2024
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

Symphony Environmental Technologies plc

Making Plastic Smarter
Symphony environmental
30 YEARS

Symphony Environmental is a world leading developer of technology sold under its d_2w brand to make ordinary plastic biodegradable, and a range of other technologies sold under its d_2p brand to protect against microbes, insects, fire and other threats. It has also introduced technology under its NbR brand to reduce the amount of fossil-derived material in plastic products.

Our technology is sold to commercial buyers, not consumers, usually in the form of masterbatches, in nearly 100 countries around the world to protect the environment, food supply and human health and safety.

Contents

2024 Highlights:

Symphony Environmental Technologies plc ("Symphony", the "Company", or, together with the subsidiary companies, the "Group")

Financial highlights:

- **Group revenues increased 4% to £6.59 million** (2023: £6.35 million)
- **Gross profit increased 31% to £3.06 million** (2023: £2.33 million)
- **Gross margins increased to 46%** (2023: 37%)
- **Contribution after distribution costs increased 32% to £2.82 million** (2023: £2.13 million)
- **Administrative expenses reduced 5%** to £3.90 million (2023: £4.12 million)
- **Operating loss reduced 45% to £1.09 million** (2023: £1.99 million)
- **Reported loss before tax reduced 40% to £1.34 million** (2023: £2.25 million)
- **Basic loss per share 0.63p** (2023: 1.18p)
- **Cash used in operations £1.40 million** (2023: £0.62 million)
- **Net cash raised by way of share issue £1.32 million**

Post year end

- Solid start to 2025 – Q1 2025 unaudited operating loss substantially reduced to £54,000 (Q1 2024: loss £370,000) on sales growth of 9%
- Equity subscription raising £2.25 million at 20p per Ordinary Share
- Jalisco State in Mexico legislation permits d_2w type oxo-biodegradable technology
- Brazilian, Canadian, Mexican and USA scientific endorsements of Symphony's "no microplastic" position paper on d_2w
- New d_2p AI natural insecticide technology trials nearing completion and showing good efficacy
- NbR (Natural Biodegradable Resin) sales commence with orders in Canada, UAE and Saudi Arabia

Symphony at a Glance

The global specialist that makes plastic products smarter, safer and sustainable

£73m
Sales since 2015

An established innovator

Established in 1995

ESG
Awarded the LSE's Green Economy mark for sustainability in 2019

46%
Gross Margins

High margin

High gross margin and capital light.

Operationally geared.

Global network of distributors

£4.9m
R&D Investment

Investing in technology

8% of revenue invested into research and development since 2015

Strong Partners

Blue chip global partners

Including Grupo Bimbo, Indorama Corporation and Rivulis.

76 Distributors covering nearly 100 countries

Multiple live opportunities globally

Strong pipeline

Engaging with public and private sector targets internationally.

Multiple trials by customers ongoing

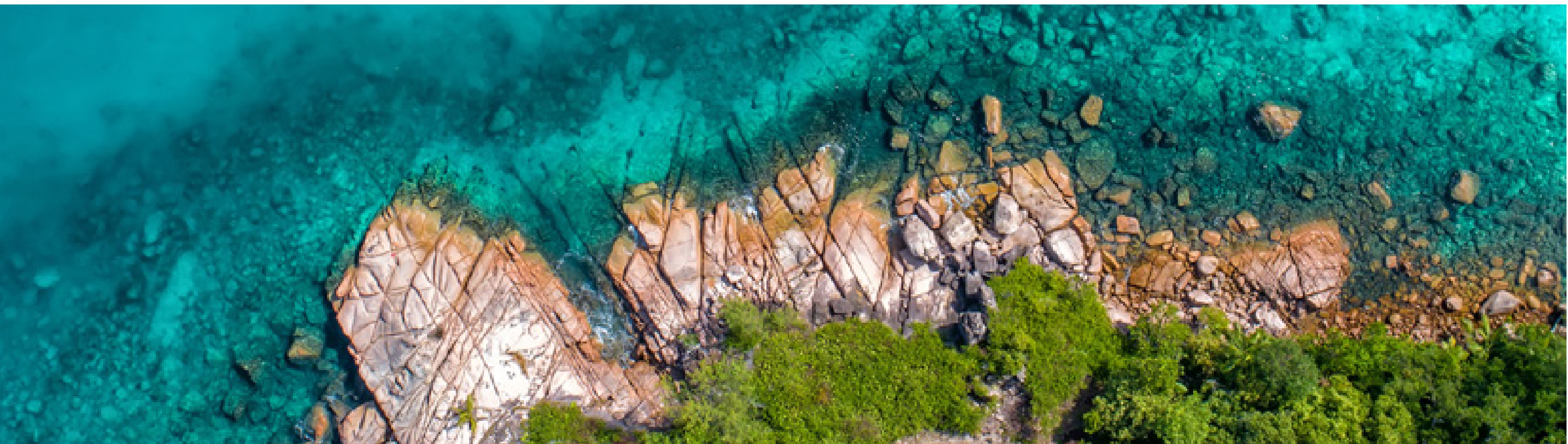
Our Solutions: Biodegradable Technology

Lightweight plastic materials are used in many industries – not least the food industry where they are essential for protecting food from contamination and damage and reducing waste. However, at least 30% of plastic products escape into the environment annually with 8-10 million tonnes of plastic finding its way into the oceans of the world. This has dire consequences for people, wildlife and water quality.

With almost 30 years of solid scientific research and development behind it, products made with our d_2w masterbatch have been proved to biodegrade on land and in the marine environment much more quickly than ordinary plastic, leaving no microplastics or toxic residues.

Technology in tune with nature

Symphony's Natural biodegradable resin, is made with natural minerals to reduce the fossil-derived content of plastic, and to biodegrade in nature if it escapes recycling and ends up as litter in the open environment. Suitable for packaging, carrier bags, garbage sacks, agricultural film etc.



Designed to Protect

d$_2$p is the brand name for a suite of masterbatches offering extra protection to plastic and rubber products from bacteria, insects, fungi, algae, odour, fouling and fire.

The d$_2$p range of products are relatively new compared to d$_2$w. Over the last few years, we have conducted, along with our global partners, a significant number of tests and trials, resulting in several technologies maturing and ready to commercialise including anti-insect, bread, gloves and flame retardants, obtaining regulatory approval where necessary. The Product Focus section of this report highlights a few of these key technologies and their applications.

We also continue to progress our newer technologies which we expect to commercialise over the short term. Additionally, there is a pipeline of products in development, which we hope to bring to fruition in the next few years.

www.d2p.net

Designed to Protect

A benefit-led additive suite of technologies that enhances plastics

Problem	d_2p Solution
Food spoilage and wastage	• FDA-approved antibacterial bread packaging • Ethylene and moisture adsorbers for packaging • Anti-insect technology to protect water pipes/drip tapes in agricultural settings and to prevent insects from penetrating packaging, consuming the food, or laying eggs.
Hygiene and virus transmission	• antimicrobial water pipes and tanks
Toxins released by flammable plastics	• flame-retardant plastic
Metal deterioration and damage	• vapour corrosion inhibitors
Insect-borne disease	• insecticide embedded surfaces
Attack by rodents	• rodent-repellent plastic products

am d2p Antimicrobial

Masterbatches offering cost-effective protection against bacterial and fungal contamination on plastic products and other surfaces.

ai d2p Anti-Insect

Insecticidal masterbatch used to control pests – applications include agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and home.

rr d2p Rodent Repellent

Masterbatches to repel rodents from causing dangerous damage to plastic products such as cable insulation, food, and non-food packaging.

fr d2p Flame Retardant

Flame retardants decrease the ignitability of materials and inhibit the combustion process limiting the amount of heat released.

vci d2p Vapour Corrosion Inhibitor

To protect surfaces against the corrosion and oxidation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

ea d2p Ethylene Adsorber

Highly active adsorbent for the removal of ethylene gas and moisture in plastic packaging, to reduce spoilage of perishable fruit and vegetables.

oa d2p Odour Adsorber

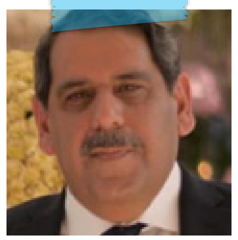
Inorganic masterbatches and additives designed to inhibit odours in plastic products.

