next page provides a clearer view of performance over time.

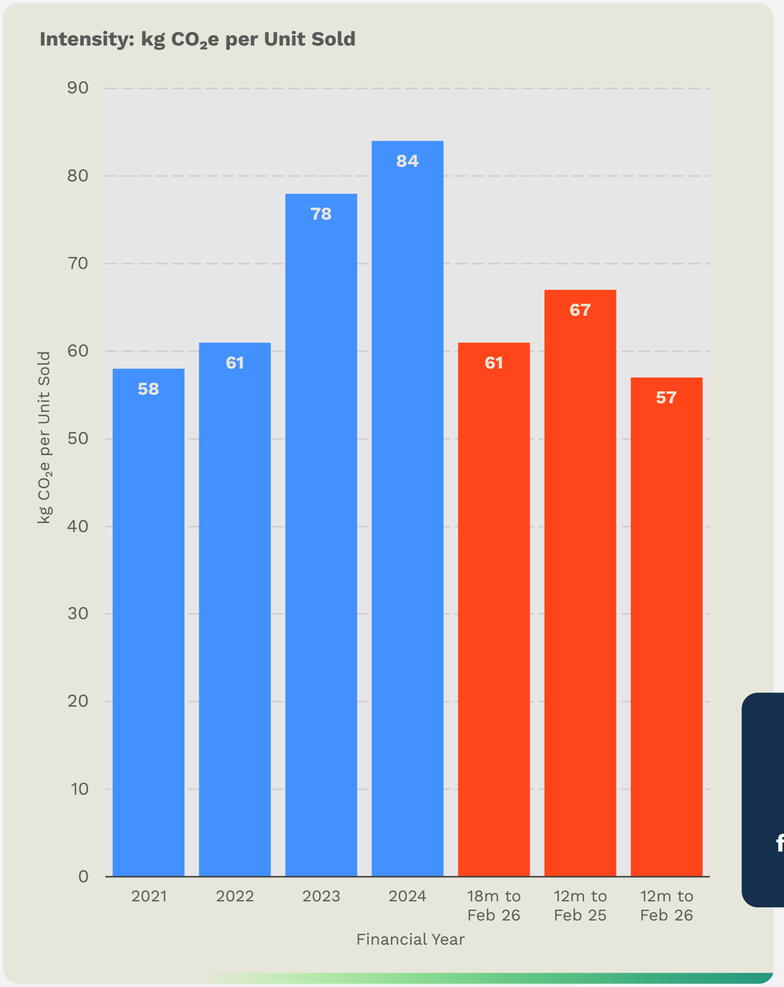


Our GHG Emissions Intensity

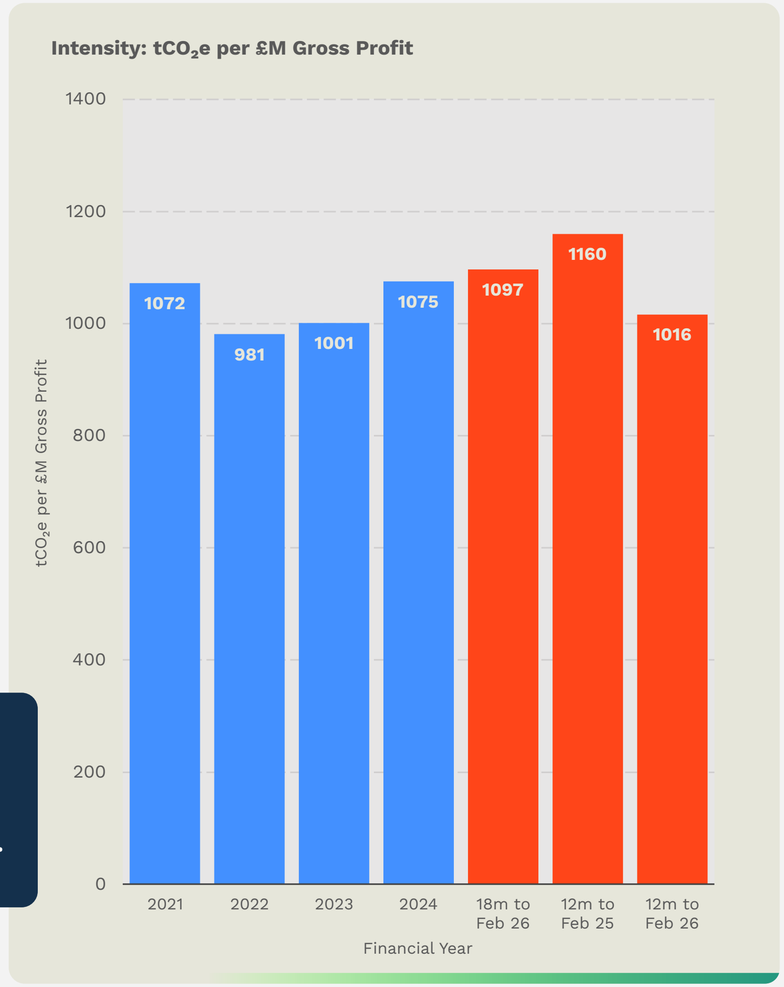
GHG emissions intensity shows how emissions relate to our business activity. We track this per unit sold and per £m of gross profit to understand how efficiently we are growing.

Over the last 12-month period to February 26 we have seen progress in both metrics, after a period of increasing intensity figures as a result of changing product mixes. With both of these metrics we are now below our 2021 baseline year, and the comparable 12-month period to February 25.

However, there is further work to do here still, and as both of these figures are highly influenced by changing product portfolios, it is important to look at the long term trend which is influenced by our sustainability initiatives and the rollout of renewable energy.



Red relates to the extended 18-month financial period.



Sustainable Content Metric

For the first time we are publishing the data associated with our ‘Sustainable Content’ metric, based on the definition available in the Appendix, which broadly classifies sustainable materials as those compatible with a Net Zero transition.

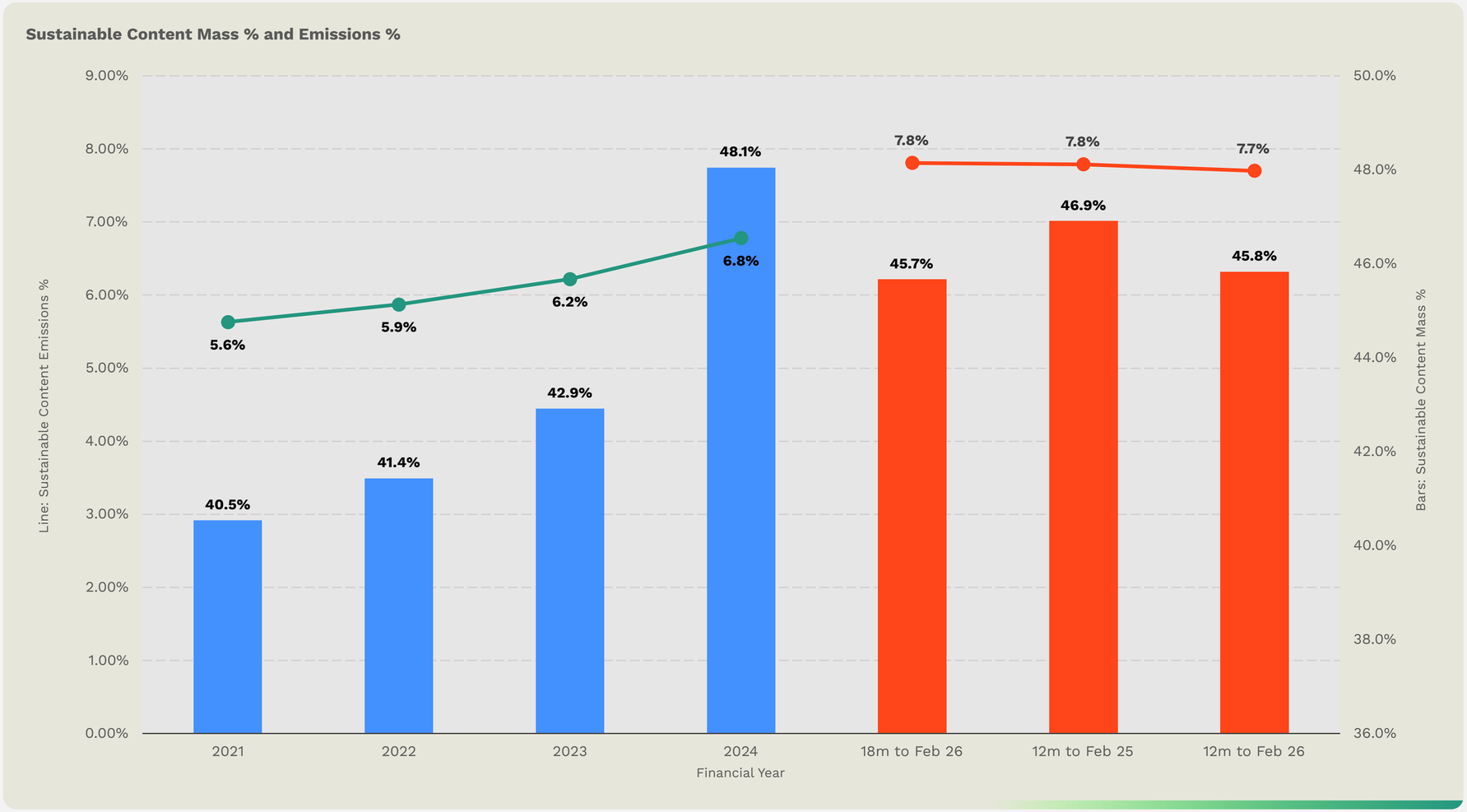
The chart shows two different percentages:

- **BARS: Percentage of mass that we class as Sustainable in everything manufactured.**
- **LINES: Percentage of manufacturing emissions associated with those materials.**

These two lines should steadily track each other over time as more of our products are made from sustainable content.

Our progress over the last few years has been steady, with an increasing proportion of our emissions now from the Sustainable materials, and across the 18-month period to February 26, we have seen a reduction in the Sustainable Content Mass % vs FY24 due to shifting product mix between divisions as this metric is highly influenced by sales.

As we progress engineering initiatives to swap materials to more sustainable options, this long-term trend should continue in the positive direction.



Our CO_2e Footprint *in Perspective*

Using an estimate of 0.5kg of carbon sequestered per square metre of forest, our total emissions across the 18 months to February 2026 are equivalent to a forest approximately 240km² in size, an area roughly the size of the island of Malta.

St Paul's Cathedral, Malta. Photo credit: Mike Nahlii

Third-Party Verification

Focusrite RedNet TNX

Increasing Confidence in our Disclosures

As our environmental data has developed, we have ensured that the level of external scrutiny on it has increased proportionately. We are now at a point where our emissions disclosures have been reviewed by four separate external parties.

2020: SECR-Aligned Reporting

In our first year of carbon disclosures, we worked with consultants McGrady Clarke to gather the required data and establish our approach to calculating Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

Outcome: Confidence in our Scope 1 and 2 GHG disclosures and the underlying process.

2022: EuGeos review our LCA Database

As we developed our internal Lifecycle Assessment database, we engaged EuGeos for external validation, first to support the initial database design and then to conduct a final review to confirm it was internally consistent.

Outcome: The Group had confidence to move forward with this LCA approach and begin populating the database.

2022: Initial Procurement-based Scope 3 Emissions Disclosures

As a precursor to disclosing our LCA-calculated Scope 3 GHG emissions, we published a procurement-based figure drawing partially on early LCA data.

Outcome: The Group's early LCA data proved useful in identifying hotspots, even before the full calculations were available.

2023: Publishing of LCA backed GHG Emissions

Moving on from the procurement-based calculation in 2022, the Group restated historical emissions using LCA-based calculations, resulting in a significant improvement in the accuracy of our data.

Outcome: All future disclosures will be based on component-level Lifecycle Assessments.

2024: Refinement of Emissions Baseline

A final recalculation of our baseline was published alongside multiple refinements to our LCA database.

Outcome: Setting 2021 as the emissions baseline enables us to develop Science-based Targets.

2025: CDP Score moves up to B

Combined with an overall score of B, our Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emission disclosures were rated A.

Outcome: CDP consider our emissions disclosures and methods to calculate them to be in their 'Leadership' category.

2026: Limited Third-Party GHG Emissions

The Group worked with consultants at MyCarbon to obtain ISO 14064-3 GHG emissions limited assurance for the first time. The process completed smoothly, marking our first official external assurance.

Outcome: We now have all the necessary steps and confidence to proceed with setting Science-based Targets for decarbonisation.

ADAM Audio H200 Headphones

Science-based Targets for Decarbonisation

Science-based Targets define how much and how quickly organisations must reduce greenhouse gas emissions to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, a threshold identified by climate science as critical to avoiding the most severe impacts of climate change.

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

Our Science-based Targets once approved will set a clear pathway to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our operations and value chain in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal. Using 2021 as a baseline, we have developed our proposed near-term, long-term, and Net Zero targets covering Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 GHG emissions. These targets have been submitted to the Science-based Targets initiative and are currently undergoing validation. Together, they define the scale and pace of emissions reductions required to support our transition to a low-carbon business model.

> "The Group has been working towards setting Science-based Targets since 2020. We could have set these sooner, but felt our baseline data was not yet strong enough, and despite us not having targets officially set, the actions we have taken over the last six years would not have been materially different. The time is now right, however to package up all the work we are doing within this framework to future-proof our strategy."
>
> **Andy Land, Global Head of Sustainability**

2031 Near-Term Targets
53% Absolute Reduction

Targeting a 53% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions, alongside a 27.5% reduction across Scope 3 GHG emissions, measured against our 2021 baseline.

2050 Long-Term Targets
97% Intensity Reduction

Reaching Net Zero across our value chain by reducing Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in line with the Paris Agreement and neutralising any residual emissions by 2050.

Beyond 2050 Net Zero
Value Chain Net Zero

Reaching our goal of Net Zero across our entire operations and supply chain, fulfilling our commitment to the 2015 Paris Agreement.

These targets are subject to change depending on feedback from the SBTi

The Carbon Disclosure Project

In 2025, the Group voluntarily submitted our second CDP Climate Change questionnaire, reinforcing our commitment to transparent reporting on our emissions and climate-related risks.

The CDP is an independent organisation that scores companies (A–F) on their environmental performance. Its questionnaire covers a range of categories including environmental metrics, business strategy, governance and environmental risks and opportunities.

Why This Score Matters

CDP provides a trusted benchmark for our consumers, investors, and wider stakeholders. The score gives a clear view of our environmental performance and offers insight into how effectively we are managing our impacts.

More Than Just a Score

The CDP questionnaire strengthens our reputation by demonstrating our commitment to responsible environmental action and effective management of our impacts. It shows where we are progressing and where more focus is needed, guiding our next steps and informing longer-term planning. It also enables benchmarking against industry peers so we can identify where to lead and where to improve. This process supports continuous improvements in the quality and breadth of our reporting. This second submission reflects that progress, with a more detailed response that exceeded 38,000 words.

We will continue to improve the depth and accuracy of our disclosures in the 2026 reporting cycle, with the aim of achieving a stronger score.

External Engagement

Global Head of Sustainability, Andy Land speaking on stage at Integrated Systems Europe 2026

Industry Engagement

The goal with industry engagement has always been to encourage others to prioritise environmental sustainability, and to offer leadership and assistance in doing so.

Over the 18-month period to 28 February 2026, the Group significantly increased its representation across the industry.

We have engaged directly with a large number of existing suppliers on sustainability topics, collaborating on product development to embed environmental considerations further up the supply chain. This has included joint work on materials, components, and packaging, helping to drive sustainability improvements beyond our own operations.

We have also actively sought out potential new suppliers working on sustainable materials, reviewing options that can support our long-term decarbonisation ambitions and bring new solutions into our products.