Symphony's Distribution Network

Symphony is an international company reaching every corner of the globe. We have a growing number of distributors, giving us a presence in nearly 100 countries worldwide.

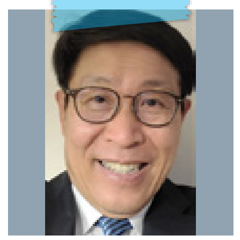
Below are just some of the products and places where d_2w biodegradable and d_2p protective technologies are adding value.

Israel
Eli Amir - Eli Amir Ltd

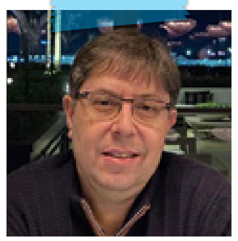


Pakistan
Amir Younis
- Business Dynamics Pvt

Shanghai
Ariel Tong and team
- Dongke Degradation Plastic Production (Shanghai) Co. Ltd
Ginger Plastics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd



South Korea
Joseph Lee
- CPS Technologies



USA
Nivaldo Bosio
- RES USA

Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Albania & Macedonia
Mirjana Gojak
- Gojak Agenzia

U.A.E, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Zanzibar, Iran.
Winston Pryce
- Eco-Polymers

Poland and Czech Republic.
Wojciech Pawlikowski
- Noweka Ltd

mileniotres
en química con la naturaleza

Costa Rica
Silvia Vega
- Milenio Tres

Brazil
Eduardo Van Roost - RES

South Africa
Tracey Wilson
- Sycro Group

South Africa
Mike Butz
- Sycro Group

Malaysia
Ying Ying Oh
- Miracle Spectrum

Communications Programme

Thought leadership

Over the past year, we have invested in a strong communications programme to explain the value of Symphony's technologies in protecting the environment from persistent plastic litter and people and products from bacteria, viruses, rodents, insects, odours, and fire.

Symphony is investing to support our global partners in a communications campaign managed by a leading London PR Agency that aims to:

- Communicate the importance of our d_2w® and d_2p® and NbR technologies
- Introduce our products to a broader market
- Initiate and encourage innovation
- Improve brand awareness
- Influence buying decisions
- Establish a positive brand image and
- Secure brand-recognition, trust, and transparency

Share of Voice

Since the campaign started in February 2024 we have seen a significant increase in our Share of Voice. Share of voice means the proportion of media-coverage or public mentions that a brand/company receives compared to its competitors this is often defined in the market as media presence.

It is a key metric in public relations and marketing and reflects brand visibility, authority, and influence

At the beginning of 2023, Symphony had just 18% of the SOV, at the end of 2024, our share of voice had risen to 74% when measured against our competitors. We have made huge inroads and are now dominating the news coverage leaving our competitors far behind. To put this into context, it represents over 1,100 news articles covering Symphony and our product portfolio.

It is also worth noting that there has been no negative coverage of Symphony for the last eighteen months

Global Reach

The focus of our communications is global and is a mix of product news, updates, and commentary - using print, broadcast, and social media, as well as challenging plastiphobia and educating users and consumers of plastic throughout the supply chain.

- In December 2024 alone, news stories about Symphony were read by well over 350,000 people.
- We have broken into a wide variety of media – such as Industry Today in the USA, and The Engineer in the UK and AZoCleanTech in Europe. Today, decision-makers get their information from sources like these – not just the traditional print and broadcast media.
- We have also contributed to the debates around the draft Global Plastics Treaty, COP, and US and EU regulations and Directives.

There is always more to do, but we have laid the foundations for the future

Symphony in the Press

Banning and taxing plastics is a political gesture, not a solution, says industry leader

13-11-24 - Packaging Suppliers Global - See Article >

Why the Middle East is ahead of Europe on plastic waste

15-04-24 - MEA Markets - See Article >

Symphony, making plastic smarter, safer and more sustainable

15-05-24 - Maddyness - See Article >

Symphony Environmental launches natural biodegradable resin for the plastics industry

25-11-24 - Plastics Technology - See Article >

Packaging that is ineffective against pest attacks needs to be replaced, to prevent potato waste says specialist

07-05-24 - British Potato Review - See Article >

The EU's ban on plastic packaging is another example of plastiphobia, says Symphony Environmental

07-05-24 - The Daily Brit - See Article >

What will 2025 bring to the plastic sector?

01-10-24 - Industry today - See Article >

Experts warn of critical omission in draft plastic pollution treaty

09-05-24 - EU Business News - See Article >

Do Americans voters want to see more single-use plastics or less

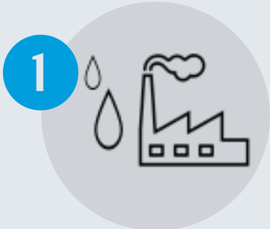
13-02-25 - Forbes- See Article >

Product Focus - d_2w

d_2w is a masterbatch technology added to regular polymer during manufacture. Just 1% of d_2w is enough to convert ordinary plastic, at the end of its useful life, in the presence of oxygen, into a material which is no longer a plastic and is instead a waxy material which is biodegradable i.e. it can be used as a food source by bacteria and fungi in the open environment.

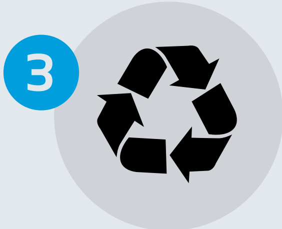
The process ends leaving just water, CO_2 and biomass.

The lifecycle of plastic products enhanced with d_2w biodegradable technology



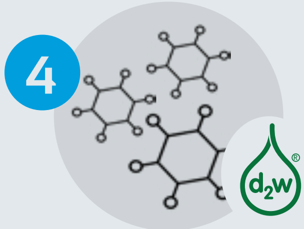
Just 1% of d_2w added to polymer during manufacture

Can be used for all the same purposes as regular plastic



Can be recycled with regular plastic during product life

https://www.biodeg.org/subjects-of-interest/recycling-2/



If littered, products will biodegrade and be recycled back into nature by bacteria and fungi on land or sea

Product Focus - d_2w

Microplastics - https://www.biodeg.org/subjects-of-interest/microplastics/

One of the main concerns about plastic pollution is the proliferation of microplastics. The definition of a microplastic is a small piece of plastic less than 5mm in length, that occurs in the environment because of plastic pollution. These tiny pieces of plastic are impossible to remove, especially from the marine environment. The largest source of microplastics is the fragmentation of ordinary plastics when exposed to sunlight. These fragments are very persistent because their molecular weight is too high for microbes to consume.

However, products made with a d_2w biodegradable masterbatch will look, feel and behave exactly like regular plastic, and can be recycled alongside regular plastic if collected. The benefit of products made with d_2w is that if the item escapes collection and ends up in the open environment, it will degrade and biodegrade until there is nothing left. No toxic residues and no microplastics.

Intertek

Intertek recently carried out a detailed assessment of polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP) made with d_2w biodegradable masterbatch. The samples were tested according to the ASTM D6954 Protocol – This is an international standard for evaluating the environmental degradation of plastics through a combination of oxidation and biodegradation and consists of three Tiers.

TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3
Degradation	Biodegradation	Eco-toxicity

The samples underwent photodegradation (Tier 1) during which their molecular weights reduced to below 5,000 Daltons (2,200 for PE and 4,900 for PP). These photo-oxidised samples were then exposed to biodegradation under controlled composting conditions (Tier 2) resulting in 94.55% biodegradation in the case of PE and 92.75% biodegradation in the case of PP in 180 days.

The resulting biomass from the biodegradation phase was assessed in accordance with OECD Guidelines 207 and 208 (Tier 3). No adverse effects were observed on seedling germination and plant growth or earthworm survival and growth.

Results of the chemical and residue analysis conducted on the 50 grams of biomass which remained after completion of ASTM D6954 testing revealed the presence of one and two oxidised particles resembling PE and PP respectively. These findings may indicate incomplete mineralisation or they could have been low-molecular-weight oligomers formed during the degradation process that no longer retain the physical characteristics of conventional plastics. A polymer material with a molecular weight of less than 5,000 Daltons completely loses its tensile, elongation and barrier properties. It is hydrophilic and biodegradable and therefore not persistent.