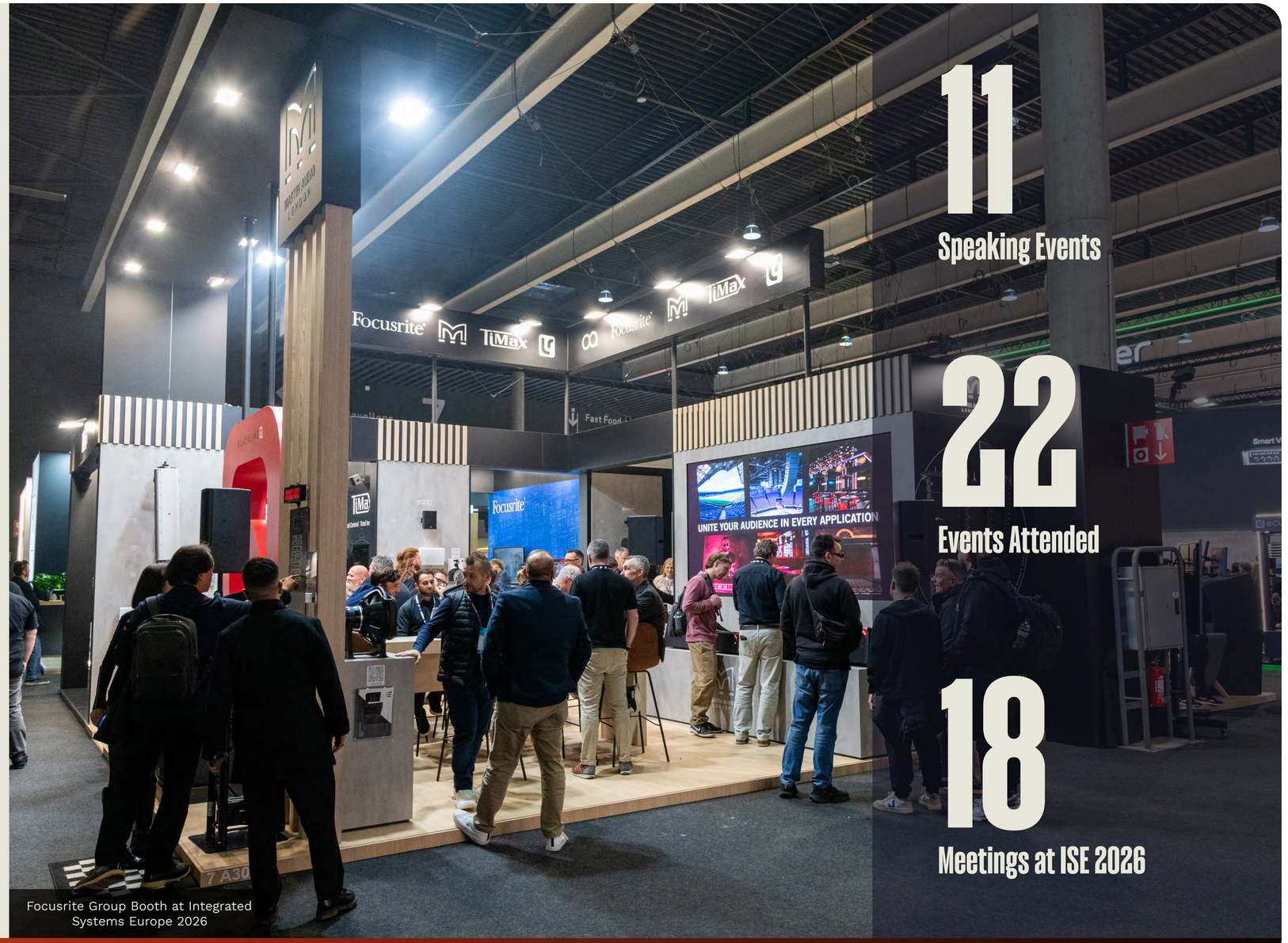
Beyond suppliers, there has been a step up in engagement with wider trade bodies, industry peers, and events outside our immediate sector, moving well beyond the original focus on Greening Music Tech and occasional trade shows.

As work in this area has developed, a number of insights have emerged:

- Our Audio Reproduction division receives more sustainability enquiries than Content Creation, driven by B2B customers requiring environmental data;
- ISE Barcelona is the most important and productive event across the AV and Pro Audio calendar for sustainability engagement;
- Considerable overlap exists between our priorities and those of professional lighting, displays and other AV technologies.

Given this overlap with the wider AV sector, Integrated Systems Europe (‘ISE’) has proven especially productive for the Group, and in 2026 our Global Head of Sustainability spoke at the event three times. Sessions covered emerging industry trends, what a sustainable future looks like for the AV industry, and designing products with circularity in mind.

Looking ahead, we will continue to build on this platform, deepening our supplier relationships and sharing our progress as our sustainability work develops.



Focusrite Group Booth at Integrated Systems Europe 2026

PLASA Carbon Reduction Commitment

The Group has long been a member of the Professional Lighting and Sound Association ('PLASA'), and in January 2026 achieved Phase 3, the highest level in its Carbon Reduction Commitment.

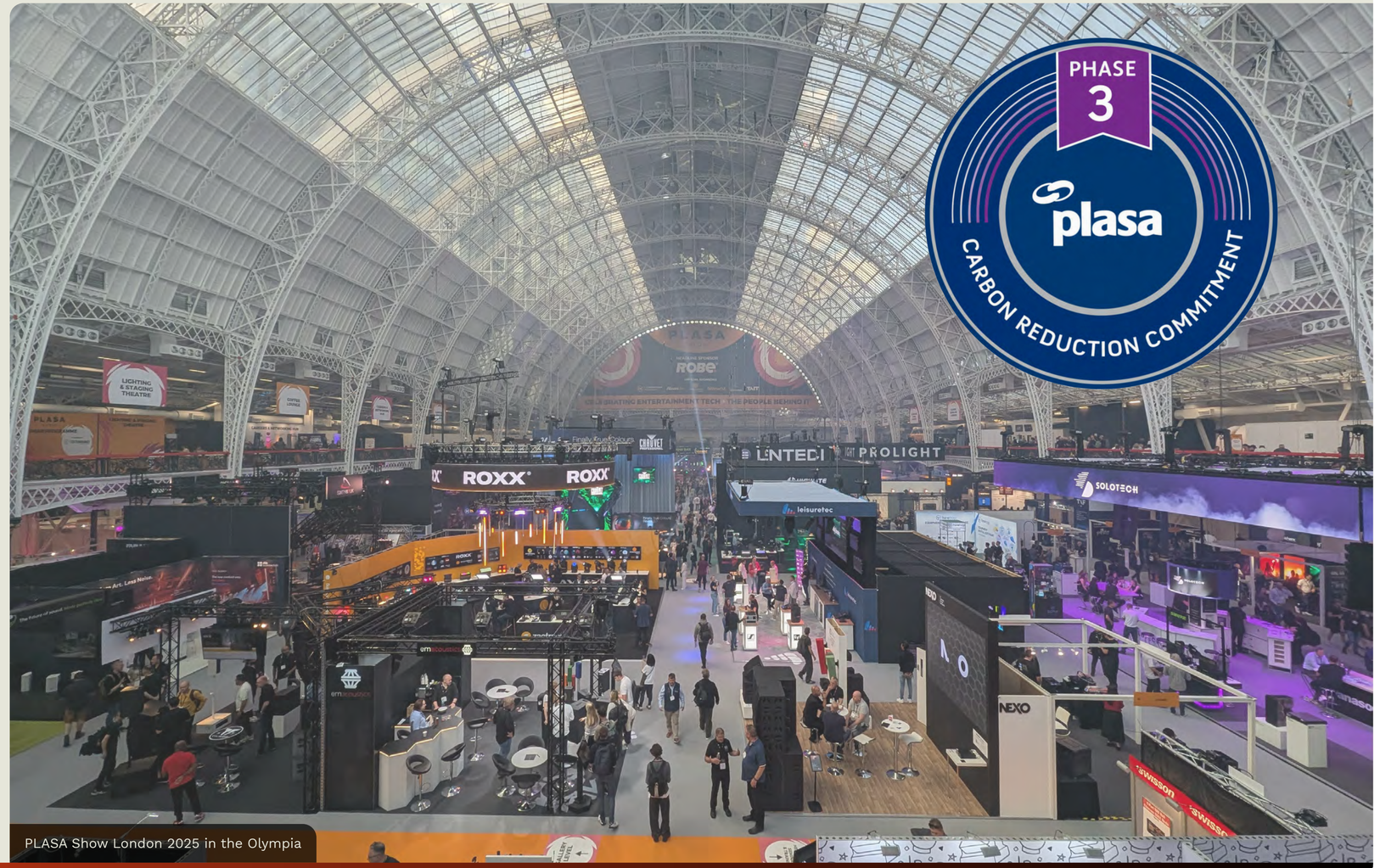
PLASA is the leading international membership body for organisations supplying technologies and services to the event and entertainment industries and promotes best practice across its members.

The PLASA Carbon Reduction Commitment recognises members that are actively measuring, managing and reducing their carbon emissions. By signing the pledge, organisations commit to understanding their environmental impact and aligning their operations with the global path to Net Zero.

The framework looks at how targets are set and communicated, how sustainability is built into everyday operations, and how carbon emissions are reported each reporting period. These areas link well with the work we have already done to understand our footprint and shape our reduction plans.

Achieving Phase 3 reflects our position as an industry leader taking meaningful climate action, and recognises the progress we have already made in reducing our environmental impact. It also connects us to a wider group of members working together to drive change, demonstrating the depth and credibility of our efforts across the business.

> "Focusrite continues to set a benchmark in sustainability, showing how innovation and responsibility can go hand-in-hand while helping drive stronger climate action across the industry."
>
> **Phoebe Currie, PLASA Sustainability Consultant**



PLASA Show London 2025 in the Olympia

198

tCO₂e of credits purchased in the 18-month period to 28 Feb 2026

5

Number of Climate Projects supported

Carbon Credits

For many years the Group has purchased carbon credits to account for residual Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. We have continued this through the 18-month period to 28 February 2026, selecting projects that we believe balance cost against long-term durability.

Supporting Nature and More Through Ecologi

Through our work with Ecologi, we support re-wilding projects by planting native species, with tree planting linked to the wood used in our products. During the period we continued to fund a range of nature based carbon avoidance and removal projects, as well as providing support for blue carbon and for the first time, regenerative agriculture carbon removal too, reflecting our commitment to research and fund a range of projects.

Over time, we will **reduce total emissions by at least 90%** in line with the Science-based Targets approach and shift away from projects focused on avoiding emissions, moving instead towards high quality carbon removal for the small amount of emissions that remain.

Our Net Zero Commitment

The Science-based Targets approach has strict rules on what carbon credits are allowed. As part of our wider commitment to reach Net Zero, we prioritise reducing emissions across our business wherever possible. Where emissions from our direct operations and energy use cannot yet be fully eliminated, carbon offsets are used to address a portion of our remaining impact. We only invest in high quality credits that deliver genuine and lasting climate benefits.

These credits purchased do not mean we have achieved Net Zero today. Instead, our focus remains on reductions of at least 90% compared to our baseline year, and carbon removals for the remainder, in line with Science-based Targets guidance.

Sustainable Hardware Products

ADAM Audio A-Series Monitors and Subwoofers

Embedding Sustainability in Product Design

Building on each previous financial period's work, we now have eight separate engineering teams across the Group incorporating sustainability into the product design process.

For a process like this to be effective, a strong governance structure must be in place. This is where our Green Team of key stakeholders plays a central role, led by Andy Land, our Global Head of Sustainability.

Through regular meetings with each Green Team member, updates on new projects are shared, and research and recommendations are fed back to engineers who then identify and implement the most impactful opportunities.

This approach is continuing to scale up, and at the end of the 18-month period to 28 February 2026 we have 114 products with at least one sustainability initiative applied to them, a number that continues to grow.

Defining a 'Sustainability Initiative'

It is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish a standout sustainability initiative from standard practice, as so many of our products are now designed differently to how they were ten years ago. Generally, for a product to be counted it needs to reflect a physical change that would not have happened without a proactive decision being made.

Examples include:

- Using recycled plastic;
- Weight reductions;
- Low power decisions;
- Changing packaging to be more sustainable.

These examples go hand-in-hand with the 'Sustainable Content' definition in the Appendix, which we use to select better materials to build our products.

114
Products with Sustainability Initiatives

8
Separate Engineering Teams with a Sustainability Function

Novation SL MKIII and Focusrite Clarett 4Pre

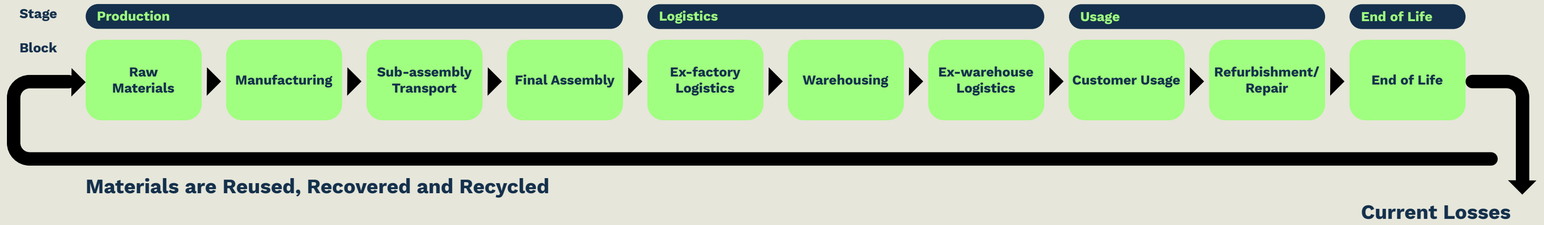
Our Essential Tool: **Lifecycle Assessments**

To decarbonise effectively, we are focusing on Lifecycle Assessments ('LCAs') as a tool to evaluate the environmental impact of our products.

These provide a comprehensive and standardised methodology to assess the entire lifecycle of a product, from the extraction of raw materials to the product's disposal at the end of its useful life. This method enables us to identify environmental hotspots across our products, allowing us to prioritise actions. These insights help us develop targeted measures to improve our products' environmental performance, and form the basis for setting and submitting Science-based Targets, working towards our goal of Net Zero.

In the 18-month period to 28 February 2026, we further built out our in-house LCA database to add more product data particularly to track changes we have made to products in the middle of their sales cycle. The updated database now allows us to see changes over time in our total footprint by raw material types and to analyse electricity grid data by calendar year, providing a more representative view of our footprint.

Our 10 Lifecycle Stages



Starting out: Creating a 'Detailed Profile'

With any LCA, the first step is to conduct a physical disassembly of a product, followed by categorising the components. This is most efficiently done in-house as we have all the necessary product data and the expertise to know exactly how we build our products. Additionally, because we design for efficiency and share components where possible, closely related products often do not require a full disassembly process.

This disassembly data on raw materials is combined with other lifecycle information such as manufacturing location, warehouse location, country sold into, power consumption and product usage data. This forms the basis for a series of bespoke calculations to work out all the lifecycle stages relevant to our products, creating what we call the 'Detailed Profile', which retains the full environmental inventory comprising 1,000s of lines of data for each component.

Physical Analysis of Hardware Products → **Creation of Environmental Inventory and Environmental Impacts using the Ecoinvent Database, and the EU EF 3.1 Environmental Impacts Standard** → **Combination with Sales Data to create GHG Emissions Reporting**

Linking to the rest of the business: Automating 'Dynamic Profiles'

The Detailed Profiles represent a specific product scenario—manufactured in one calendar year and sold in one country—while providing extensive data granularity. By tapping into our existing data sets we can modify parameters of a profile to update dynamically with changes in calendar year and geography, adjusting variables such as electricity grid emissions and the distance travelled to reach customers. Simultaneously, we summarise the highly detailed environmental inventory data, retaining the impacts such as Global Warming Potential (commonly known as 'carbon footprint'). As an example, the one Detailed Profile for a Scarlett 2i2 (4th Gen) creates 404 unique Dynamic LCA Profiles, with new profiles created automatically each new calendar year and country sold to.

The Dynamic Profiles are used to calculate our Scope 3 GHG Product Emissions, showing our environmental impact in real-time.