This is an excellent result, and shows that plastics upgraded with d_2w technology are very useful in reducing microplastics.

Intertek Laboratories are the industry leader when it comes to ensuring products meet quality, health, environmental, safety and social accountability standards.

Product Focus - d$_2$w

The Consumer Goods Forum

The Consumer Goods Forum have 10 Golden Design Rules for optimal plastic design, production and recycling.

The second rule is to remove problematic elements from plastic packaging.

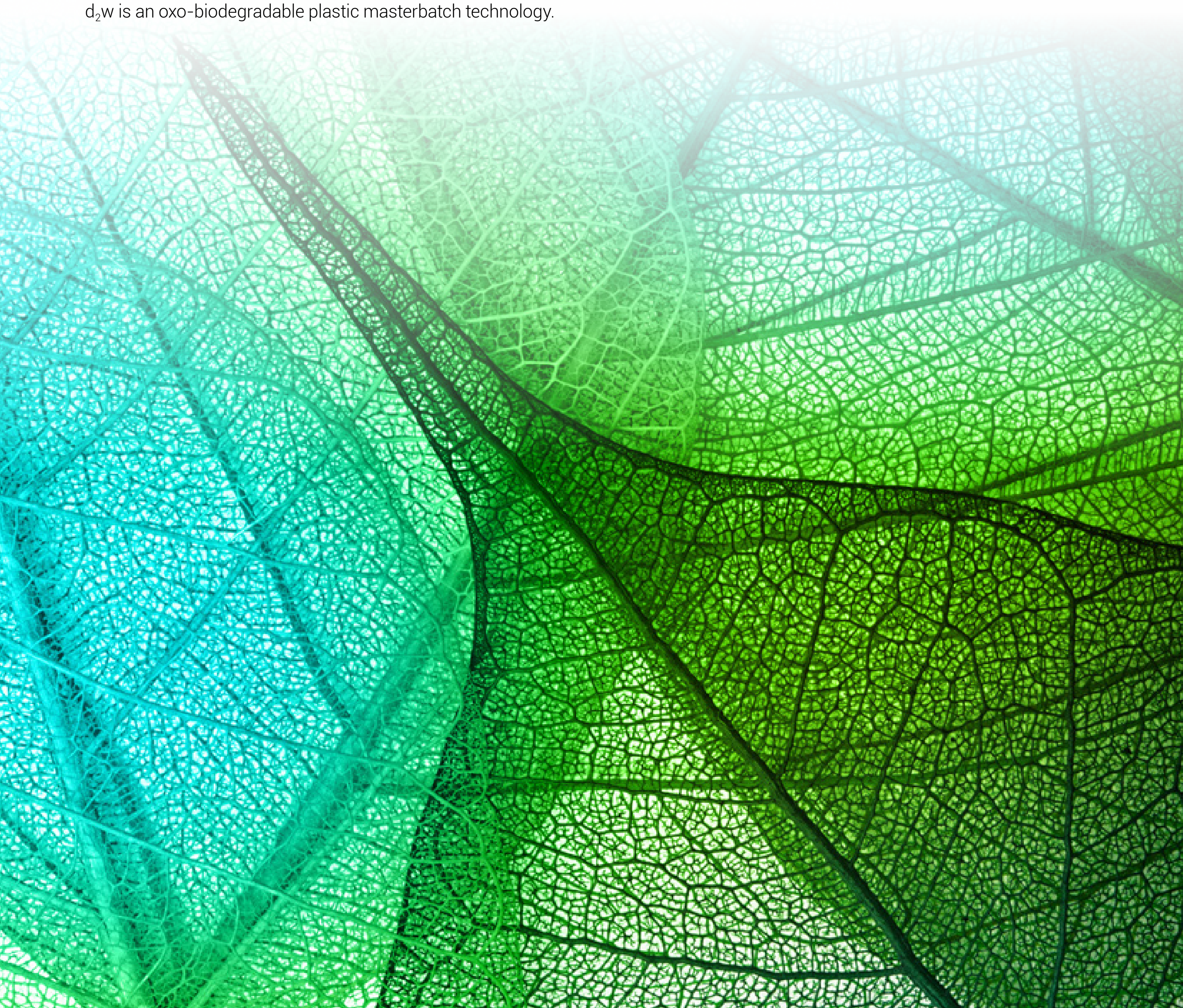
Oxo-degradable plastics fragment into microplastics, which contribute to plastic pollution and are therefore considered problematic plastics.

The rule applies to all oxo-degradable (regular) plastics, but not to oxo-biodegradable plastics.

The difference between oxo-degradation and oxo-biodegradation has been specified by CEN (the European Standards Authority) in TR 15351:2006. This standard defines oxo-degradation as degradation identified as resulting from oxidative cleavage of macromolecules.

However, Oxo-biodegradation is defined as 'degradation resulting from oxidative and cell-mediated phenomena either simultaneously or successively.

d$_2$w is an oxo-biodegradable plastic masterbatch technology.



Product Focus - NbR

Natural Biodegradable Resin.
Technology in tune with nature.

Made with natural minerals to reduce fossil content of plastics and to biodegrade in nature if it escapes recycling and ends up in the open environment. NbR is suitable for packaging, carrier bags, garbage bags, certain types of bottles and agricultural films. NbR contains 80% non-fossil based natural materials, and when used for making a plastic product it will reduce the fossil-derived content by 20%.

NbR is designed to make an environmental difference by reducing fossil-based plastic, CO_2 emissions and environmental impact as the product is designed to naturally biodegrade within months if exposed in the open environment, making it ideally suited to mulch films and single use packaging.

Product Focus
Anti-insect Technologies

Natural anti-insect plastic technology.

In many countries penetrating insects like the Indian Meal Moth and pantry grain and flour moths cause serious infestations of stored products i.e. in warehouses and food factories. The females can lay between 150-400 eggs at a time with the entire life-cycle being completed in 30 days, resulting in 8 or more generations of the insect per year in optimal conditions.

These infestations can have a significant impact on the food industry's bottom line, as these pests can destroy large quantities of food stocks, causing financial loss due to wastage and the need to replace damaged produce. Additionally, the cost of pest control and preventative measures and structural damage caused by infestations add further economic burdens on the food industry.

Symphony's natural anti-insect masterbatch is incorporated during the manufacturing process of the plastic packaging.
No need for specialist machinery or re-training the workforce. It is safe for food contact and approved as per FDA – USA and EFSA – EU Regulations.

During recent field trials d_2p Natural AI masterbatch was added to the polymer for the coating and tape for PP woven bags.
Three types of food bags were tested.

1
Control bags i.e. without d_2p natural AI

2
Bags with d_2p Natural AI in the coating layer

3
Bags with d_2p Natural AI in the coating layer and tapes.

The test duration was 90 days with the bags inspected every 15 days for presence of insects on the bag surface and inside the bag

Results:

- Bags made with d_2p Natural AI Masterbatch remained clean i.e. No signs of insects on the surface or inside the bags.
- The control bags (without d_2p Natural AI Masterbatch) were found to have insects on the surface and inside the bags.

Anti-insect technology for flexible plastic irrigation pipes and drip tapes.

d_2p AI is very successful in protecting flexible plastic irrigation pipes and drip tapes from the damage caused by boring and chewing insets. Not only helping to save valuable water but also time and money spent on repairs and replacements. Outperforming traditional 8mm and 10mm drip tape.

As with all the Symphony masterbatches, d_2pAI is added to regular polymer during the manufacturing process, and requires little or no change to processing methods. Protection lasts for the lifetime of the product.