Where this leads: Virtual Environmental Footprints

Having data to this level in-house is useful for creating our annual GHG Emissions report, but there are three ultimate goals:

- The ability to virtually make changes to existing products and view real-time changes to our environmental impact;
- Bespoke Parametric Design tools that allow us to view environmental impacts of products not built yet;
- Emissions forecasting, both for existing products sold and for new unreleased assumed designs, accounting for future improvements in supply chains and electricity grids.

Our Long-Term Priority: Circular Production

Lifecycle Assessments have been our short-term focus, but looking ahead to achieving Net Zero, our priorities are clear: we need to systematically reduce the impact of building our products.

Over the next few sections we have a deep dive into each of the four main lifecycle stages of **Production**, **Logistics**, **Product Use** and **End of Life**.

Distillery II, Bristol

High Level Stage	Emissions Proportion	Lifecycle Block	Description	Actions to Reach Net Zero and eliminate losses	Conclusion
Production	**~50%**	**Raw Materials**	Impacts associated with the production of materials used to manufacture our products.	We are continually looking at recycled, low-carbon and bio-based alternatives to our current materials. Some materials currently have no alternative and will depend on advances in material science.	We will have to actively switch to new materials as they become available to reduce our footprint.
	~1%	Sub Assembly Manufacturing	Converting raw materials into components used in our products.	There are various manufacturing processes, but we generally consider three key factors: power consumption, toxicity, and wastage. In the long-term, power consumption is expected to decrease as we transition to renewable electricity. Wastage is closely monitored, as low-waste processes are inherently more cost-effective. While we do not primarily use highly toxic processes, we track this through our Lifecycle Assessments.	There are factors pushing efficiency here already, and a tailwind from renewable energy.
	<1%	Final Assembly	The last step of production, assembling components into a finished working product.	We are already moving towards automated production, which reduces errors and speeds up manufacturing. Electricity is the only major resource, which will decrease with renewable electricity.	Renewable energy will reduce the already small amount of power required here.
Logistics	~3%	Upstream and Downstream	Upstream logistics ex-factory, warehousing and downstream logistics to our customers.	We work closely with third-party logistics providers that have strong environmental targets. This sector is hard to abate but will ultimately decarbonise, so we focus on avoiding air freight and reducing packaging size and weight to reduce the logistics footprint, as these factors are within our control.	This sector will steadily decarbonise, and steps taken in-house will help make efficient use of logistics routes.
Product Usage	**~45%**	**Customer Usage**	The footprint of the electricity required to power our products.	Power is the second most significant category of emissions for us, due to the following factors: • Our products are lightweight and do not use exotic materials with unusually high environmental footprints; • Our products have a long lifecycle; • Despite efficiency being fundamental to our designs, some use cases require high power (e.g. live sound). There are steps we can take, but these will have a limited effect on the total footprint.	Increased renewable energy will reduce the footprint here as electricity grids reach Net Zero.
	<1%	Product Servicing	All activities associated with fixing and refurbishing products.	Reliability is a metric we continually improve, which is the best way to reduce the footprint here. Some servicing will always be required, so our approach is to be flexible for consumers by making spare parts available and offering servicing by engineers. For refurbished products that we resell, we are deploying the same factory test process used in production.	There will always be some level of servicing and refurbishment, which is beneficial to our footprint as it extends product lifespans.
End Of Life	~1%	General Waste/ Recycling Treatment	All end-of-life treatment, including general waste and recycling to recover useful materials.	Our products do not permanently bond materials together, allowing materials to be recovered. We have marked our packaging with recycling instructions, including recommendations that products are recycled with electronic waste. Our products often have a long second-hand life, supported by an active resale market and the resale of refurbished products, extending end of life.	There is more we can do to share detailed recycling instructions. In some countries, the electronics recycling chain requires further development to ensure effective recycling practices.

Product Lifecycle Detail

Stage 1: Production

Impacts associated with raw material production, sub assembly manufacturing and final assembly of our products.

Novation Launchkey 49 White

Production

The raw materials that go into our products are critical to our decarbonisation long-term. There are two main ways we will reduce emissions here, Material choices where we opt for a different supplier, and by also choosing materials that will benefit from the rollout of renewable energy.

Material Choices

The production stage accounts for a significant share of our environmental impact, largely driven by the extraction and processing of raw materials, component manufacturing, and final assembly. Much of this impact occurs before products reach assembly, as producing materials such as metals and plastics requires substantial energy. Choosing lower-impact materials is therefore an important way to reduce overall product impact.

For example, producing virgin plastics is energy-intensive, relying on fossil fuel-based raw materials and high-temperature manufacturing processes. Increasing recycled content helps reduce emissions at this stage.

In the Martin Audio Blackline Q range, the waveguide is made from 85% post-consumer recycled ABS sourced from recovered materials such as discarded office equipment and electronic products. If produced using virgin ABS, the waveguide would have emitted around 1.10kg CO_2e, compared to approximately 0.19kg CO_2e using recycled ABS, representing a significant reduction in embodied carbon across a full production run.

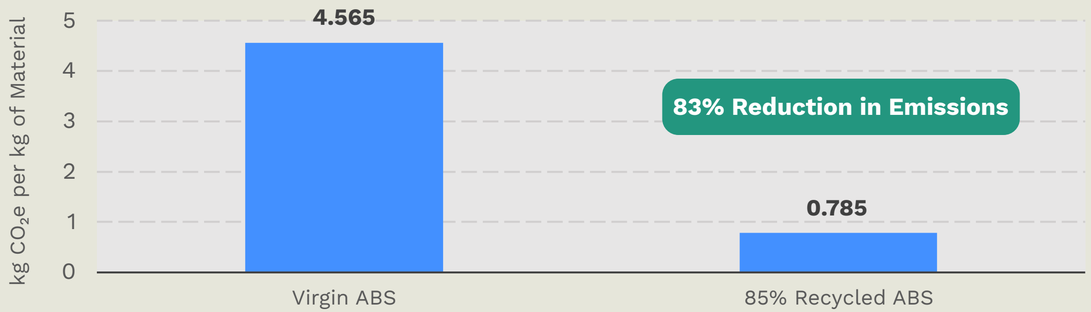
Lower Emissions from Renewable Energy Use

The production stage is also influenced by changes in how energy is generated across global supply chains. As electricity grids increasingly incorporate renewable energy, the emissions associated with manufacturing materials and components gradually decrease. These reductions occur without changes to product design, meaning improvements in energy systems can lower product impacts over time.

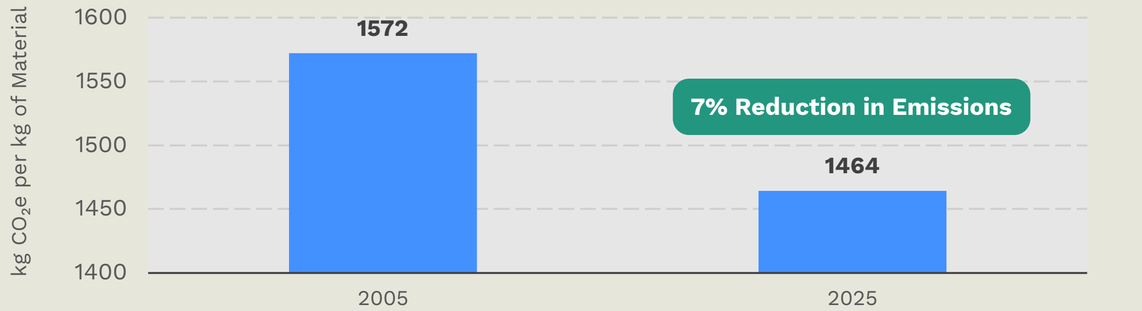
While individual reductions may appear modest, they apply across many components and suppliers, resulting in measurable emissions savings across the supply chain. As renewable energy capacity continues to grow globally, our products will continue to benefit as grids decarbonise.

One example is semiconductor manufacturing in Taiwan, where components used across many of our products are produced. In 2005, the emissions associated with the raw materials for these semiconductors were approximately 1,572kg CO_2e per unit (chosen to match the date of the original Ecoinvent LCA analysis on semiconductors). As renewable energy use has increased, this has fallen to around 1,464kg CO_2e as of February 2026. This demonstrates how supply chain decarbonisation can reduce embodied carbon even where materials and product specifications remain unchanged.

Virgin ABS against 85% Recycled



Semiconductor Footprint in Taiwan



2026 Material Update: *Metal*

Metal is integral to nearly every product we manufacture and will continue to be essential for our Net Zero future. It can also be infinitely recycled, and assuming supply chains catch up, in the future we should be able to source fully sustainable metal forged with renewable energy.

We are currently facing challenges in sourcing the Net Zero compatible materials we need: 100% post-consumer recycled materials produced using 100% renewable energy. Although there is no technical reason these materials cannot exist, supply chains have not yet advanced sufficiently to support consumer electronics products. Nonetheless, we are ready to make purchases as soon as they become available.

	Applications	Progress to Date	Net Zero Target
Al Aluminium	Aluminium is vital for various applications, as it can be easily shaped into diverse forms while remaining lightweight.	ADAM Audio are using post consumer recycled aluminium for non-aesthetic components. There are challenges getting the right surface quality to use the same material on exterior surfaces.	100% post consumer recycled aluminium, produced with renewable energy or green ultra low-carbon virgin aluminium.
Fe + C Steel	Used in rack-mounted products and high-strength structural components where safety is critical. Over 60% of steel is already recycled globally.	We are continuing to research options for steel, but are finding suppliers often do not want to supply consumer grade products.	100% green hydrogen steel made from entirely recycled material, produced in electric arc furnaces powered by renewable energy.
Nd Neodymium	Rare earth elements such as neodymium are essential for high-performance magnets in loudspeakers. They are not yet widely recycled and the global supply chain remains heavily concentrated in China.	Recycled neodymium is in early days. Currently the only viable alternative is to use ferrite magnets, but these are often 2-3x the physical size, which has knock-on effects for other design factors.	Ferrite magnet performance is improving. If these become widely available we adopt these as they can be recycled just like steel.

2026 Material Update: *Plastic*

Plastic is particularly challenging to manage due to multiple environmental issues, including its carbon footprint, links to fossil fuel production, and pollution. Since we use various types of plastic, we have provided an update on three of the most common ones.

Our approach to plastic is different from metal, while plastic cannot be recycled indefinitely, the range of material options is wider. Our aim is to ultimately use either a fully bio-based and biodegradable polymer, or 100% post-consumer recycled and recyclable polymer. Achieving these goals would greatly mitigate the issues associated with virgin plastic production and pollution.

	Plastic Today	Interim Solution	Net Zero Target
ABS Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	ABS is a strong thermoplastic that can be recycled and is our most commonly used injection moulded material.	Post consumer recycled ABS is widely available in grades up to 85% with consistent results. 100% recycled material is being investigated still.	We are researching alternative materials that can be injection moulded but are 100% bio-based. There are mechanical trade-offs currently associated with these, but we expect this to improve over time.
HIPS High Impact Polystyrene	HIPS is a cheaper alternative to ABS, and again can be recycled at the end of life.	Post consumer recycled HIPS is available in grades up to 75% with consistent results. This is not as high as ABS, but HIPS has a lower carbon footprint per kg of material than ABS so achieves a similar reduction.	Ultimately we will stop using materials like HIPS, moving to bio-polymers that are entirely sustainable when technology reaches this point.
PE Polyethylene	PE is used for a range of packaging solutions where flexible plastic is required.	PE cannot be recycled like ABS or HIPS, our best strategy is elimination. Flexible PE foam can be replaced by paper/card, and we have been switching PE bags for starch or cotton.	Virgin source PE is not compatible with achieving Net Zero, and we plan to eliminate this material entirely.

2026 Material Update: *Wood*

Our products use a lot of wood overall, and it is the most cost effective method to build loudspeaker cabinets in particular. Most of our consumption comes from engineered wood, MDF and Plywood. The combination of different wood fibres and layers means these both have consistent performance across a range of use cases.

Long-term, we will continue using wood to build our products, it has a low-carbon footprint if sustainably sourced, and is completely renewable. It also has the advantage of being easy to refurbish, meaning it fits well with our goals to fit within a circular economy.

	Applications	Progress to Date	Net Zero Target
	Lighter loudspeaker cabinets, favoured for its ability to be shaped easily, relative strength and rigidity.	MDF is by design a recycled material, formed out of wood fibres. Our goal has been to ensure our MDF is from Forest Stewardship Council ('FSC') certified sources.	MDF will continue to be used up till 2050. Adhesives may change, and this will be a future area of focus to ensure these are also the most sustainable option.
	Heavier loudspeaker cabinets, particularly where the application is outdoors required weather resistance.	As plywood is a stronger alternative to MDF, cabinets made this way often have longer lives. Procuring from FSC sources is again important, as well as looking at alternative base timber species that are more sustainable.	Plywood will also continue to be used up till 2050. We are particularly interested in how different tree species could be used together to produce exceptionally strong and lightweight combinations.
	As a structural and design element on high end synthesizers. Primarily American Walnut, but occasionally other hardwood species as well.	Our consumption of solid timber is relatively small, and again finding sustainable sources is significant. When alternative species are considered, research is completed on the sustainability of this option.	Solid Timber can be switched relatively easily, with only aesthetics changing. We continue to monitor the sustainability of the species we use, and should an issue present, we will ensure we have the best long-term option.

Case Study: Martin Audio **Blackline Q**

Integrating Sustainability into Product Design

Blackline Q is Martin Audio's newest loudspeaker range and was developed with sustainability considerations from the start of the design process.

Across the range, structural plastic components are manufactured using 85% post-consumer recycled ABS plastic. This change reduces the associated material carbon emissions by up to 83% compared with virgin plastic. Packaging has also been redesigned to be paper-based, removing expanded polyethylene ('EPE') foam and reducing both material use and end-of-life waste.

These measures were specified during product development and implemented as standard across the range, supporting reductions in embodied carbon while maintaining required performance, safety and durability standards.

Highlighting the Blackline Q26

The Blackline Q26 demonstrates the measurable impact of these design decisions.

The use of recycled materials and revised packaging reduces the product's per-unit carbon footprint from 40.8kg CO_2e to 35.6kg CO_2e, a reduction of 5.2kg CO_2e per unit. This equates to a 13% reduction in total product emissions. As loudspeaker drivers are a significant portion of the footprint, and not directly within our control, this reduction increases to 38% when loudspeaker drivers are excluded from the assessment.

> "Sustainability is now part of how we approach product design. Working closely with the sustainability team, we considered material choices early in the development of Blackline Q. The mouldings were designed using 85% post-consumer recycled ABS, glass-filled to maintain stiffness and acoustic performance, and the packaging uses FSC-certified cardboard."
>
> **Phil Anthony, Director of Design**

Product Lifecycle Detail

Stage 2: Logistics

Upstream logistics ex-factory, warehousing and downstream logistics to our customers.

Operational Efficiency

We are improving supply chain efficiency while reducing environmental impact across global logistics. Over the past 18-month period to 28 February 2026, this has included freight optimisation, packaging efficiency and network consolidation to maintain delivery performance while lowering emissions.