Product Focus
d_2p - Antimicrobial (AM)

Safe, affordable, effective

Polymers are susceptible to microbial attack which causes odours, staining and physical degradation.

d_2p AM is a masterbatch suitable for a wide range of food and non-food applications. It has been successfully used to inhibit the growth of bacteria on the surface of film in bread packaging, and has approval from the FDA in the USA in 2021 and Health Canada shortly afterwards. d_2p A-M has an effective kill rate greater than 99.999%, with no migration into the food and no changes in clarity, strength and print adhesion, texture, taste, colour or smell.

d_2p AM is safe for repeated-use products like chopping boards, food containers and conveyor belts and can be incorporated into a wide variety of plastics and polymeric materials e.g. insoles for trainers, pit-balls for children's play areas and disposable gloves for the food processing and healthcare industries.

It can make surfaces lethal to dangerous microbes, including Coronavirus, making it perfect for plastic fittings in high traffic areas and high touch points like handrails, door handles and light switches. It can also be incorporated into drinking water pipes to inhibit the build-up of biofilm.

It will not affect the mechanical, optical or physical properties of the product, and globally-recognised test methods ensure peace of mind for our partners and customers. The protection lasts for the lifetime of the product.

Product Focus
d$_2$p - Flame Retardant

Protecting against fire

In most cases plastics propagate fire because they quickly decompose to volatile combustible materials when exposed to heat, but fire-retardant plastic masterbatches are now commercially available from Symphony. In many fields such as electrical, transport, building construction etc, the use of polymers is restricted by their flammability, whatever benefits the material may bring. However, the versatility of plastic means that its role in building construction is constantly expanding and it is now used in coatings, paint, water, soil and waste pipes, cabling-insulation and even fire sprinkler systems due to its cost-effectiveness, ease of installation and corrosion-resistance,

Symphony has carried out extensive research and development in this field. Our fire-retardant masterbatches can be added at manufacture and will significantly decrease the ignitability of the product and inhibit the combustion process, thereby limiting the amount of heat and smoke released.

The role of fire-retardants is to increase the time for people to escape, and to increase the time available to tackle the fire by slowing down the polymer combustion, reducing smoke emissions, and reducing the dripping of hot molten polymer.

The use of fire- retardants is controlled by legislation, Symphony has paid close attention to the approval processes in product development and has satisfied EN13501 -1 (Building Construction Materials) and achieved M1 Classification according to French standard NFP92-503 and American Standard NFP 701. Excellent results have also been achieved according to BS476-12.

Eduardo Van Roost and the Journey of RES Brasil

Founder of RES Brasil in 2000

Eduardo Van Roostis is an oral and maxillofacial surgeon with 21 years of experience in healthcare. He also has a postgraduate degree in packaging sustainability from ESPM, a prestigious business school in São Paulo. He founded RES Brasil in 2000, driven by concerns about the environmental impact of discarded plastics. As CEO, he initially steered the company toward biodegradable plastics in composting environments, marking the beginning of such materials' manufacturing in Brazil that same year.

However, in 2002, Eduardo discovered Symphony's d$_2$w technology through an article in a Brazilian newspaper. Recognizing its potential to combat plastic pollution of the environment, he became Symphony's representative in Brazil in 2003. With the collaboration of Symphony's experts, Eduardo gained deep expertise in how d$_2$w works, enabling him to explain the technology to over 400 Brazilian plastic packaging manufacturers that have adopted it. That same year, the first recyclable and biodegradable d$_2$w plastics were produced in Brazil and presented to the Ministry of Environment in Brasília.

In 2010, Eduardo envisioned and helped establish the InBioPack Institute, dedicated to disseminating reliable information about plastics, standards, and types of plastics, as well as conducting tests to detect d$_2$w in plastics using the d$_2$detector device. Since 2005, d$_2$w technology has been supported by the Funverde NGO, which promotes the proven biodegradability of these plastics and opposes conventional plastics. Supporting Funverde also includes sustainability initiatives, such as planting over 40,000 trees since the association began.

In 2012, Eduardo's daughter Monica, a business administration graduate, took over the administrative management of RES Brasil, allowing Eduardo to focus on technical aspects with ongoing support from Symphony's team. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the company launched Brazil's first antimicrobial d$_2$pAM plastics, successfully tested against the virus at Unicamp, and bags combining d$_2$w and d$_2$pAM technologies were adopted by Brazilian supermarkets, reducing the risk of cross-contamination. Since 2018, RES Brasil has developed antimicrobial packaging under the Dr. Antigerme brand, including a line of pet-food packaging featuring d$_2$pAM technology.

The d$_2$w technology, represented by RES Brasil in partnership with Symphony, is recognized in Brazil as an effective masterbatch that accelerates plastic biodegradation, eliminates microplastics, and supports recycling systems when properly collected. Over the past 23 years, RES Brasil has invested in innovative communication, such as the use of augmented reality on the website www.biodegradavel.com.br, which details the benefits of d$_2$ w technology, alongside an interactive Q&A section on www.resbrasil.com.br.

RES Brasil remains committed to sustainability, combining innovation, environmental responsibility, and strategic partnerships to transform the future of plastics in Brazil.

res BRASIL
Plásticos Inovadores e Sustentáveis

Chairman's Statement

I am pleased to report that the Group has continued to significantly reduce its operating loss to £1.09 million (2023: loss of £1.99 million) with a slight increase in revenues and a substantial increase in gross margins to 46%. Costs continue to reduce without having any negative effects to the developing sales pipeline of opportunities.

The Group has started 2025 with a significantly improved first quarter, which was close to operating break-even due to improved gross margins and reduced costs on sales growth of 9%, and is expected to improve further driven by the following:

- Middle East markets for d_2w expected to increase due to improving enforcement
- Increases in d_2p AI (insecticide) sales
- Increases in d_2p AM (antimicrobial) for bread and other applications as markets commercialise and expand into at least eight new countries
- Far East, North American and Latin American markets remain stable with good growth potential
- Gross margins expected to remain strong with potential for further improvement
- Administrative costs further reducing from 2024 levels and lower facility costs from Q2 2025

The Group continues its international strategy of increasing regulatory approvals for d_2w and d_2p products in some major markets where demand is expected to be high following premarket assessments. Some important trials are expected to complete for d_2w biodegradable, NbR Natural Biodegradable Resin, d_2p AI insecticide and d_2pFR flame retardant technologies in H1 and should they succeed, the sales volumes will be materially valuable for the Group. Finally, Symphony India is expected to complete its lengthy certification process during Q3 with commercial sales starting by year end 2025.

As the Group is moving forward from the lengthy R&D and loss-making phases into breakeven, our strategy will be to focus on increasing sales, strengthening profitability and improving shareholder value in the short to medium term.

N Clavel
Chairman
11 June 2025

Chief Executive's Review

The year under review has successfully validated our cost reduction strategy in respect of raw materials and administrative expenses, resulting in substantial improvements in the operational performance of the Group.

Although revenue growth has been modest, it does not accurately reflect the progress of our advancing sales pipeline. Our team and global network of distributor are diligently promoting and participating in advanced validation trials for d_2w and d_2p technologies and associated products.

d_2w - progress and opportunities

I am pleased to report that sales of d_2w products increased from £5.2 million in 2023 to £5.5 million in 2024, making the third consecutive year of growth, However, this increase could have been significantly higher were it not for delays in enforcement and the defining of standards in several key markets.

The Group's core communications strategy focuses on delivering consistent updates that highlight the benefits of d_2w as an effective, low-cost, non-disruptive, and scientifically validated solution to the environmental challenges posed by plastic waste—particularly the formation of microplastics.

Our scientific position paper on microplastics continues to evolve and is supported by endorsements from several independent scientists. For further details, please refer to: https://www.biodeg.org/subjects-of-interest/microplastics/

The Group's business model targets several global markets, operating through a network of 76 distributors who provide localised distribution, technical and marketing support. Because d_2w technology represents a low-cost upgrade to existing supply chains, its adoption is significantly faster than that of entirely new products. This momentum is further supported by evolving ESG compliance requirements and continual changes to legislation and enforcement which are encouraging customers to consider viable alternatives such as, non-disruptive and low-cost solutions to ordinary plastics.

The Group provides technical guidance to several governments around the world to ensure that they understand the science and evidence behind d_2w type biodegradable technologies. As an example, the Saudi Arabia government standards are based on the International ASTM D 6954 which is the common global standard to measure plastics that biodegrade in the open environment. Saudi Arabia is actively enforcing Phase 1 of their legislation, and our expectations are for the final 2 phases, which will cover virtually all flexible plastic products to become effective later this year. Bahrain, Jordan and Yemen also have legislation, making it compulsory to use plastics with a government approved oxo-biodegradable technology, but enforcement is erratic due mainly to the region's political unrest. There remain issues around levels of enforcement which are holding back growth in some territories.

Other countries in the Middle East and Latin America have or are developing legislation. As an example, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru now have legislation that would be favourable if they adopt the right standard, based on ASTM D 6954. As previously advised we are finding that simply banning plastics in favour of other materials can make matters worse for the environment and hence these positive steps over the last year.

In addition to the above, we have several ongoing developments with customers in the food and advertising sectors.

d_2p - progress and opportunities

I am pleased to report sales of d_2p products increased from £0.5 million in 2023 to £0.7 million in 2024.

d_2p anti-insect

A large proportion of d_2p revenues is generated from sales of d_2p anti-insect technology ("d_2p AI"), the majority being supplied to Rivulis. The d_2p AI technology is extruded into their Eurodrip product ranges which are marketed and sold under the trade name Rivulis Defend. Application for US Environmental Protection Agency registration is progressing well and we expect to be able to provide further updates soon. New d_2p AI natural insecticide technology trials re nearing completion and are showing good efficacy. This product is particularly useful for foodstuff packaging.

d_2p and FDA approval for bread packaging and other applications

We now have commercial visibility for our FDA approved technology together with other applications in at least eight territories where we shortly expect completion of commercial trials.

d_2p flame retardant

Trials continue in respect of products for the Middle Eastern construction market, and whilst the test are inherently challenging, if we are successful, this should lead to significant sales in a very large market. Post period, new trials have commenced in Canada and if successful, commercial orders have been offered.

Chief Executive's Review
Continued

Other technologies

The Group has also developed other technologies including corrosion- inhibitors for various metals, ethylene and moisture adsorbers for food packaging, as well as antimicrobials for pipes and tanks.

Joint venture in India with Indorama Corporation - Symphony Environmental India Pvt Ltd ("Symphony India")

As previously advised, Symphony India is a joint venture company established in 2022 between Symphony and Indorama India Pvt. Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Indorama Corporation. Symphony India is owned 46.5% by Symphony Environmental Limited, 46.5% by Indorama, and 7% by Mr. Arjun Aggarwal, an Indian citizen, who is its Managing Director.

The Government of India has published guidelines to reduce plastic pollution. The d_2w product offered by Symphony India, falls within the standard IS 17899 T:2022 Assessment of Biodegradability of Plastics in varied conditions. The approval process has taken more than 2 years with the final part of the mandatory test and certification process targeted to complete during 2025, with commercial sales hopefully commencing during the second half of the year.

Sales so far have been low as large volume sales can only be achieved if a product is certified by the Central Pollution Control Board. The Indian process for certification is complex and lengthy due mainly to time needed to complete the tests and no other company as far as we know have been able to complete the process for a biodegradable certificate. Symphony India is expected to complete its lengthy certification process during Q3 with commercial sales starting by year end 2025.

New Product - NbR (Natural Biodegradable Resin)

In line with the Group's innovation policy, NbR is a Natural Biodegradable Resin that was launched in October 2024 with targeted introductions to some large plastic producers and distributors. As the team gradually introduces this new product to the market, further evaluation studies are ongoing to evaluate the wider values from using the technology, such as in crop growing and food packaging.

NbR represents a significantly higher-value sales product compared to d_2w, primarily due to its application rate and pricing model, and reduced use of fossil-based material. While d_2w is typically added at just 1% to the plastic formulation, NbR is incorporated at a 25% loading rate during the polymer film extrusion process—resulting in substantially greater volume demand per tonne of finished product.

Despite its higher usage rate, NbR is strategically priced below the cost of conventional polymers and is supplied in large-volume consignments exceeding 20 tonnes. This pricing approach not only reduces the overall cost of the final product but also drives strong commercial appeal. Importantly, although the pricing for NbR is lower, gross profit levels remain comparable to those of d_2w, reinforcing its value proposition as both a commercially and environmentally attractive solution.

The main features:

- **Reduced Fossil Content:** NbR is made with natural minerals, reducing the fossil derived content of plastic packaging by over 20%
- **Environmental Impact:** Using NbR helps cut CO_2 emissions and reduces the environmental impact of plastic products
- **Biodegradable:** NbR has d_2w technology inside and complies with ASTM 6954. It will biodegrade in the open environment, reducing the risk of long-term pollution or microplastics
- **Recyclability:** Products made with NbR can be recycled and made with recyclate - promoting a circular economy
- **Improving Food Preservation:** by reducing water vapour transmission and oxygen transmission

Chief Executive's Review
Continued

2025 has started on a promising note, with three trial orders secured in the Middle East and one in Canada. We anticipate sales momentum to follow, driven by the compelling value proposition of our product, priced below the cost of conventional plastic resin. This pricing advantage, combined with the opportunity to enhance ESG credentials at reduced cost, is likely to prove highly attractive to companies seeking sustainable yet economically viable solutions.

Trading results

Group revenue was £6.59 million (2023: £6.35 million) and is analysed in the table below. Both d_2w and d_2p revenues increased in 2024. Other sales reduced during the year, not being a primary focus of the Group.

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
d_2w masterbatch revenues	5,464	5,221
d_2p masterbatch revenues	719	512
Finished products and sundry revenue	408	618
Total revenues	**6,591**	**6,351**
Gross profit	**3,057**	**2,333**
Gross profit margin	46%	37%
Distribution costs	(241)	(203)
Percentage of revenues	4%	3%
Contribution after distribution costs	**2,816**	**2,130**
Percentage of revenues	**43%**	**34%**

Gross profit margins increased substantially to 46% (2023: 37%) with gross profit thereby also increasing substantially to £3.06 million from £2.33 million in 2023. During the year, the Group negotiated improved manufacturing costs with some of the factories used and also improved sourcing of some of its raw materials resulting in improved gross margins. Distribution costs were generally consistent with the previous year.

Administrative expenses reduced by £0.22 million to £3.90 million (2023: £4.12 million). Staff costs reduced from £2.22 million to £1.99 million and further reductions were made in respect to professional fees and consultancy costs, as less use of these resources is required. Dilapidation costs of £155,000 were provided for at the end of the year in respect to a new office lease negotiated in March 2025 whereby less than half of our current office space will be required, significantly reducing property costs going forward. Equity-settled share-based charges of £30,000 were included in the year (2023: £77,000).

The Group expensed R&D costs of £0.43 million in 2024 (2023: £0.21 million). There were no development cost additions during the year in respect of the Group's d_2p bread technology as much of the costed work was carried out by our customers with their own commercial and semi-commercial trials (2023: £0.25 million addition). An R&D tax credit has not yet been received in respect to 2023 (2023: received £0.10 million in respect to 2022). A further R&D tax credit will be receivable in 2025 with respect to 2024.

The share of loss in respect of the joint venture in India was £43,000 (2023: £73,000). This loss was incurred while Symphony India continues to work on certification for biodegradable plastic, as described above, as well as developing d_2p opportunities.

The reported operating loss was £1.09 million (2023: £1.99 million) and loss after tax of £1.34 million (2023: £2.18 million) with basic loss per share of 0.63 pence (2023: loss per share 1.17 pence).

The Group self-hedges its US Dollar foreign exchange exposure by purchasing goods where possible in US Dollars and utilises, when appropriate, bank forward currency contract agreements to minimise exchange risk. As at 31 December 2024, the Group had a net balance of US Dollar assets (US Dollar cash balances and receivables less overdrafts and payables) totalling $2.23 million (2023: $1.40 million).

Convertible Loan

The Company has two Convertible Loan Agreements ("CLAs") with Sea Pearl, who are also an existing 20.7% shareholder of the Company.

On 13 March 2024, Sea Pearl and the Company announced extensions to the repayment date of the CLAs by 15 months to 31 December 2025.