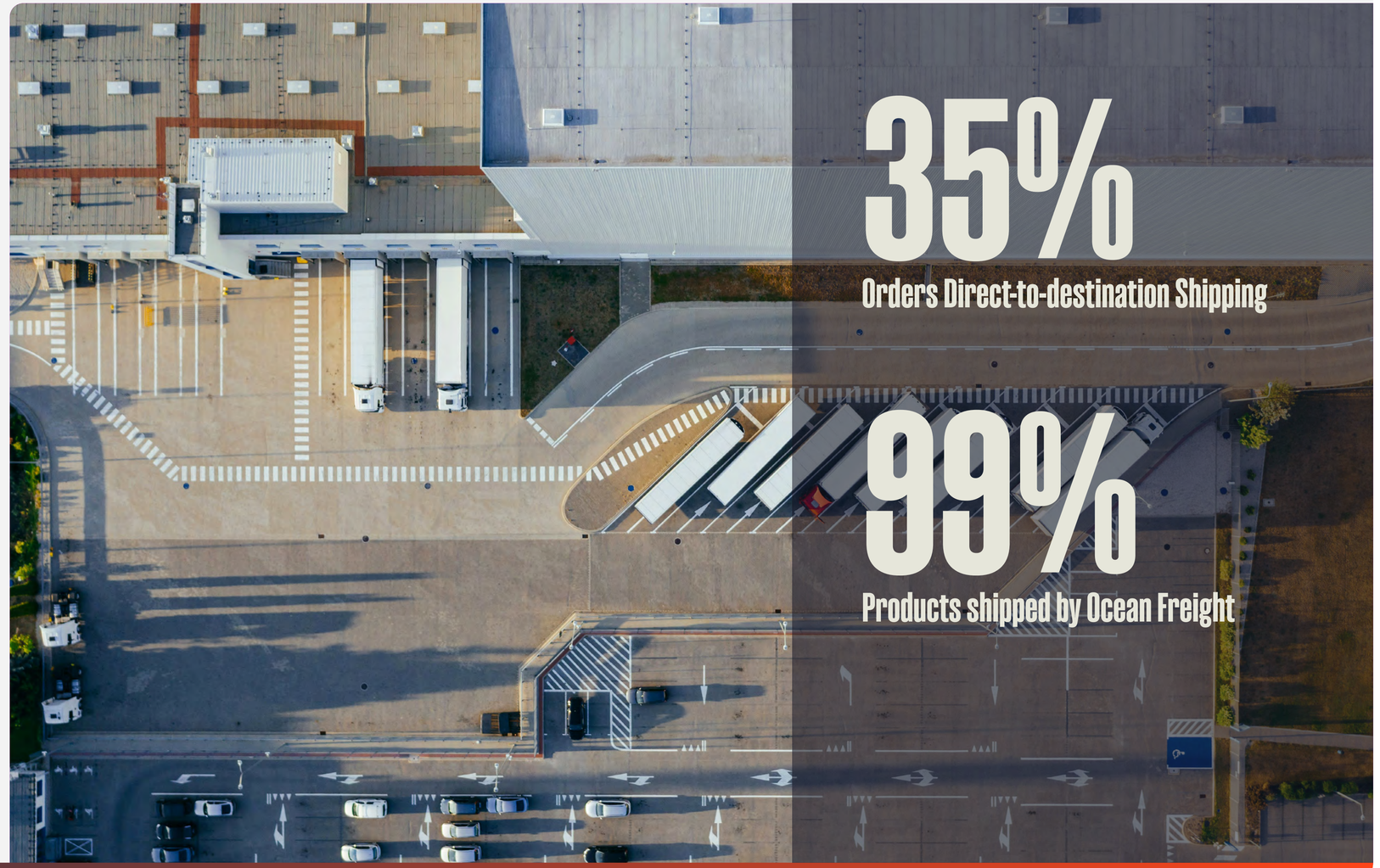
Sustainable Logistics

We have simplified supply chain routes to reduce handling, storage and unnecessary transport stages. More products are now shipped directly from China to the customer's destination country, removing additional distribution steps and improving logistics efficiency.

Where appropriate, we also support customers with direct importation to further streamline delivery. Sustainability also remains a consideration across our third-party logistics network. Several facilities incorporate practices such as solar energy, recycled water and responsible operational processes. Transport packaging is increasingly moving towards recycled or reusable materials, helping reduce waste across logistics and distribution.

Optimising Packaging Size

We reviewed packaging dimensions across several product ranges to better align box sizes with product form factors. Reducing excess space lowered material use per unit and allowed more units to be transported per shipment, helping to reduce both packaging materials and associated transport emissions.



Packaging Design for Reduced Environmental Impact

Packaging is in many ways, one of the easiest portions of a product's environmental impact to reduce, but still necessary to set the best example. Our work so far has focused on minimising the product packaging size, eliminating plastic, and reducing the amount of ink printed on our product boxes.

Optimising Packaging Size

We reviewed packaging dimensions across several product ranges to better align box sizes with product form factors. Reducing excess space lowered material use per unit and allowed more units to be transported per shipment, helping to reduce both packaging materials and associated transport emissions.

Removing Internal Plastic Packaging

Internal plastic void fill and protective inserts were removed where possible and replaced with cardboard packaging designed to protect products during transport while reducing plastic use. This change reduces the use of single-use plastics and makes packaging easier for customers to recycle at end of life.

Reducing the Amount of Ink Used

The amount of ink used on product packaging was reduced while keeping existing designs and branding. Using less ink lowers material inputs and reduces the environmental impact associated with the printing and production of packaging.

The Novation Launch Control is as small as possible with no internal void fill.

The Martin Audio Adorn A80 avoids plastic entirely for void fill packaging.

The Focusrite Scarlett Range packaging has been updated to use less ink.

Product Lifecycle Detail

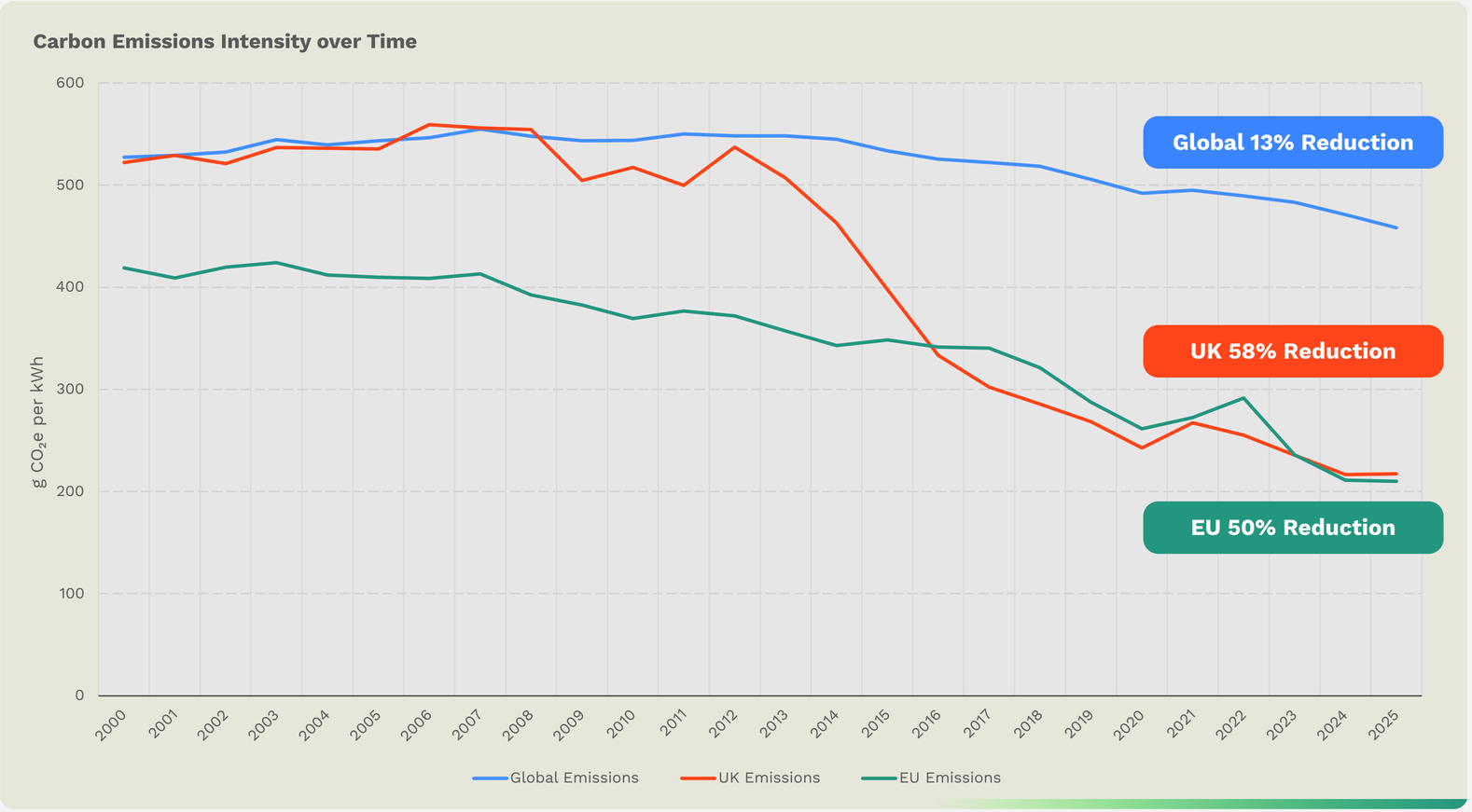
Stage 3: Product Use

The impact of electricity required to power our products and all activities associated with fixing and refurbishing products.

ADAM Audio T-Series Monitors and Focusrite Scarlett 2i2 2nd Gen

Use of Sold Products

The environmental impact of our sold products depends in part on the electricity used to produce and power them. Across the UK and global markets, electricity grids are shifting towards renewable energy, lowering the carbon intensity of power generation. This transition reduces emissions associated with product use over time, extending environmental benefits beyond the point of sale.



UK Emissions

Key UK data indicates that two thirds of UK's electricity comes from low-carbon sources in 2024 with coal disappearing from the UK. While gas still plays a role its share has been declining over time.

This shift is important for our environmental impact of sold products as they become powered by clean energy which reduces downstream emissions without changing our products themselves.

Global Average Emissions

Key global data indicates the renewables are the fastest growing source of electricity with solar being the fastest. While fossil fuels still dominate their share is slowly declining.

As our products are largely manufactured abroad and used in multiple regions as electricity grids decarbonise, the emissions associated with producing and using sold products decreases. As this continues the emission intensity associated with the production and use of our sold products is expected to decline over time.

EU Average Emissions

The rollout of renewable energy in the EU has been heavily influenced by recent geopolitical events. The spike in 2022 was due to the short-term overseas purchases of fossil fuels to replace supply from Russia, and this has since been offset by significant investment in domestic renewable electricity capacity which has brought down emissions significantly.

Electricity Grid Data for this page has been sourced from EMBER Energy.

Use Phase Emissions by Location

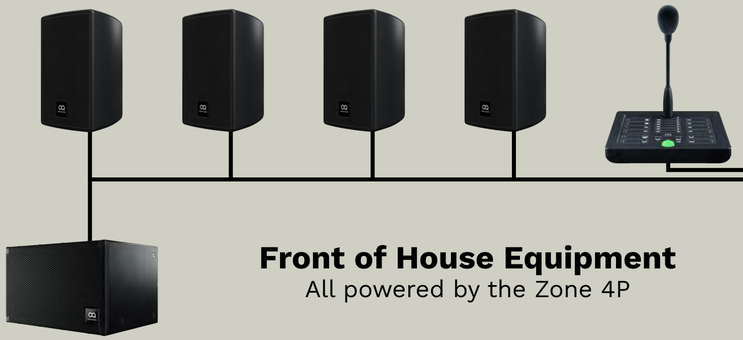
To understand how location affects product emissions, we assessed the lifetime use phase emissions of a representative Optimal Audio system consisting of one Sub 10 and four Cuboid 3 loudspeakers, a Zone 4P controller and a Talk 8 paging station. This is a simple setup, illustrative of a small leisure or hospitality venue.

Depending on the volume, this system may use 100W of power continually, equating to 876kWh a year. However emissions vary depending on the carbon intensity of the electricity grid where the system is operated. We calculated system emissions since 2020 across three locations, Costa Rica, the United Kingdom and Australia, using historical electricity carbon intensity data.

The results show clear differences between locations. The same system produces much lower emissions in Costa Rica due to its largely renewable electricity mix, while higher carbon electricity grids result in higher lifetime emissions. Across all regions, emissions year-on-year are decreasing, but with Australia's fossil fuel heavy grid still one of the most polluting in the world, the difference after six years is significant with Costa Rica only emitting 96% less than the equivalent Australian system.

For this reason, we report the emissions for our products down to the country the product is sold to, so we can get the most accurate picture of our product usage footprint.

Electricity Grid Data for this page has been sourced from EMBER Energy.

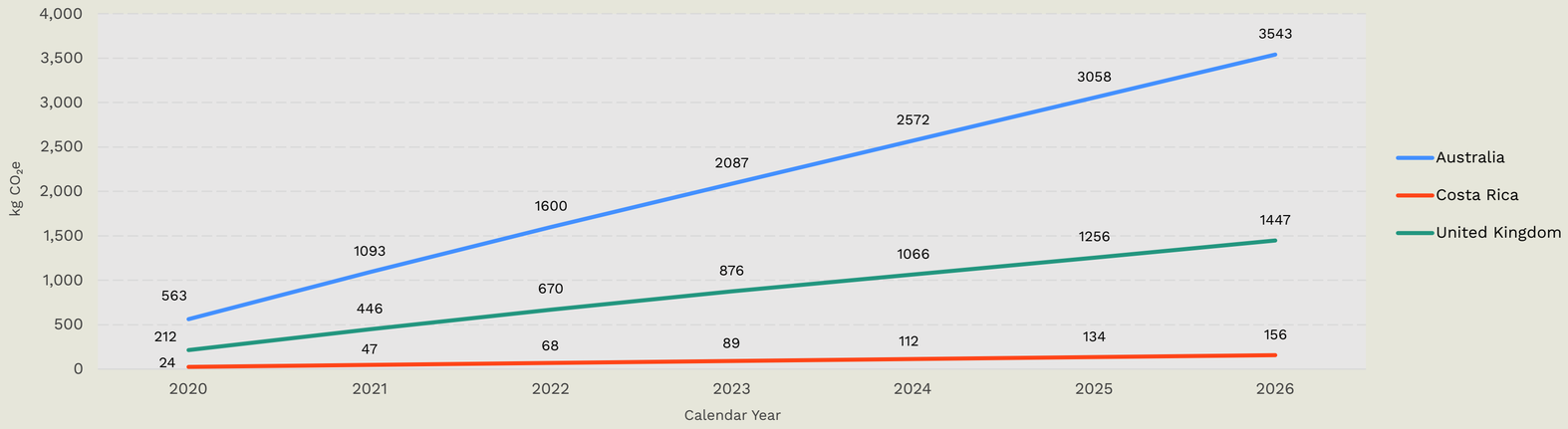


Front of House Equipment
All powered by the Zone 4P

Zone 4P Amplifier and Controller
100W Power Consumption

Machine Room

100W Optimal Audio System - Product Usage Carbon Footprint



Improving Reliability & Repairability at Focusrite and Novation

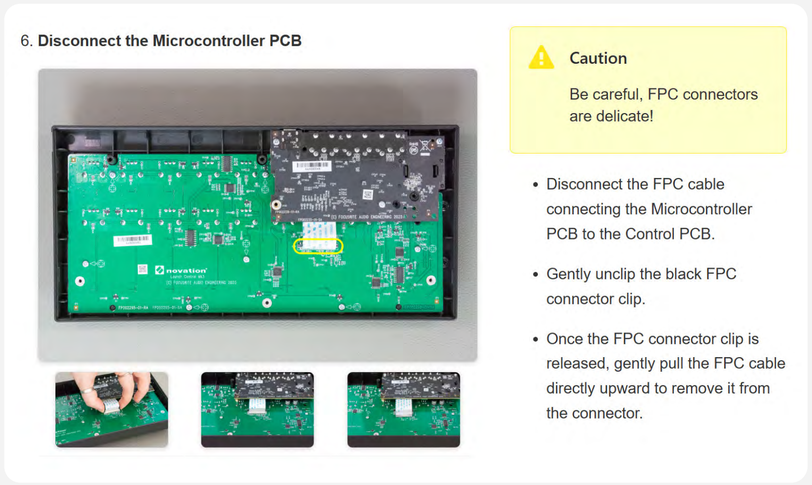
Embedding Sustainability

Environmental sustainability goes beyond the materials we use. It also depends on how long products last and how easily they can be repaired. For more than a decade, Focusrite and Novation have considered reliability and repairability during product design. While faults cannot always be avoided, products are designed to address common issues and user-related failures, helping extend product life and reduce waste.