The full terms are as follows:

- CLAs total drawn principal: £1.5 million (unsecured)
- If not repaid on or before 31 December 2025, conversion on that date
- Conversion price: 80% of the volume-weighted average share price for the 3 months prior to 31 December 2025
- Interest: 7% per annum, payable on repayment and/or conversion
- Repayment of the CLAs, in full or in part at Symphony's discretion

Chief Executive's Review
Continued

Statement of financial position and cash flow

The Group had net borrowings (excluding convertible loans and lease liabilities) of £1.02 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: net borrowings (excluding convertible loans and lease liabilities) of £0.58 million). The Group used cash of £1.40 million from operations (2023: £0.62 million) primarily as a result of the loss incurred during the year. This was financed during the year by a net £1.32 million equity by subscription and retail offer.

Other significant movements include an increase in receivables (from £1.52 million as at 31 December 2023 to £2.10 million as at 31 December 2024) where the UAE, who pay by letter of credit at 120 days, had significantly larger sales in Q4 2024 than Q4 2023 and hence a larger outstanding balance at the end of 2024 compared to 2023.

Additionally, right of use assets, which comprise mainly the head office operating lease, reduced from £0.27 million as at 31 December 2023 to $0.09 million as at 31 December due in the main to rent paid during the year. As discussed above, a new lease has been entered into in 2025 significantly reducing property costs going forward.

Since the year end, the Group has raised £2.25 million pursuant to an equity subscription for 11,264,875 new ordinary shares.

The proceeds of the Subscription will be used for ongoing working capital purposes and Symphony's continuing market development in a range of core complementary technologies. In particular, the Group will contract with GCC Support Services a marketing and advisory organisation which has experience working at high levels with governmental and commercial organisations, to invest in the Middle East region over the next twelve months to:

(a) market and sell Symphony's d_2w, d_2p, and NbR (natural biodegradable resin) products;

(b) devise and execute a public relations and media campaign specifically for the Middle East;

(c) lobby for positive legislation in the region; and

(d) work with Symphony on strategic developments in the region.

Eranova

As announced in October 2020, the Group made an investment representing 1.7% of the enlarged capital of Eranova SAS (at £130,000 including costs) as part of a €6.00 million pre-industrial plant project. The pilot plant was completed on schedule during October 2021 and is operational and processing small volume commercial orders.

Eranova is in receipt of pledged government grants and loans to further expand the early-stage production facility in Marseille, France. They anticipate completing this process in 2025. They have finished products made with Eranova technology in the French retail sector and in particular listed in Casino, Carrefour, Intermarche and Franprix.

In 2023 Eranova signed its first €2.10 million pre-production licencing agreement with an international firm to build a facility in Indonesia and they are currently developing the product to optimise quality and output. Symphony, as a strategic shareholder of Eranova has an agreement to market Eranova's biobased product derived from green algae.

Current trading and outlook

The improving trading momentum has led to a solid start in 2025, with Q1 2025 unaudited operating loss substantially reduced to £54,000 (Q1 2024: loss £370,000) due to improved gross margins and reduced costs on sales growth of 9%.

As an operationally focused business, sales increases will not significantly raise operational costs. The Group has optimised its cost base by utilising specialist licensed factories for manufacturing and 76 independent distributors for sales and distribution. Each distributor manages and finances stock, debtors, sales, and distribution within their territories. This approach fixes costs and enables sales growth without additional expenses.

The sales pipeline across our product portfolio is robust and is progressing steadily towards commercial maturity, with several opportunities expected to convert within the current trading year.

Following the recent raise of equity announced earlier this month, we have initiated efforts to strengthen our sales presence in the Middle East and look forward to further updating the market as developments unfold. Additionally, Symphony will be represented by its international distributors at the K Show in Dusseldorf, Germany this October. It is widely recognised as the World's leading Trade Fair for Plastic and Rubber and held every 3 years. We are confident that our latest innovations, including NbR and d_2p AI Natural Insecticides will be well received.

With a significantly improved operating performance for Q1 2025, we are optimistic about the short to medium term outlook. This confidence is further underpinned by the strength of our longer term pipeline, which we expect to materialise as key opportunities reach commercial realisation.

M Laurier

Chief Executive

11 June 2025

Corporate Social Responsibility

We are committed to reducing energy requirements and waste, and meticulously monitor our energy consumption and waste generation. Additionally, we proactively work to prevent pollution, and assist our customers in doing the same. These principles are deeply embedded in our business models and activities.

Our focus is on supplying environmentally beneficial products, our d_2w and NbR biodegradable technologies are designed to lessen the impact of plastic in the terrestrial and marine environments, and preventing its accumulation.

Our anti-insect and antimicrobial technologies contribute to food preservation and safety, similarly our flame-retardant products help to protect human life.

To minimize our carbon footprint, we have established production facilities in several global locations, reducing the transportation of products and raw materials.

Beyond our business operations, we actively support the wider community by contributing to local and national charities. We also create opportunities for young individuals, regularly hosting students completing work experience in our office and laboratory.

Strategic Report

Principal activities, business review and future developments

The primary business activities of the Group are the development and supply of environmental plastic additives and masterbatches, together with the development and supply of environmental plastic and rubber finished products to a global market.

A review of the business is given in the Chairman's Statement on page 16 together with the Chief Executive's Review on pages 17 to 20. Future developments are summarised in the Current Trading and Outlook section of the Chief Executive's Review on page 20.

Key performance indicators

The Directors have monitored the progress of the overall Group strategy by reference to certain financial and non-financial key performance indicators.

Key performance indicator	2024	2023	Method of calculation
Revenue (£'000)	**6,591**	6,351	Revenues for the Group
Gross profit margin (%)	**46%**	37%	The ratio of gross profit to sales
Number of distributors	**76**	76	Number of distribution agreements

These are discussed within the Chairman's Statement and Chief Executive's Review.

Research and development

The Group invests in research and development expenditure and an amount of £0.43 million (2023: £0.21 million) are included in the operating loss for the year. Development expenditure of £nil (2023: £0.25 million) has been incurred during the year as an addition to intangible fixed assets. See note 12.

The Group makes claims under the Government's R&D tax credit scheme. The Group has not yet received monies in respect to a claim relating to 2023. A claim will be made for 2024 See note 8.

Section 172 report

The Section 172 Report is shown on page 23.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Principal Risks and Uncertainties of the Group are shown on page 24.

Approval

The Strategic Report was approved on behalf of the Board on on 11 June 2025.

M Laurier
Chief Executive
11 June 2025

Strategic report - Section 172 Report

This report describes how the Directors have regard to the matters set out in section 172 (1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 when performing their duties. This report should be read in conjunction with the Chairman's Statement on page 16 and Chief Executive's Review on pages 17 to 20.

Shareholders

The Board's main duty is to promote the Company and Group for the benefit of shareholders and it does this by developing products which it believes will be commercially successful, and by implementing routes and channels in order to maximise revenues generated by these products. The Board considers this in the long-term and has over many years developed its networks of customers and distributors, and extensive product offerings. The Board uses its regular meetings to oversee strategy implementation and challenge when necessary. The Company discusses its activities and plans with its corporate advisors and brokers who are able to review and advise considering the Company's wider shareholder base. Regular communications are carried out with larger shareholders. Any communications received from shareholders are responded to in good time.

Communities and the environment

Symphony is built around sustainability and commitment to the environment and is constantly searching for ways to further protect the natural and human world. The Group's suite of d_2w and d_2p products have been developed with human health and the environment in mind. The Board believes that the Group's technologies enable end users to fulfil many of their own community and environmental criteria. The Group also uses factories located as close to its customers as possible, reducing the transport carbon footprint.

The Group and its associates are constantly engaged with governmental decision makers and associated organisations around the world in order to input on developing key packaging regulations. The Group is on the approved lists of many governmental regulatory authorities including SASO (Saudi Arabian standards organisation) and ESMA (UAE standards organisation).

Employees

The Board is committed to a culture of openness and integrity. There is an open-door policy for all staff, and the executives make themselves available to all members of staff at all times. The Group also has heads of departments who are responsible for day to day management of staff, which ensures meeting agendas, change management and other topics include input from all of the Group's staff. This also allows for effective dialogue and feedback between the executives and staff via the department heads. Staff training is actively encouraged and the Group is certified to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.