Digital Service Resources

Digital service resources also play an important role in keeping products working for longer. Over the 18-month period to 28 February 2026, we expanded our Help Centre with 13 new disassembly guides and 15 new testing guides, supporting more consistent fault diagnosis and repair across a wider range of products.

We also introduced issue tracking within our Return Manufacturer Authorisation ('RMA') process, enabling the team to build a library of around 360 issue articles over the same period. While many of these resources were initially developed for internal use, we are now reviewing and sharing them with authorised service partners. This responds to long-standing requests from partners for better access to repair knowledge and supports more effective and timely repairs.



Left: Example of an interactive digital service guide, providing clear step-by-step repair instructions for service engineers.

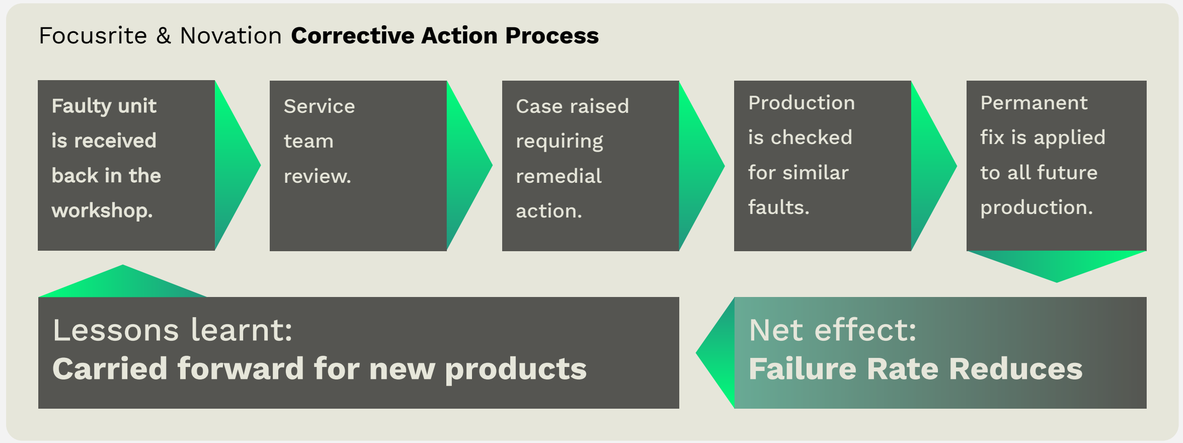
Supporting Repair Networks

Increased promotion of the Help Centre drove higher engagement in the second half of the 18-month period to 28 February 2026, with strong uptake from distribution partners. We will continue consolidating service resources within the Help Centre to create a more accessible, central hub for repair information.

Looking Ahead

In April 2025, we introduced a dedicated role focused on creating and improving service documentation. Since then, a structured backlog of products has been developed to ensure service resources are produced alongside new product launches. As processes and tools continue to bed in, we expect the pace of guide production to increase in the next reporting period.

In January 2026, we launched a distributor and service partner survey on service support and resources. The response was positive, with partners highlighting improvements in documentation clarity and accessibility, and rating our overall communication and spares support favourably compared to other brands. The results will help guide further improvements over the next 12 months.



Product Lifecycle Detail

Stage 4: End of Life

All end-of-life treatment, as a mixture of general waste and full recycling to recover useful materials.

Warwick Castle Live 2024.
Photo credit: Sophie Hoult

Addressing Electronic Waste

Electronic waste is a growing concern. As a manufacturer, we are committed to reducing our impact. Our products are designed for durability and repairability, aligning with right-to-repair principles. This ensures longer product lifespans and reduces waste.

> “We are continuing to develop our efforts in this important area to reduce electronic waste, looking to improve serviceability alongside reliability.”
>
> **Dan Stephens, Focusrite Novation Brand Service Manager**

Reliability First

Our products are all built to last for years. This means the majority do not break during their usable lifespan, and are likely still in the hands of customers today.

Service Options

For products that do break, our Service and Support teams operate across all brands, offering customers technical support first, and then the option of a hardware repair if necessary. We offer up to 5 years warranty on our products with no costs for customers if their product breaks.

Replacements

If a product is beyond repair, we offer customers replacements or alternatives with their old product recycled by us directly, or by one of our distributor service centres.

Trade In/Take Back

For fully functional products that customers no longer need, we are scaling up a trade-in scheme for Focusrite and Novation products. This scheme provides customers with credit in exchange for their old products, which we then recycle.

We also take back any products that customers want to return to us for recycling without charge.

Resale Market

There is an active second-hand market for Music Tech products, with our products regularly passing between customers once they have been used, and we also resell our own fixed units as ‘Refurbished’.

Recycling Guides

For products that reach the end of their life with customers, we have published guidance on our websites for how to recycle these locally to prevent them ending up in landfill.

Climate-Related Disclosures

ADAM Audio A44H Monitors

Non-Financial and Sustainability Information Statement

The Directors consider that climate-related risks and opportunities are managed on a Group-wide basis and are overseen by the Board as part of its governance and risk oversight responsibilities.

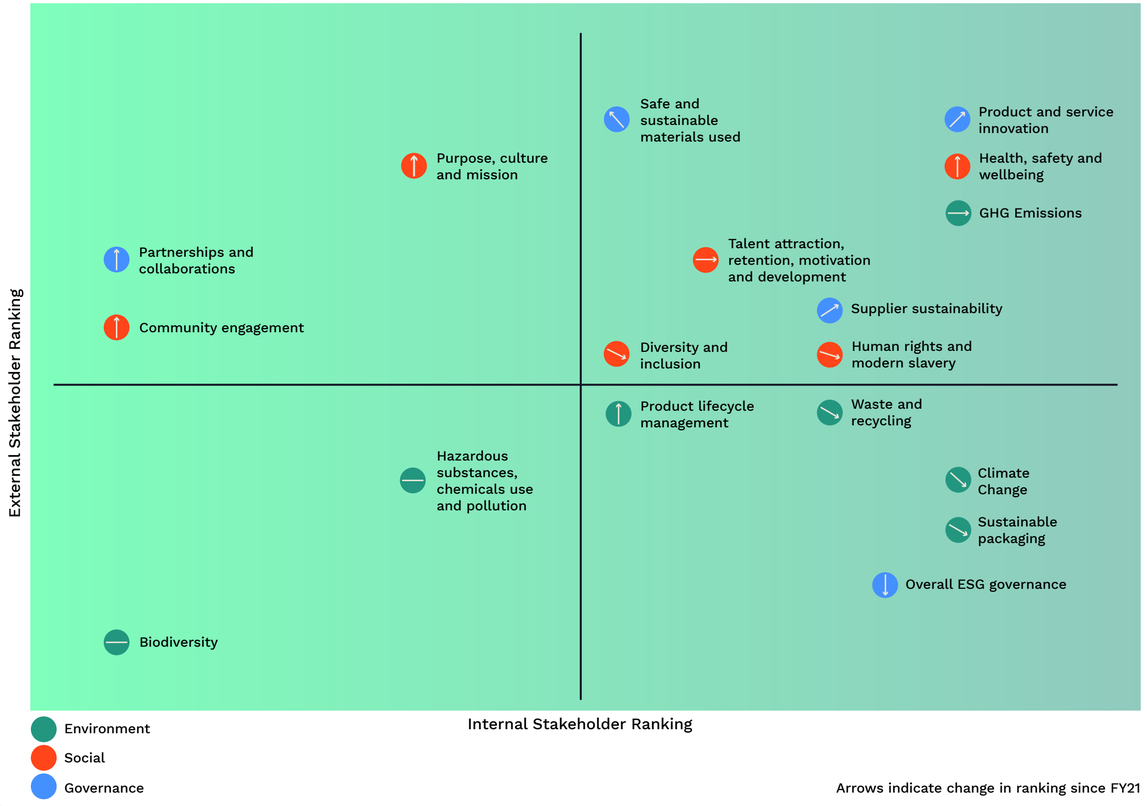
The Group identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities through its established risk management processes, which are integrated into the Group's overall risk management framework. These risks include both transition and physical climate-related risks and are assessed over short-, medium- and long-term time horizons.

The principal climate-related risks and opportunities arise through the activities of the Group's operating entities. At a Group level, these risks may impact operational performance and the value of the Group's assets and investments and are considered as part of regular risk review processes.

Having regard to the nature of the Group's activities and the manner in which they are carried on, the Directors consider that it is not necessary, for an understanding of the Group's business, to include within this statement a detailed analysis of the impact on the business model or strategy, climate-related scenario analysis, or specific climate-related targets and key performance indicators. Further information on climate-related matters is included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Focusrite Scarlett 2i2 40th Anniversary Edition

2024 ESG Materiality Matrix



Our materiality matrix from FY24, which we review every three years, shows that environmental issues continue to be a priority. Climate Change and greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions remain high on the list, and social inclusion is becoming more important. Internally, Climate Change, GHG Emissions and Sustainable Packaging matter most to the Group. Externally, the main environmental focus is on GHG Emissions, showing that we are at a different stage of the journey compared to our stakeholders.

Notably, many more of our peers are now taking action across these areas, which is a positive development as collective action is essential.

For further details on our social and governance efforts and how they align with the updated ESG Materiality Matrix, please refer to our 2026 Annual Report.

	Internal Shift vs 2021		External Shift vs 2021	
Biodiversity		New issue		New issue
Climate change	▲	Increase	▼	Decrease
GHG emissions	▲	Increase	▲	Increase
Hazardous substances, chemicals use and pollution	▼	Decrease	-	Unchanged
Product Lifecycle Management	▼	Decrease	▲	Increase
Safe and sustainable materials used	▼	Decrease	▲	Increase
Sustainable Packaging	▲	Increase	-	Unchanged
Waste and recycling	▲	Increase	▼	Decrease
Community engagement	-	Unchanged	▲	Increase
Employee diversity and inclusion	-	Unchanged	▼	Decrease
Health, safety and well-being	-	Unchanged	▲	Increase
Human rights and modern slavery	-	Unchanged	▼	Decrease
Purpose, culture and mission	▲	Increase	▲	Increase
Talent attraction, retention, motivation & development	▲	Increase	-	Unchanged
Overall ESG governance	-	Unchanged	▼	Decrease
Partnerships & collaborations	-	Unchanged	▲	Increase
Product and service innovation	▲	Increase	▲	Increase
Supplier sustainability	▲	Increase	▲	Increase

Our Climate Disclosure Landscape

We are increasingly subject to multiple climate-related reporting requirements. Through this section we provide a deep dive into each element, as well as cross referencing common themes.

In light of changing compliance schedules in Europe relating to the Omnibus update which changed the timelines and thresholds for compliance around the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ('CSRD'), we have chosen to focus on CDP and SBTi in the 18-month period to 28 February rather than advancing our climate-risk related work for now.

Should reporting time lines become clearer over the next financial year we are prepared to adapt to this.

Disclosure Frameworks		Reporting Location	Page References	Climate-related Risk	Metrics & Targets	Governance	Strategy & Net Zero Transition	Supply Chain Engagement
SECR Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting	SECR has applied to the Group since 2020, and has involved disclosure of our Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions.	Annual Report	55		●	●		
CDP Carbon Disclosure Project	CDP is an optional reporting framework that involves submitting an annual questionnaire. We have now completed two reporting cycles through this framework.	CDP Public Website	https://www.cdp.net/en/data/scores	●	●	●	●	●
SBTi Science-based Targets initiative	SBTs are a new initiative we have committed to. They are seen as the gold standard for setting decarbonisation targets,	SBTi Public Website	https://sciencebasedtargets.org/target-dashboard	●	●	●	●	
TPT Transition Plan Taskforce	The TPT framework from October 2023 remains optional currently. It involves outlining a plan to reach Net Zero and closely links with the SBTi framework. We have updated our initial progress the 18-month period to February 2026 in a standalone document.	Climate Transition Plan Document				●	●	●
CFD Climate-related Financial Disclosures (interoperable with TCFD)	CFD was mandatory for us in 2023, and we are now going into our third round of reporting against this framework. Closely aligned with the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD'), this framework covers Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics & Targets.	Annual Report	52	●	●	●	●	

Managing the **Risks** and *Opportunities* from **Climate Change**

Climate change presents a range of potential risks and opportunities which may either impact the longevity and success of our business, or present opportunities which we may be able to capitalise on.

About the CFD/TCFD

The UK's Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('CFD') is interchangeable with the TCFD, which was established in 2015 by the Financial Stability Board ('FSB'), an international body that monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial system.

This industry-led initiative aims to provide companies with a framework for disclosing the financial impacts of climate change on their businesses.

Throughout this section, we have referred to the CFD exclusively.

Our Extended CFD Report

CFD Summary for 2026

Our CFD report is largely unchanged from what was shared in FY24 as we do not believe our risk levels have materially changed in the last 18 months.

Instead, we have focused on three disclosures outside of CFD:

- Updating our Net Zero transition plan;
- Improving our CDP Disclosure;
- Developing and submitting our Science-based Targets for decarbonisation.

The CFD framework includes four areas of disclosure:

- **Governance:** The organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.
- **Strategy:** The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.
- **Risk Management:** The processes used by the organisation to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks.
- **Metrics and Targets:** The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

The CFD aims to promote transparency and consistency in climate-related financial disclosures, and to help companies better understand and communicate the financial risks and opportunities associated with climate change. By adopting the CFD framework, companies are providing investors, lenders, and other stakeholders with more comprehensive and comparable information on the financial implications of climate change, ultimately helping to facilitate a smoother transition to a low-carbon economy.

We started our journey with the CFD back in 2021, sharing our progress against each of the areas in our 2022 annual report while also gaining an understanding of the process. This extended CFD report provides additional context around our disclosures.

To properly assess our progress towards a high quality CFD report, we have previously undergone an external review of the work done in our 2022 annual report, scoring our alignment against the Transition Pathway Initiatives Management Quantity level indicators against CFD elements, and in 2022 we averaged a score of 2.06 for alignment.

In FY24 we aimed to improve each category up to level 3, particularly focusing on Risk Management, Metrics and providing qualitative detail available against each our Climate-related Risks and Opportunities.

In the 18-month period to 28 February 2026 we are maintaining our alignment levels from FY24 as we focus on our Transition Plan, CDP and SBTs.

CFD Area	Disclosure		Alignment Level (0-4)
Governance Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	A	Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	4
	B	Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	4
Strategy Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	A	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long-term.	3
	B	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	3
	C	Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	3
Risk Management Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	A	Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	3
	B	Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	3
	C	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.	3
Metrics and Targets Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	A	Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	3
	B	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions, and the related risks.	4
	C	Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	4

CFD: Governance

Disclosure the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.

Governance Organisations are recommended to establish and disclose appropriate internal governance processes for climate-related risks and opportunities.

Disclosure recommendations:

a. Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

b. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

How We Govern

Our approach to environmental governance is to make use of existing governance structures where possible, and only create a new process where necessary to keep processes simple – this is on purpose as structurally we are not a complex organisation and individual stakeholders often have multiple important contributions to environmental governance.

Andy Land, our full-time Global Head of Sustainability, serves as the most senior full-time stakeholder in the Company, shaping our approach and strategy for environmental initiatives. He reports directly to our CFO, Sally McKone, who chairs our ESG & Climate Change Committee established in 2022. Joining this committee are Alicia Cousins, Chief People Officer, representing Social, and Francine Godrich, Group General Counsel, representing Governance, who also oversees the Group risk register.

This committee acts as a central hub for various CFD-related activities, including the dissemination of updates on climate-related risks and opportunities. Under Sally's leadership, the ESG & Climate Change Committee ensures that our sustainability efforts are fully integrated into our financial planning and decision making processes, placing them at the highest level of the Company—an essential factor for achieving our long-term goals.

Top-Down and Bottom-Up Approach

The ESG & Climate Change Committee works well as the upper middle level of managing environmental and climate-related issues, and to go further we also have processes in place to capture the very top of the Company, as well as for capturing grass roots lead initiatives.

Our Global Head of Sustainability updates the PLC Board and individual operating Company Board meetings on a quarterly basis. By having this regular update, changes to our risks and opportunities, or new steps needed are discussed at the highest level, as well as joining climate change with the management level Company Boards to provide oversight here.