Distributors, customers and suppliers

The Group operates an extensive distributor network with a number of distributors selling Symphony's products for ten years or more. The Group works alongside its distributors in helping end-customers with their packaging solutions. The Group has dedicated teams managing the distribution network on a regional basis which allows for input from, and dialogue with, the Group's distributors on areas that affect them. Meetings are also held regularly between the executives and the distributors. The Group uses a small number of dedicated suppliers and works with them on many areas of product development. The executives also meet with key suppliers from time to time.

Key decisions made during the year

During the year the Board made certain decisions relating to the operations of the Group and developments of its products. Three key decisions were:

- The Group reduced raw material costs in the Middle East by switching to direct buying of all raw materials.
- New NbR product launched. NbR, or natural biodegradable resin, uses a natural product as a replacement to polythene which when added at a certain percentage gives the final product better specifications and reduces the amount of plastic used enhancing environmental credentials.
- Negotiate new lease to take only half the floorspace when the current building lease expires in March 2025 saving significant property costs going forward.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Board is responsible for developing a comprehensive risk framework and a system of internal controls. We have identified the following as the principal risks and uncertainties the Group faces. The risks are listed in order of risk weighting. There have been no changes to the Group's risk profile during the year.

Principal Activity	Principal Risk	Impact	Mitigation
Political and Regulatory Risk	Negative government policy	The Group may not be able to market or sell products in areas where there are regulations in place which favour other technologies or are explicitly negative towards the Group's technologies.	The Group mitigates this risk by having a large and well-established global footprint and by being active in international standards committees, as well as liaising with appropriate governmental departments.
Publicity Risk	Negative media comments	The Group's products are in a high-profile area with a number of organisations competing for mainstream technological acceptance. This may lead to negative comments in the media who may prefer these other technologies over the Group's.	The Group mitigates this risk with active public relations activities both in house and use of external resources.
Market Risk	Market competition	The Group faces competition from suppliers of similar products which could affect revenues and/or gross margins.	The Group mitigates this risk by having a large number of distributors globally who can concentrate on any competition issues within their market, and also by differentiating the Group and its products by branding and marketing activities.
Operational Risk	Commodity pricing and availability	The Group uses commodity and speciality materials in the make-up of its products. There is a risk of price volatility and material availability.	The Group mitigates this risk by using more than one supplier of its raw materials and continually researching separate supply alternatives for the materials used.
Financial Risk	Foreign exchange rate fluctuation	The Group sells products in many countries and generates revenues in US Dollars and Euros. Foreign exchange rates fluctuate and, as such, assets created in foreign currencies are liable to constant revaluations into their Sterling equivalent.	The Group mitigates this risk by purchasing, where practicable, in currencies to match revenues. The Group also has foreign exchange forward contracts and other facilities with its bank to use as and when appropriate.

Board of Directors

Michael Laurier

Chief Executive Officer

Appointed to the Board:
4 December 1998

Committee Membership:
None

Background and Experience:
Michael Laurier is the Chief Executive of the Company. Michael's career began with his long-established family packaging business, Brentwood Sack and Bag Co Limited. He took over responsibility for sales and production in the mid-seventies and changed the emphasis of the company's business from jute products to polythene packaging, introducing the then innovative high density and medium density polythene bags into the UK market in 1975. He co-founded Symphony Plastics in 1995. Michael drives the strategies and main relationships of the Group.

Ian Bristow

Chief Financial Officer

Appointed to the Board:
4 December 1998

Committee Membership:
None

Background and Experience:
Ian Bristow was in private practice for seven years, qualifying as a Chartered Certified Accountant in 1992. In 1994, he joined Brentapac UK plc until it was sold in 1994. He went on to co-found Symphony in 1995 and has been Finance Director/Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of the Group since inception. Ian's continued experience with Symphony, as an AIM listed company with the many financial and governance requirements that are required, continues to build as the Group develops.

Michael Stephen

Commercial Director & Deputy Chairman

Appointed to the Board:
3 August 2007

Committee Membership:
None

Background and Experience:
Michael Stephen was a member of the UK Parliament from 1992 to 1997 and was a member of the Trade and Industry Select Committee and the Environment Select Committee of the House of Commons and was Parliamentary Private Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture. He has been Commercial Director and Deputy Chairman of the plc, and Chairman of its subsidiary companies since 2007. He qualified as a Solicitor with Distinction in Company Law. He was called to the Bar, and practised from chambers in London for many years, dealing with civil cases in the High Court and Court of Appeal. Michael is able to use his legal and political knowledge to assist in shaping the commercial structure of the Group's many trading relationships as well as managing product and country regulatory issues.

Nicolas Clavel

Non-Executive Director & Chairman

Appointed to the Board:
16 October 2008

Committee Membership:
Audit, Remuneration (Chairman)

Background and Experience:
Nicolas Clavel started his career in international banking in the mid-seventies and his area of expertise has been structured trade finance and equity investments with a particular focus on Emerging Markets. He is Chief Investment Officer of Scipion Capital Ltd, (the Investment Manager of Scipion Active Impact Fund DAC). Nicolas is Swiss and is based in London and Geneva. Nicolas brings high level commercial and financial analysis, especially in emerging markets where Symphony has many of its opportunities.

Michael Kayser

Independent Non-Executive Director

Appointed to the Board:
2 January 2024

Committee Membership:
Audit (Chairman), Remuneration

Background and Experience:
Michael is an experienced finance professional with more than 40 years' experience across a variety of roles in both UK and with international organisations. During the last 10 years he has primarily provided non-executive director services to organisations including the Transport Research Foundation, Biome Technologies Plc, the Transport Systems Catapult and Stobart Group Limited. Prior to this, Michael also worked for Accenture, Guinness (worldwide Finance Director for its beer division), HSBC, Laporte plc (Finance Director), Lloyds Register (CFO and Chief Operating Officer), Royal Bank of Scotland (private equity) and Unilever. Michael brings to the board commercial and financial expertise gained from large and small quoted and unquoted businesses.

Chairman's Corporate Governance Statement

Dear Shareholder

As Chairman of the Board of Directors of Symphony Environmental Technologies plc ("Symphony", the "Company", or, together with the subsidiary companies, the "Group"), it is my responsibility to ensure that Symphony has both sound corporate governance and an effective Board. As Chairman, my responsibilities include leading the Board effectively, overseeing the Company's corporate governance model, and ensuring that information flows freely between Executives and Non-Executives in a timely manner.

It is the Board's job to ensure that Symphony is managed for the long-term benefit of all shareholders, with effective and efficient decision-making. Corporate governance is an important part of that role, reducing risk and adding value to our business. Our role as a Board is to create the conditions in which a resilient and successful business can continue to grow. Annually we review and determine our strategy and business model and then continuously monitor how management is implementing those plans. We review performance to ensure those plans remain on track or else are modified to take account of unforeseen circumstances.

The Directors of Symphony recognise the value of good corporate governance in every part of its business. As Symphony is an AIM quoted company, it is required to have adopted a recognised corporate governance code and disclose how it complies with that code and, to the extent Symphony departs from the corporate governance provisions outlined by that code, it must explain its reasons for doing so. The Directors continue to adopt the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code (the "QCA Code"), which we believe is the most appropriate for a company of the size and stage of development of Symphony. The Board considers that compliance with the QCA Code enables us to serve the interests of all our key stakeholders, including our shareholders, and will promote the maintenance and creation of long-term value in the Company. This report describes our approach to governance, including information on relevant policies, practices and the operation of the Board and its Committees. Additional detail is also provided in the corporate governance statement on our website. The main changes affecting governance were in respect to changes in non-executive directors affecting the make-up of the Board and its committees.

The Board considers that Symphony complies with the QCA Code so far as is practicable, having regard to the Group's current stage of evolution. A statement detailing both how the Company complies with the QCA Code, and areas of non-compliance, is outlined below.