To further support this effort, we have an established Green Team of senior stakeholders from across the Group. Our Global Head of Sustainability meets with each Green Team member every two weeks to ensure that we are aligned on our sustainability goals and are making progress towards achieving these. This complements the top-down approach led by the Board by embedding sustainability into the day-to-day operations, where different conversations and actions are essential.

As products are such a critical contributor to our emissions, there are also regular discussions with Engineering, notably the meetings discussing our Technology Research pipeline where steps to choose materials that also reduce our exposure to climate-related issues are incorporated into research proposals to be allocated R&D resources.

These highly focused engineering discussions are a key part of the feedback all the way up to the PLC Board.

Executive Responsibility

Our strong executive responsibility and leadership on climate-related risks and opportunities means that all executives at Focusrite Group are engaged and have responsibility for our sustainability efforts. By having a Global Head of Sustainability who reports directly to our CFO and provides regular updates to our CEO and Board, we ensure that sustainability is integrated into all aspects of our business strategy and decision-making processes.

ESG and Climate Change Committee
Sally McKone
CFO

Environment & Climate
Andy Land
Global Head of Sustainability

Social
Alicia Cousins
Chief People Officer

Governance
Francine Godrich
Group General Counsel

CFD: Strategy

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities.

It is recommended that organisations disclose the nature and impact of their material climate-related risks and opportunities, as well the resilience of their strategy under each climate scenario chosen.

Disclosure recommendations:

a. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short-, medium- and long-term.

b. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning.

c. Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Our Approach to Climate Strategy

We believe that by taking a proactive approach to identifying and managing our exposure to climate change, we can build a more resilient and sustainable business that benefits our stakeholders and the planet.

In 2022, we conducted an initial analysis of how climate change could impact our business, identifying seven climate-related issues that are material to us, with a detailed examination of three of these. We are retaining the detail from FY24 to provide seven qualitative assessments and included our a quantitative analysis on the effects of Increased Storm Intensity.

This was selected as we believe this has the highest likelihood to impact us in the short-term and it also crosses over into other issues we identified, Shipping & Logistics, and Climate Induced Conflict.

Based on how climate science has trended since 2022, it now appears as though the 2°C scenario or just above is most likely scenario for 2050, so we have highlighted this throughout this section.

Climates Scenarios

We have selected three climate scenarios, each representing a different level of future global warming: 1.5°C, 2°C, and 4°C. We have conducted a comprehensive analysis of the potential transition and physical risks associated with each scenario, including the impacts of changing regulations, shifting customer demands, and physical risks such as extreme weather events.

Our time horizons have been selected based on how they apply to us and to mirror our current environmental strategy:

Short-term (up to 2030)
Our short-term Science-based Target is likely to be in 2031, so are aligning our short-term timeframe to this.

Medium-term (up to 2050)
This is the target year for the UK to achieve Net Zero as part of the Climate Change Act.

Long-term (up to 2080)
Our long-term timeframe considers 2080 for now to match the increased storm intensity modelling work.

Best Case: 1.5°C scenario

IEA Sustainable Development Scenario
In this scenario, efforts to curb climate change are taken seriously. Governments, industry and the public collaborate to keep the global average temperature rise well below 2°C by 2100. In this scenario, organisations begin to align with the Paris Agreement and the Science-based Targets initiative to be Net Zero by 2050. Governments coordinate to implement firm policies and regulations to reduce carbon emissions. Each business strives to lead the way in climate action to reduce emissions.

This organised approach to taking climate action results in a well-structured process at an incremental cost to businesses. Although transition risks are high in this scenario, this will limit the severity of the physical hazards of climate change in the long-term.

Paris Agreement: 2°C scenario

IEA Stated Policies
The commitments made at COP26 will likely take us to this scenario. This scenario involves a delayed and ad-hoc response to climate change, resulting in global warming of 2-3°C by 2100. Governments implement policies and legislation in an unstructured manner, leading to disorganised, and therefore high transition risks in the medium-term. Business continues as usual in the short-term, and decarbonisation efforts remain in the high emitting sectors. Governments will rely heavily on technology such as carbon capture to help alleviate the strain of climate change. This pathway has the highest transition risks due to a lack of coordination from Governments, resulting in increased severity of physical impacts as specific tipping points are reached.

We believe this is the current most likely scenario.

Worst Case: 4°C scenario

NGFS Current Policies
In this scenario, business continues as usual, and emissions continue to rise until 2040, leading to a global temperature rise above 3°C, potentially as high as 4°C. Increased public pressure and more frequent physical climate change events compel governments to take climate action. Energy and fuel markets are highly volatile. Policies are introduced in a patchwork manner in the long-term. Governments turn to expensive low-carbon technology such as carbon capture and storage to fix the climate problem. Several tipping points are passed in this scenario resulting in increased severity of physical impacts.

Identified Climate Risks and Opportunities

Risk & Opportunity Identification Process

To identify our Transition and Physical risks, we employed a combination of desk-based research and interviews with key stakeholders across the Group, including representatives from Executive Leadership, Finance, Risk, Supply Chain, and Human Capital. These interviews were conducted for each operating Company, and the results were synthesised to identify key themes that could financially impact us—positively or negatively—historically affect us, or represent upcoming regulatory requirements. We also conducted a desk-based review of industry peers to further align with previously identified issues.

From this, a long-list of 37 identified issues was reduced to the seven which we have included in FY23's report.

Seizing Opportunities

We plan in future disclosures to continue increasing the level of quantitative analysis that we conduct against these risks and opportunities, however a significant opportunity lies in the growing climate consciousness among consumers and investors, as we believe our customers are increasingly progressive regarding climate change. By providing lower environmental impact products we believe this will translate into more growth compared to competitors that have failed to keep pace.

We also anticipate that raw materials that are not recycled will become more expensive than their sustainable alternatives, but there is a level of technical knowledge required to use these materials properly. By starting now, we are building in-house expertise and supply chains to support a transition to low-carbon products.

Qualitative Analysis of climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Our seven qualitative risks and opportunities are mostly transition risks, associated with the decarbonisation of global economies will impact all businesses, including ours. We expect these risks to increase over time as the world moves towards a lower-carbon economy. We anticipate that they may be more acute in the lower warming scenarios, where policies to reduce emissions are more aggressive.

Our risk levels here are qualified by how likely they are to impact profit by more than 10%:

Low	Not Material <10% Chance
Medium	Potentially Material ~50% Chance
High	Likely to be Material >75% Chance

Optimal Audio Install, Blackbrook Barns

Our Climate-related Risks & Opportunities

Risk Name	Category	CFD	Assessment Type	Timeframe Assessment	Risk/ Opportunity
Movement towards Circular Economy Principles	Transition	Markets & Technology	Qualitative	Medium	**Opportunity**
Low-Carbon Products	Transition	Markets & Technology	Qualitative	Medium	**Opportunity**
Increase in Consumer & Investor Climate Consciousness	Transition	Markets & Technology	Qualitative	Medium	**Opportunity**
Shipping and Logistics	Transition	Markets & Technology	Quantitative & Qualitative	Medium	**Opportunity**
Mineral Commodity Shifts	Transition	Markets & Technology	Qualitative	Medium	**Risk**
Climate Induced Conflict	Physical	Physical Risks	Quantitative & Qualitative	Short	**Risk**
Increased Storm Intensity	Physical	Physical Risks	Quantitative	Long	**Risk**

Climate-related Risks & Opportunities

Movement towards Circular Economy Principles

Key - Likelihood of impacting Profit by more than 10%

Low = Not Material <10% Chance
Medium = Potentially Material ~50% Chance
High = Likely to be Material >75% Chance

Category	CFD	Assessment Type	Risk/Opportunity
Transition	Markets and Technology	Qualitative	**Opportunity**

Overview of Risk

Consumers, investors, and government are increasingly demanding products with greater longevity and re-usability. A shift from the linear economy to circular economy where products at the end of their life are the resource for the next generation is both a risk and opportunity for us. Failure to adapt fast enough could have negative reputational impacts on the Group.

However, there is an opportunity to become a market leader here, particularly within specific product categories to extend life well beyond the original intention, and to make our products more easily recyclable.

Timeframe Analysis

	2030	2050	2080
IEA SDS ‘1.5°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	Expect increased demand for high quality products that are made from recycled materials, that last longer, and can be re-purposed at end of life.		
IEA STEPS ‘2°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	No regulatory or legal incentive to move to circular economy, but still pushed due to physical impacts of climate change causing disruption in linear supply chains.		
NGFS CP ‘4°C Scenario’	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**
	In spite of increased physical impacts from climate change, there is still little push to move to a circular economy. However, supply problems and disruption ultimately push companies to adapt these principles over the medium and long-term.		

Our Management and Mitigation Approach

We have already taken steps to include recycled materials in several of our products and are considering how to improve product disassembly to enhance product lifetimes through easier servicing, and ultimately more efficient recycling with each new product we design.

On an ongoing basis, we will monitor market trends and keep up to date with new raw material alternatives that can improve our circularity.

Focusrite ISA One

Climate-related Risks & Opportunities

Low-Carbon Products

Category	CFD	Assessment Type	Risk/Opportunity
Transition	Markets and Technology	Qualitative	**Opportunity**

Overview of Risk

A price on Carbon is a core part of reaching Net Zero globally, but the implementation of this varies significantly by scenario.

Failure to keep up with changing market conditions and expectations can result in being left uncompetitive, but getting ahead of the curve means taking advantage of opportunities such as increased demand for products.

We are already seeing some effects of carbon pricing with the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism ('CBAM') and the upcoming UK equivalent likely to feed into our raw materials.

Key - Likelihood of impacting Profit by more than 10%

- **Low** = Not Material <10% Chance
- **Medium** = Potentially Material ~50% Chance
- **High** = Likely to be Material >75% Chance

Timeframe Analysis

	2030	2050	2080
IEA SDS '1.5°C Scenario'	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	Expect a high carbon price to be implemented in some form, potentially leading to carbon labelling becoming standard as companies look to differentiate. Increased spending on R&D into low-carbon technologies and materials to comply with regulations leads to cost reductions and increased availability.		
IEA STEPS '2°C Scenario'	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	Similar take up of carbon pricing as Sustainable Development, but at a reduced rate. In the short-term this will lead to continued demand for new products, however the carbon price will continue to increase.		
NGFS CP '4°C Scenario'	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**
	There are no additional measures put in place to incentivise businesses to lower emissions of their products, and little variation between regions expected. Demand for products continues to be broadly the same but expect significant losses in GDP as 2100 approaches, particularly in the global north as the acute effects of climate change impact people.		

Our Management and Mitigation Approach

We have made good progress assessing the environmental impact of our products in detail and have started swapping in recycled alternative materials. For the next few years there are still a range of relatively easy changes we can make, and as our data improves, we will steadily incorporate parametric design tools into the product design process to identify more complex solutions.

These tools will also be inherently tied to reducing the exposure to other climate-related risks.

Focusrite Scarlett 2i2 4th Gen

Climate-related Risks & Opportunities

Increase in Consumer and Investor Climate Consciousness

Key - Likelihood of impacting Profit by more than 10%

Low = Not Material <10% Chance
Medium = Potentially Material ~50% Chance
High = Likely to be Material >75% Chance

Category	CFD	Assessment Type	Risk/Opportunity
Transition	Markets and Technology	Qualitative	**Opportunity**

Overview of Risk

Consumer and Investor Climate Consciousness has already changed rapidly in the last few years alone, and depending on the climate scenario this rate of change will vary. Like Low-Carbon products, failure to keep up with this changing dynamic will result in being uncompetitive.

Timeframe Analysis

	2030	2050	2080
IEA SDS ‘1.5°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	Likely softened demand for new products due to increased consumer climate consciousness combined with far greater transparency of environmental impacts. However, this is paired with significantly increased demand for environmentally friendly and refurbished circular products.		
IEA STEPS ‘2°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	Consumer demand continues to be strong as incomes and populations increase. However companies are likely to pass on the costs of carbon taxes direct to consumers which will change demand over time.		
NGFS CP ‘4°C Scenario’	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**
	Broadly there is not an increase in consumer and investor climate consciousness beyond today’s levels, but this is balanced against direct GDP loses that build through the 21st century, and far greater impacts of climate change on daily life.		

Our Management and Mitigation Approach

The Music Tech industry continue to broadly lag the wider electronics sector on environmental action, but larger technology companies increasingly lean heavily on their work here.

As our Lifecycle Assessment data matures, we will share the results of this with consumers, highlighting the improvements made through the product design process.

We have maintained a strong level of engagement with investors by directly communicating with key shareholders and increasingly providing ESG data to rating agencies. In the coming years, we also plan to submit data as part of the Carbon Disclosure Project (‘CDP’).

Martin Audio CDD Series

Climate-related Risks & Opportunities

Shipping and Logistics

Key - Likelihood of impacting Profit by more than 10%

- **Low** = Not Material <10% Chance
- **Medium** = Potentially Material ~50% Chance
- **High** = Likely to be Material >75% Chance

Category	CFD	Assessment Type	Risk/Opportunity
Transition	Markets and Technology	Quantitative & Qualitative	**Opportunity**

Overview of Risk

Our products rely on distribution networks to be delivered to consumers. As the world warms there is not only the risk of direct impacts due to storm intensity increasing, but also more fundamental changes to demand for logistics and changes in fuels and market pricing.

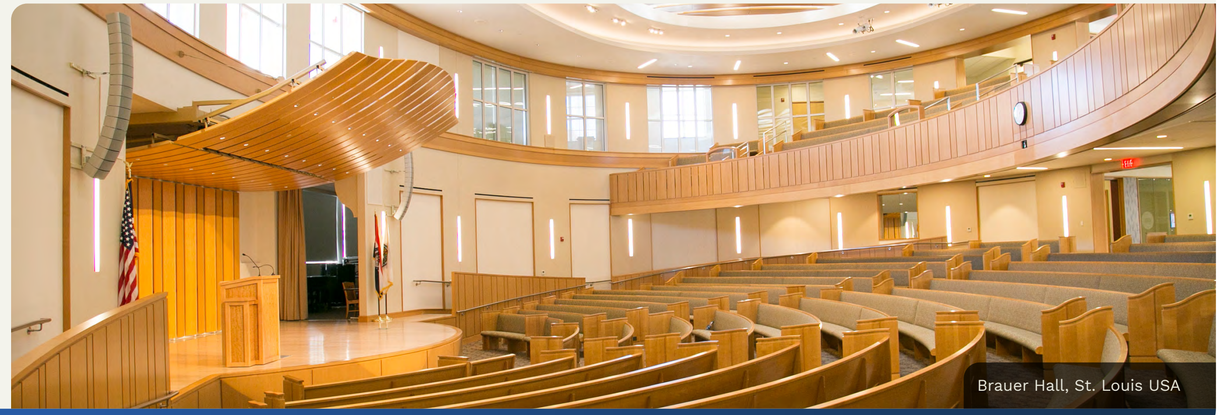
For more detail on the quantitative analysis conducted here, see ‘Increased Storm Intensity’.

Timeframe Analysis

	2030	2050	2080
IEA SDS ‘1.5°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	There is a focus on reducing emissions by 15% by 2030 through policy measures and the adoption of low and zero carbon fuels. This involves optimised shipping routes and a shift towards electric and hydrogen-powered transport. Government policies are the primary driver, and declining fossil fuel prices create opportunities for alternative fuels. This scenario promotes sustainability, efficient routes, and a transition to greener transportation.		
IEA STEPS ‘2°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	Net Zero emissions in shipping by 2050 is a likely outcome here but will rely on technologies such as carbon capture to achieve the outcome. Demand for shipping will increase as demand for consumer goods increases in line with population growth and increased urbanisation. Alternative fuels are unlikely to reach the tipping point where they become mainstream.		
NGFS CP ‘4°C Scenario’	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**
	No additional policy intervention expected, but there will be an increase in impacts due to storms. No major changes to the fossil fuel consumption of today leading to an increase in fossil fuel prices and increased costs.		

Our Management and Mitigation Approach

In FY24 we conducted a quantitative scenario analysis assessing logistics and financial impacts here. We already maintain close relationships with our logistics partners, and will continue to engage with them to limit the potential impacts from climate change.



Brauer Hall, St. Louis USA

Climate-related Risks & Opportunities

Mineral Commodity Shifts

Key - Likelihood of impacting Profit by more than 10%

- **Low** = Not Material <10% Chance
- **Medium** = Potentially Material ~50% Chance
- **High** = Likely to be Material >75% Chance

Category	CFD	Assessment Type	Risk/Opportunity
Transition	Markets and Technology	Qualitative	**Risk**

Overview of Risk

The use of raw materials in our products, including wood and the rare earth metal neodymium (both essential for loudspeaker manufacturing), presents some challenges. The supply of neodymium is particularly concerning, as it is exclusively sourced from China, and climate change poses a risk to its availability. This situation could impact our supply chain and, consequently, our profitability if these minerals become scarce.

However, securing alternative sources of these minerals represents a significant opportunity that may provide us with a competitive advantage in the market.

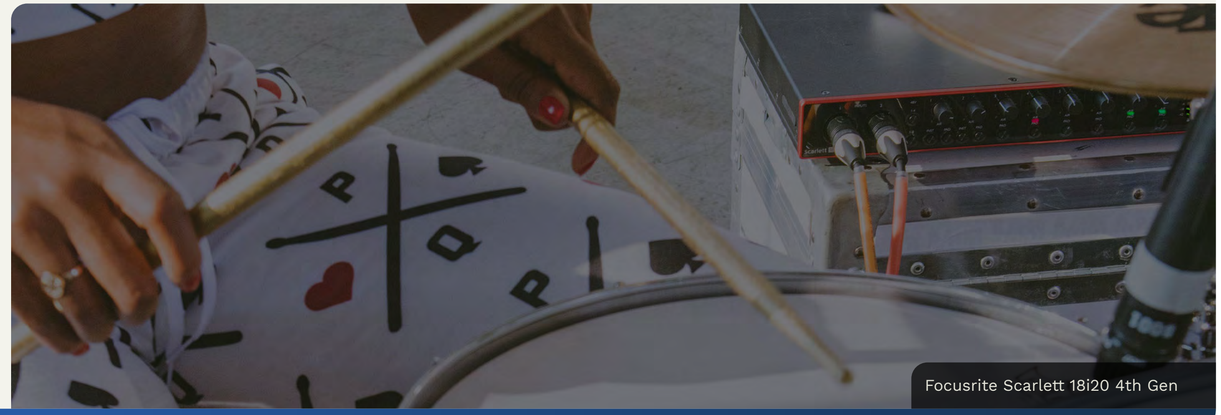
Timeframe Analysis

	2030	2050	2080
IEA SDS ‘1.5°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	Expect a higher demand of all raw materials required for a green transition which could cause supply chain shortages.		
IEA STEPS ‘2°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	For minerals specifically sourced from China, there will be an increase in acute and chronic physical risks which could affect global supply.		
NGFS CP ‘4°C Scenario’	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**
	For minerals specifically sourced from China, there will be an increase in acute and chronic physical risks which could affect global supply. However, with delayed adoption of renewable technologies, there will be less overall demand on required materials such as rare earth metals.		

Our Management and Mitigation Approach

Where feasible, we are actively researching alternative materials that are less vulnerable to the risks posed by climate change; however, many of these options are still in the early stages of development. We anticipate increased competition, particularly for magnets, from sectors such as renewable energy production and the automotive industry.

We continue to monitor potential alternative raw materials for the most at-risk minerals and continue to monitor research and development into new lower impact options.



Focusrite Scarlett 18i20 4th Gen

Climate-related Risks & Opportunities

Climate Induced Conflict

Key - Likelihood of impacting Profit by more than 10%

Low = Not Material <10% Chance
Medium = Potentially Material ~50% Chance
High = Likely to be Material >75% Chance

Category	CFD	Assessment Type	Risk/Opportunity
Transition	Physical Risks	Quantitative & Qualitative	**Risk**

Overview of Risk

As the climate warms, it is likely to further exacerbate existing challenges. While some of these issues may be beyond the control of individual companies, steps can be taken to minimise disruption. From our research in FY24 on storm intensity, we are beginning to see a broad correlation between current geopolitical tensions and the areas most affected by extreme weather.

Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia are particularly vulnerable due to the impacts of climate change combined with poverty, inequality, and weak governance. These regions also face competition for resources such as water and land.

Other areas at risk, when considering political instability or a history of conflict, include the Middle East and North Africa. These regions already face challenges with water and food scarcity, and displacement due to conflict, all of which could be worsened by climate change.

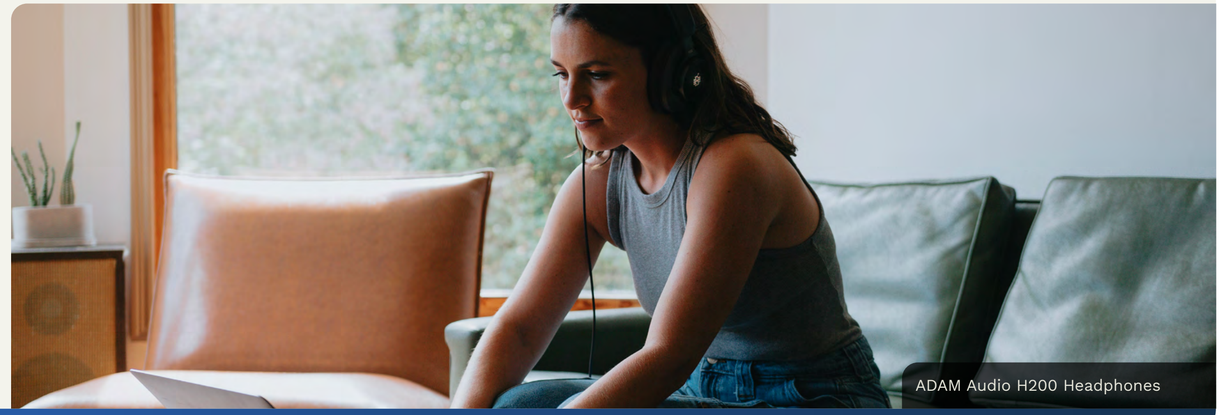
Timeframe Analysis

	2030	2050	2080
IEA SDS ‘1.5°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	There is overall cooperation and alignment between Governments, allowing for collective efforts to address the physical impacts of climate change. Long-term this reduces the risk of climate induced conflict.		
IEA STEPS ‘2°C Scenario’	**Low**	**High**	**High**
	There is some cooperation and alignment between Governments, but long-term the outlook is uncertain as while the worst effects of climate change are avoided, certain tipping points could still be reached increasing the risk in the long-term.		
NGFS CP ‘4°C Scenario’	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**
	Without cooperation on preventing climate change, in the medium-term we would expect to start seeing significant acute and chronic impacts, which could combine with existing geopolitical issues to cause climate induced conflicts to start.		

Our Management and Mitigation Approach

The 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine is the most recent example we have seen where conflict has started and had an impact on our business. This involved us immediately ceasing business in Russia and adapting supply chains to find alternative sources for some raw materials.

In the case of further new climate induced conflicts, we would have to tailor a response to the individual scenario, but as part of good practice we continually look at where we could potentially be exposed.



ADAM Audio H200 Headphones

Climate-related Risks & Opportunities

Increased Storm Intensity

Category	CFD	Assessment Type	Risk/Opportunity
Physical	Physical Risks	Quantitative	**Risk**

Overview of Risk

Our focus on the risks associated with increased wind intensity from storms links with 3 of our existing climate issues:

Increased Storm Intensity

By directly modelling the impact from increased wind speed in extreme weather events on our key manufacturers in China, warehouses in the UK, Germany and US, and global offices.

Shipping & Logistics

By reviewing the impact of extreme weather events on important shipping routes from Hong Kong to the UK, and Malaysia to the US.

Climate Induced Conflict

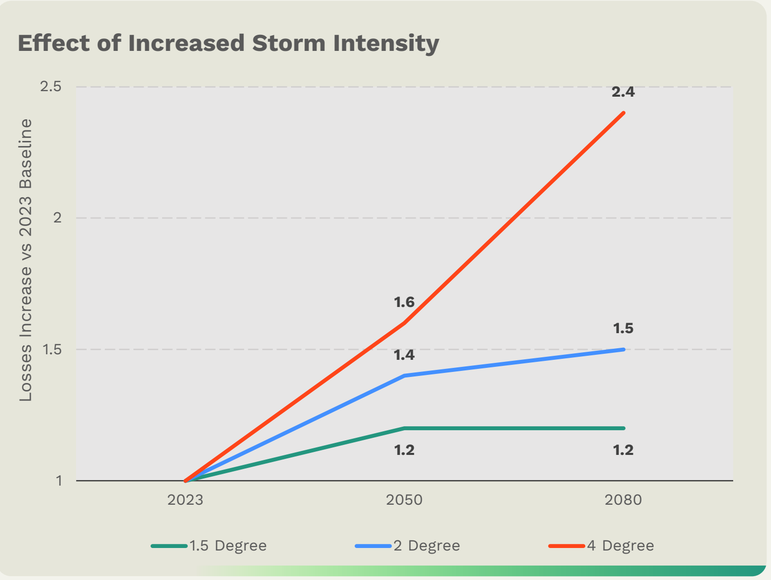
Broadly highlighting which areas will experience more intense storms and combining with existing geopolitical issues for a qualitative assessment.

Timeframe Analysis

We have chosen that increases of less than 2x today's impact are not significant enough to take immediate action but increase above this threshold could cause significant impact. It should also be noted that while we looked at our whole supply chain, the chances for storms in one year to impact all factory locations, shipping routes and warehouses remain extremely low as there is a wide geographical distribution. However, because resources are concentrated in one location, an intense storm affecting a key factory would pose the greatest risk to the Group.

The research here showed that in all future climate scenarios losses increase, up to a maximum of 2.4x the losses compared with today's baseline by 2080 in the 4°C scenario, compared with 1.5x and 1.2x in the 2°C and 1.5°C scenarios, in line with wider consensus that we need to limit global temperature rises to 2°C to avoid the worst effects of climate change.

We can conclude from this that while the impact will go up in all scenarios, our supply chain is well shielded from the worst effects of increased wind speeds during storms except in the 4°C scenario in 2080 with the losses exceeding the 2x threshold. We will continue to monitor the latest climate science and update our assessment if the consensus shifts.



Influence on Climate Induced Conflict

Though not directly assessed as part of the increased storm intensity modelling work, our general view is that Climate Induced Conflict will be most likely to start when the effects of climate change are combined with existing geopolitical tensions.

We expect the physical effects of Increased Storm Intensity to be most felt in South East Asia, and when combined with the existing geopolitical tensions in this region and our main manufacturing base, this has the highest level of risk in the highest warming scenario.

Illustration of Storm Impact (Worst Case)

To show the impact in the 2080 4°C scenario, we have calculated the potential losses of a single storm on our key factory locations with a return period of 70 years – a worst case scenario. The result is potential losses of £5.5 million compared with £320,000 with a 2023 baseline, illustrating how the intensity of this type of storm will increase significantly in the future. 2080 is however a long way off, and if the 4°C scenario looks increasingly likely, we will take action to adapt and mitigate these potential losses.

CFD: Climate Risk Management

Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

It is recommended that organisations disclose their processes for identifying, measuring and managing climate-related risks, as well as describing how these processes are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.

Disclosure recommendations:

a. Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

b. Describe how the processes are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.

c. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.

Risk Management Process

Climate Change is fully integrated into our existing Company risk management process and is recorded as a principal risk. Using our existing Risk management framework we have integrated the ESG & Climate Change Committee as one of the checkpoints to add new content to the risk register, including all climate-related risks.

Our climate risk management process follows three interconnected steps to identify, assess and address potential risks and opportunities associated with climate change to our operations.

Step 1:

Identifying Risks

Our Global Head of Sustainability periodically conducts risk identification exercises to uncover emerging issues that could impact our operations. The initial risk identification was completed in 2022, and we plan to repeat this process every 3-4 years. We outline our risk identification methodology in the 'Risk & Opportunities Identification Process' section. Identified risks are mapped against the three future warming scenarios we have selected, and are classified according to the CFD framework, as well as sector and geographic considerations.

Step 2:

Risk Assessment

Once identified, risks will be brought to the ESG & Climate Change Committee for review and discussion. To date, each risk and opportunity has undergone a qualitative assessment based on our three selected climate scenarios. This process would be repeated for any new risks, and once agreed to include in the risk register and materiality determined, there will ultimately follow the same process of quantitative assessment as Increased Storm Intensity to assess impacts on the business and financial planning.

Step 3:

Addressing Risks

We have systematically addressed each risk and opportunity, detailing the actions taken to prevent, reduce, or mitigate risks, and enhance opportunities, fully integrating these into our overall risk management framework. As with our current process, we identify an initial risk level and continuously track changes as mitigation measures are implemented. While we acknowledge that some residual risks will remain, we ensure this is communicated across the business. An example of our approach is our work on storm modelling and future planning from FY24. Our Group General Counsel and Global Head of Sustainability review all identified risks twice a year to ensure they remain current and aligned with ongoing progress.

CFD: Metrics and Targets

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

It is recommended that organisations disclose the metrics and targets they use to assess and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities.

Disclosure recommendations:

a. Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

b. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate Scope 3 GHG emissions and the related risks.

c. Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

Our Metrics for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

Being a UK-based Company, we are committed to achieving Net Zero status by 2050 at the latest, in line with the UK Climate Change Act. This is our target, and we are working to understand how quickly we can achieve this ahead of schedule by developing Science-based Targets.

Our aim is not to set an arbitrary early Net Zero target year until we have completed the Science-based Targets validation process and had our targets approved. Any carbon reduction targets we set will be made with the aim of achieving Net Zero over the long-term.

We recognise that our emissions are closely tied to our product design process, making a 'one-size-fits-all' approach to Net Zero particularly challenging given our unique circumstances. In the short-term, we are continuing to focus on emissions reduction, achieving significant reductions across some product ranges - all of which will ultimately be packaged into Science-based Targets in the next financial year.

Our metrics align with our environmental strategy, with a focus across internal operations, external impact, and the wider industry. We also recognise that while purchasing verified carbon credits for residual Scope 1 and 2 emissions is not an ideal long-term solution, it represents a short-term step towards reducing emissions and serves as an incentive to identify further reductions.

Future Action: Internal Carbon Pricing

A common theme among companies decarbonising quickly is the adoption of an internal carbon price. While we do not currently have one in place, our LCA database has been designed with this in mind. The cost of carbon will become increasingly important in driving emissions reductions, and we are actively exploring how best to implement an internal carbon pricing model, one that can be effectively tracked and utilised to drive meaningful change.

Our Metrics Matrix

		Our Internal Operations **Efficient Business Operations**	**Our External Operations** **Focus on Products**	**Our Industry Leadership** **Beyond our Emissions**
Headline Target		Maintain sourcing of renewable energy for business operations.	Achieve our Near-Term decarbonisation SBT (still to be finalised and approved).	Validate SBTs for decarbonisation including near-term and Net Zero targets by the end of 2026 at the latest.
Percentage of Emissions Covered (Location Based)		0.5%	99.5%	100%
Emissions Sources		Energy consumption in offices, employee travel and commuting.	Hardware products manufactured and sold.	Total Group GHG emissions.
Progress Summary		We are already sourcing renewable energy where available and are likely to set a Science-based Target to maintain or increase this level of procurement.	We have updated our previous Carbon Neutral target to align with our near-term Science-based Target once approved. This will require significant carbon reductions to our products, likely around 27.5% by 2031 with a 2021 baseline year.	We have now committed to set near-term and Net Zero Science-based Targets. Our focus now shifts to validating our targets, as well as further engaging with the CDP.
GHG Emissions Metrics	Scope 1 GHG tCO_2e	●		●
	Scope 2 GHG tCO_2e	●		●
	Scope 3 GHG tCO_2e (Non Products)	●		●
	Scope 3 tCO_2e (Products)		●	●
	Intensity: Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions per Employee	●		●
	Intensity: GHG Emissions per £m Value Added			●
	Intensity: GHG Emissions per £m Revenue			●
Product Metrics	Number of Internal Lifecycle Assessments completed on products		●	
	Percentage of 'Sustainable Content' in Products Manufactured*		●	
	Intensity: Average GHG Emissions per Product Sold		●	●
Energy Metrics	Consumed kWh	●		
	Generated kWh	●		
	Intensity: Net Power Consumption in kWh per Employee	●		●

Carbon Balance Sheet

Our complete Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions Carbon Dioxide Equivalent footprint is summarised here. All units are gross tCO_2e unless stated otherwise.

For Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions, we have purchased carbon credits to account for residual emissions for the third consecutive financial period.

Scope 3 GHG emissions is most of our gross emissions, with Purchased Goods & Services, and Use of Sold Products being the two largest categories as these are associated with our hardware products. This is the third financial period we have used Lifecycle Assessments to calculate our product emissions.

Our total emissions in the 18-month period to February 2026 are up due to the extended financial period, but also down on intensity metrics due to a changing mix of products sold, renewable power deployment, and increasing numbers of sustainability initiatives in mass production.

Figures are rounded to the nearest metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent CO_2e unless otherwise stated. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Note: the following categories do not apply to Focusrite Group:
- 08: Upstream leased assets
- 13: Downstream leased assets
- 14: Franchises
- 15: Investments

Emissions Category	Metric	% of 18 Months to Feb 26 Gross CO_2e Footprint	12 Months to Feb 26	12 Months to Feb 25	18 Months to Feb 26	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21
Intensity Metrics	tCO_2e per Product Sold		0.057	0.067	0.061	0.084	0.078	0.061	0.058
	tCO_2e per £m Revenue		457	504	489	531	519	476	541
Scope 1	**Total Scope 1**	**0.21%**	**146**	**187**	**253**	**158**	**177**	**223**	**223**
	Total Scope 1 (Net)		**0**	**37**	**0**	**-1**	**0**	**-1**	**223**
	Combustion of Natural Gas (location-based)	0.18%	126	161	222	129	153	189	188
	Combustion of Natural Gas (market-based)		51	51	77	51	4	0	188
	Transportation (excluding grey fleet)	0.03%	20	26	32	29	24	34	34
	Biogenic CO_2 emissions outside Scopes	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Scope 1 Carbon Offsets against Combustion of Natural Gas (market-based) and Transportation (excluding grey fleet)		-71	-41	-109	-81	-28	-35	0
Scope 2	**Total Scope 2**	**0.14%**	**115**	**124**	**174**	**129**	**257**	**207**	**95**
	Total Scope 2 (Net)		**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**95**
	Electricity (location-based)	0.14%	115	122	173	128	256	207	95
	Electricity (market-based)		58	65	88	71	152	125	95
	Electric Vehicles	0.00%	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
	Scope 2 Carbon Offsets against Electricity (market-based)		-59	-36	-89	-152	-125	-125	0
Scope 3	**Total Scope 3**	**99.65%**	**75,319**	**81,813**	**120,162**	**83,800**	**92,304**	**86,929**	**93,750**
	01: Purchased Goods & Services	48.42%	35,817	36,203	58,387	37,872	47,045	43,714	42,838
	02: Capital Goods	0.38%	337	1,208	455	2,181	207	197	335
	03: Fuel & energy-related activities	0.09%	64	59	103	40	51	311	100
	04: Upstream Transportation & Distribution	2.04%	1,570	1,490	2,458	1,103	1,760	1,891	1,828
	05: Waste Generated in Operations	0.00%	2	3	4	3	10	11	11
	06: Business Travel	1.14%	907	1,059	1,374	1,184	1,014	215	87
	07: Employee Commuting	0.91%	763	599	1,095	534	716	168	214
	09: Downstream Transportation & Distribution	2.44%	1,843	1,843	2,947	1,277	1,423	1,622	2,037
	10: Processing of Sold Products	0.05%	39	47	63	45	33	34	23
	11: Use of Sold Products	42.78%	32,872	38,245	51,589	38,685	39,158	37,875	45,620
	12: End-Of-Life treatment of sold products	1.40%	1,105	1,058	1,688	876	887	891	992
Totals	**Scope 1, 2 and 3**	**100.00%**	**75,580**	**82,124**	**120,590**	**84,087**	**92,738**	**87,359**	**94,068**
	Scope 1, 2 and 3 (Net)		**75,320**	**81,881**	**120,162**	**83,799**	**92,305**	**86,928**	**94,068**

Appendix

Dead Wax Social, Norwich

Emissions Calculation Methodology

Total Carbon Footprint Assessment

Our total Carbon Footprint Analysis has been assessed externally by McGrady Clarke based on information provided by Focusrite, and covers Scopes 1, 2 (as part of our Streamlined Energy and Carbon Report) and Scope 3. Primary data has been used where possible, but in cases of incomplete data, pro rata extrapolation or direct comparison methodologies were utilised. The reporting methodology involves the usage of 2025 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs ('DEFRA') guidance, Ecoinvent 3.9.1 and EMBER electricity emissions factors.

This work is done in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and in line with Defra's 'Environmental reporting guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Requirements'. The SECR reporting period covers Focusrite plc's operations from 1 September 2024 to 28 February 2026 and our calculations are for Building-related energy (Natural gas consumption (Scope 1), purchased electricity consumption (Scope 2)) and Transportation (fuel combustion for business travel in company vehicles (Scope 1), EVs (Scope 2) and in employee vehicles reimbursed by Focusrite plc (Scope 3)).

We have used the operational control approach to reporting boundaries.

Lifecycle Assessment Peer Review

FY23 was the first time we published our emissions using product Lifecycle Assessments, a process we had externally reviewed by EuGeos.

Our emissions are calculated by conducting a smaller number of LCAs, and then scaling the results to products that have not had an LCA completed – this is due to the high number of products we manufacture. The products that are scaled are therefore potentially open to errors. Over the 18-month period to 28 February 2026 we have refined this process in these key areas:

- Added 36 more LCAs to our total, improving the quality of all scaled LCAs;
- Continued refining product weights and dimensions to ensure appropriate scaling;
- Updated electricity grid data to reflect the rollout of renewable energy globally;
- Improvement of the underlying raw material data to better reflect our custom materials (e.g. recycled plastic);
- Further built out our database of in-lifecycle product updates to reflect an increasingly dynamic set of sustainability initiatives.

Energy Efficiency Measures

The Group has not undertaken any significant energy saving measures in the 18 months to February 2026, instead focusing on gathering baseline consumption data to make the right long-term decisions.
We continue to review options for rooftop solar PV.

> "Focusrite Group have a fundamentally sound and scalable method for calculating product-related environmental Impacts including carbon dioxide equivalent emissions for annual reporting. In using the Ecoinvent database and the Product Environmental Footprint methods for Lifecycle Assessment calculations, the Group have built a technically sound base. As this system matures over time there is scope to expand the reporting to meet the GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard fully, as well as other potential future reporting requirements."
>
> **Chris Foster, Director at EuGeos**

Supply Chain Compliance

Compliance at Focusrite Group

Supply Chain and Chemical Compliance is handled at Group level by a number of employees, with our Group Compliance Engineer and Group General Counsel taking leading roles. As the Group has expanded through acquisitions, new supply chains are integrated to match the standards of our core brands. There are two key areas of compliance that are a key focus, chemical safety and controversial sourcing, both of which are important because we are within the wider electronics industry.

As our engineering teams have grown, we leverage existing project experience to expedite new compliance requirements, a process we continually refine.

Conflict Minerals and Responsible Sourcing

The Group carries out an audit of its supply chain using the latest version of the CMRT, or Conflict Minerals Reporting Template, currently at v6.31, as developed by the Responsible Minerals Initiative. This is a standardised template for gathering supplier data on conflict minerals. Currently, four minerals are considered conflict minerals: tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold - otherwise known as 3TG.

Chemical Safety

The Group is committed to ensuring compliance with applicable chemical and product safety regulations across the markets in which it operates. This includes monitoring and managing restricted substances within products and throughout the supply chain in line with legislation such as the EU's REACH Regulation and RoHS Directive.

The Group works with suppliers to gather material declarations and product compliance information to help identify and manage the use of hazardous substances within components, materials, and manufacturing processes.

PFAS Compliance

The Group recognises the growing regulatory focus on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances ('PFAS'), commonly referred to as 'forever chemicals' due to their persistence in the environment, and is committed to monitoring and responding to developments that may affect its products, supply chain and operations.

A number of PFAS substances are already subject to restrictions under the EU REACH Regulation, and the Group ensures compliance with all applicable requirements currently in force. The Group also monitors developments in other jurisdictions and supports distributors and supply chain partners in meeting applicable regulatory requirements where PFAS-related information is required.

To improve visibility of potential PFAS exposure within its product portfolio, the Group has undertaken supply chain surveillance activities, working with suppliers to identify potential uses of PFAS within products, components and manufacturing processes. Findings to date indicate that identified instances are limited to common industrial applications, with no elevated risks identified through current assessment methodologies.

As regulatory scrutiny of PFAS continues to increase globally, the Group recognises the importance of understanding where these substances may be present within its supply chain. While comprehensive supply chain disclosure remains challenging across the electronics industry due to the breadth of the PFAS substance class and developing supplier data availability, the Group is actively progressing its due diligence activities and improving the information available to support customers, distributors and other stakeholders.

The Group views PFAS assessment as an ongoing process and remains committed to identifying opportunities to reduce or eliminate the use of PFAS where feasible, strengthening its approach as regulatory expectations, reporting frameworks and industry capabilities continue to evolve.

Overview of ESG Commitments

The organisation outlines a set of environmental, social and governance commitments that guide its operations and decision-making. Environmentally, it prioritises a transition to a low-carbon economy, including a commitment not to invest in activities that expand fossil fuel extraction or undermine climate action. This is supported by the use of renewable energy where available, improvements in operational efficiency, and efforts to reduce lifecycle impacts through material choices, waste reduction and product design. Residual Scope 1 and 2 emissions are addressed through verified offsetting.

From a social perspective, the organisation promotes fair and inclusive practices across its workforce and supply chain. This includes a commitment to gender equality, the application of consistent ethical standards to suppliers, and alignment with internationally recognised human rights principles. It also recognises the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, with an expectation that activities are carried out responsibly and, where relevant, with appropriate consent.

In terms of governance, the organisation maintains structures to ensure accountability and transparency, including confidential grievance and whistle blowing mechanisms. These allow concerns such as unethical behaviour or non-compliance to be reported and addressed. The organisation also participates in external sustainability initiatives and maintains a transparent approach to its environmental and policy-related activities.

Sustainable Content Definition

One of these four criteria must be met to be considered sustainable content:

1. Recycled Content: The Recycled Percentage of a material will be considered 'sustainable content', including all post-consumer and post-industrial recycled content. E.g. Using 1kg of 50% post-consumer recycled ABS plastic in a core product will mean 0.5kg of sustainable content will be eligible;
2. Circularity in plastics: An improvement from a material that is not widely recyclable to a more sustainable alternative which is either fully recyclable and circular (either industrially or locally through chemical or mechanical processes) or meets the European Bioplastics compostable at home criteria (seedling logo EN 13432). If the material meets this criteria, all the mass used in the core product will be eligible towards the total as sustainable content;
3. Sustainable Forestry Practice: Using Forest Stewardship Council ('FSC') certified natural materials will be eligible as sustainable content;
4. Other Natural Materials/Resources: natural materials which do not fit into one of the previous categories but can provide evidence of sustainable sourcing practices. These will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. E.g. Potato starch used to create compostable bags.

Material analysis:

Current and potential materials are assessed with the OpenLCA software linked to the latest version of the Ecoinvent LCA Database. This data is fed into our custom Focusrite LCA Database, with the results peer reviewed by Lifecycle Assessment ('LCA') Consultants EuGeos and audited annually by KPMG as part of our annual greenhouse gas emissions disclosures.

Further notes on specific material types:

- Plastic - Recycled fossil fuel derived plastics are eligible by percentage content. Widely recycled, but virgin source plastics are not eligible. Residual quantities of thermoplastics in forming tools that are post-industrial recycled also not eligible;
- Bioplastics – Bioplastic content is eligible by percentage content;
- Metal – Post-industrial and post-consumer recycled metal by mass is eligible. Metal can be widely recycled, but virgin source metal is not eligible;
- Paper and Cardboard – FSC sourced paper and cardboard is eligible;
- Wood – FSC sourced wood is eligible. This extends to natural wood varieties, and engineered wood such as plywood and MDF;
- Electronics – Currently as there is no way to ensure electronics (in particular printed circuit boards and active components) are from sustainable sources reliably, all electronics used in a core product will be assumed to not be sustainable for now. In future, if more data becomes available on electronic component sourcing, or our recycling rates improve to the point where we can make new products via direct recycling, then this can then become eligible as sustainable content. Passive components soldered to a PCB are eligible as sustainable content if they meet one of the definitions above.

ISO 14064-3 GHG Emissions Assurance

An extract of the assurance statement from MyCarbon is included here covering the 6-month period to February 26.

Equivalent assurance was obtained already for the 12-month period to August 25.

Verification Scope

Our verification engagement relates to the limited level of assurance on the specified GHG data for the 1 September 2025 – 28 February 2026 reporting period disclosed in the Focusrite plc 25 26 CFA and SECR V4 document.

The following elements published in the Focusrite plc 25 26 CFA and SECR V4 document is within the scope of our limited assurance verification engagement:

- Boundaries: Operational control approach; 6 brands located globally, 565 employees
- GHG Sources, Sinks, and Reservoirs: Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions
- Types of GHGs: All seven Kyoto Protocol GHGs, where applicable, quantified in terms of tonnes carbon dioxide (CO_2) equivalence, or tCO_2e
- Time Period: 1 September 2025 – 28 February 2026

We have not performed any procedures regarding other information included in the Report; therefore, we do not express a verification opinion on the Report as a whole.

Verification Criteria

The verification on Focusrite plc 25 26 CFA and SECR V4 document for the period 1 September 2025 – 28 February 2026 was conducted according to the following criteria:

Reporting standards:

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard Both standards are jointly issued by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resources Institute
- ISO 14064-1:2018

Emission Factors:

- Relevant for the reporting period and applied from published guidelines, including but not limited to:
- Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2025 (‘DEFRA’ – UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs)
- UK and England’s carbon footprint to 2019

Verification Standard:

- ISO 14064-3:2019

Verification Strategy

Our verification strategy consisted of primarily inquiry and analytical procedures. Evidence-gathering procedures included but were not limited to:

Interview with stakeholders involved with data collection and reporting to:

- Review the data management processes, controls and methodologies used to compile the Focusrite plc 25 26 CFA and SECR V4 document.
- Sampling of mileage and electricity records to confirm accuracy of source data into calculations.
- Review of internal LCA methodologies and data management processes to assess the consistency and transparency of the Microsoft Power BI tools used to quantify Scope 3 emissions, specifically for Purchased Goods and Services and Use of Sold Products.

The data examined during the verification engagement were historical in nature.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

Verification Observations

All material errors, including data discrepancies and calculation errors, identified in the reported data during the verification process and documented in the query log, were corrected prior to the finalisation of the total GHG emissions.

Verification Opinion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Focusrite plc 25 26 CFA and SECR V4 document for the date 1 September 2025 – 28 February 2026 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria listed above as of 12.06.2026.

The total verified carbon footprint, subject to limited assurance, for Focusrite plc for the period 1 September 2025 – 28 February 2026 under the location-based approach was 36,635.19 tCO_2e.

MYCARBON

Sustainability Report 2026

Focusrite Group

Report Authors

Andy Land
Global Head of Sustainability

Marnie Woodford-Venables
Sustainability Assistant

Want to learn more about our latest efforts?
sustainability@focusritegroup.com
https://focusriteplc.com/esg/environment/

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Photo credit: Steve Campos, MTSU Basketball Arena