QCA Principles:

1. Establish a strategy and business model which promotes long-term value for shareholders

The principal activity of the Group is the development and supply of environmental plastic additives and masterbatches, together with the development and supply of environmental plastic and rubber finished products to a global market. The Board has concluded that the Group's strategy of driving sales of its d_2w range of products through its network of distributors will deliver the highest medium and long-term value to its shareholders. In addition, the Board is focused on increasing revenues generated by its d_2p (designed to protect) range of products and technologies.

The Board intends to deliver shareholder returns through capital appreciation. Challenges to delivering strategy and long-term goals are governmental policy (both preventative and adoptive), market competition, foreign exchange risks and raw material price volatility and availability, all of which are outlined in Principal Risks and Uncertainties on page 24, as well as steps the Board takes to protect the Group, mitigate these risks and secure a long-term future for the Group. The Group's strategy and principal risks had remained unchanged during the year.

2. Seek to understand and meet shareholder needs and expectations

Symphony places a great deal of importance on communication with its stakeholders and is committed to establishing constructive relationships with investors and potential investors in order to assist it in developing an understanding of the views of its shareholders. Beyond the Annual General Meeting, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and, where appropriate, other members of the senior management team meet regularly with investors and analysts to provide them with updates on the Group's business and to obtain feedback regarding the market's expectations of the Group.

The Group's investor relations activities encompass dialogue with both institutional and private investors. In addition, the Company communicates with its shareholders through its website, RNS and RNS Reach announcements, investor relations web interviews, investor shows, and the Company's Annual Report and Accounts.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company, normally attended by all the Directors, provides the Directors the opportunity to report to shareholders on current and proposed operations, and enables the shareholders to express their views of the Group's business activities. Shareholders are invited to ask questions during the meeting and to meet with Directors after the formal proceedings have ended. The CEO is considered the key contact for shareholder liaison.

Chairman's Corporate Governance Statement
Continued

Information on the Corporate Information section of the Group's Information on the website, www.symphonyenvironmental.com/corporate-information, is kept updated and contains details of relevant financial reports, presentations and other key information.

3. Take into account wider stakeholder and social responsibilities and their implications for long-term success

Symphony recognises that the Group's long-term future depends on environmental and social performance. Excellence in operational performance generates financial returns, however, enduring sustainable growth depends on being a responsible global citizen and earning the continued support of our customers, shareholders, communities and staff.

All of Symphony's stakeholders are encouraged to provide feedback to the Company by emailing info@d2w.net. The Company is open to receiving feedback from key stakeholders and will take action where appropriate.

The Board recognises its responsibility to manage a business whilst acknowledging the Group's responsibility for the environment and helping its customers make the most environmentally-beneficial purchasing decisions. As the whole concept of Symphony is built around sustainability and commitment to the environment, we are constantly searching for ways to continue to protect the natural and human world. The Group's strategy is focused on providing environmentally-friendly plastic solutions, as well as plastic solutions which augment healthcare, food preservation and other human protection requirements, demonstrating the Group's commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility. Furthermore, Symphony Environmental Limited (the Company's trading subsidiary) is BSI certified to ISO 9001 and 14001. The Group also has an Environmental Policy in place.

All employees within the Group are valued members of the team, and the Board seeks to implement provisions to retain and incentivise its employees. The Group offers equal opportunities regardless of race, gender, gender identity or reassignment, age, disability, religion or sexual orientation. The Company's Executive Directors regularly meet managers to discuss staff comments, progress and well-being, and employees are also encouraged to engage directly with Directors. This allows the Board to obtain feedback from employees. Symphony has Anti-Corruption and Health and Safety policies in place.

The Company was the winner of "ESG Company of the Year" at the 2021 Small Cap Awards for its outstanding global achievements in Environmental, Social and Governance. The Company is also a holder of the LSE Green Economy Mark.

Further information in relation to the Company's corporate social responsibility and copies of the above-stated policies can be found on the Company's website www.symphonyenvironmental.com/corporate-information.

4. Embed effective risk management, considering both opportunities and threats, throughout the organisation

The Board recognises the need for an effective and well-defined risk management process and it oversees and regularly reviews the current risk management and internal control mechanisms. The Company's key risks can be found in Principal Risks and Uncertainties on page 24.

The Board has overall responsibility for identifying, monitoring and reviewing the Company's risks, and assessing the systems of external control for effectiveness. They are also responsible for reviewing the Company's risk register which is updated and maintained by management, who evaluates the impact of identified risks, as well as their mitigations. The Executive Directors report any new or changed risks, and any changes in risk management/control to the Board. The Board discusses all business matters having regard to the risk for the Group and to the extent that risks inherent in a particular activity are considered significant, appropriate action is taken and steps taken to mitigate the issue.

The Board is satisfied that the procedures in place meet the particular needs of the Group in managing the risks to which it is exposed. The Board is satisfied with the effectiveness of the system of internal controls, but by their very nature, these procedures can provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board has delegated responsibility to the Audit Committee for ensuring that the Company's management has designed and implemented an effective system of internal financial controls and for reviewing, monitoring and reporting on the integrity of the consolidated financial statements of the Company and related financial information. The Audit Committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Board of Directors, executive management, and the external auditors and will monitor the independence and effectiveness of the auditors and the audit.

The Board has reviewed the need for an internal audit function and has decided that, given the nature of the Group's business and assets and the overall size of the Group, the systems and procedures currently employed provide sufficient assurance that a sound system of internal controls are in place, which safeguards the shareholders' investment and the Group's assets. An internal audit function is therefore considered unnecessary. However, the Board will continue to monitor the need for this function.

Chairman's Corporate Governance Statement
Continued

5. Maintain the Board as a well-functioning, balanced team led by the Chair

The Board comprises three Executive Directors, Michael Laurier, Ian Bristow and Michael Stephen and two Non-Executive Directors, Nicolas Clavel and Michael Kayser. Nicolas Clavel is the Company's Chairman. Nicolas Clavel has been a director for 17 years and as such is not considered independent. Michael Kayser is regarded as an Independent Directors by the Board notwithstanding he holds options over Ordinary Shares. The Board considers that both Nicolas Clavel and Michael Kayser have demonstrated the utmost regard for independence, appropriately challenging the Board and maintaining high standards of corporate governance on the Board. Neither Nicolas Clavel nor Michael Kayser represents any shareholder on the Board, and both have a background in finance within regulated industries. Accordingly, the Board believes that both Nicolas Clavel and Michael Kayser exercise good judgement in all matters relating to the Group.

Board meetings are open and constructive, with every Director participating fully. Senior management are also invited to meetings when required, providing the Board with a thorough overview of the Group. The Board aims to meet at least four times in the year and, together with the Audit and Remuneration Committees, deals with all important aspects of the Group's affairs. The Committees have the necessary skills and knowledge to discharge their duties effectively. The Group considers that, at this stage of its development and given the current size of its Board, it is not necessary to establish a formal Nominations Committee. Instead, appointments to the Board are made by the Board as a whole. This position, however, is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board.

Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings for directors who served and attended in 2024 is shown below.

Director	Position	Board meetings	Audit Committee meetings	Remuneration Committee meetings
Michael Laurier	Chief Executive Officer	6/6	–	–
Ian Bristow	Chief Financial Officer	6/6	–	–
Michael Stephen	Commercial Director & Deputy Chairman	6/6	–	–
Nicolas Clavel	Non-Executive Director & Chairman	6/6	2/2	1/1
Michael Kayser	Non-Executive Director (Appointed 2 January 2024)	6/6	2/2	1/1

Chairman's Corporate Governance Statement
Continued

In order to be efficient, the Directors meet formally and informally both in person or where this is not possible, by internet conference, and by telephone. The Board receives timely information in a form and of a quality appropriate to enable it to discharge its duties. Board papers are circulated by email with sufficient time before meetings, allowing time for full consideration and necessary clarifications before the meetings. Board papers are compiled into a board pack for the meetings themselves.

All Directors of the Board have sufficient time, availability, skills and expertise to perform their roles and this is regularly reviewed by the Board. The Board has considered other roles that each Non-Executive Director has outside of the Company and consider that they are able to devote such time as is necessary for the proper performance of their duties and attend all Board meetings, unless prior good reason is provided in advance.

The Company has two Committees, an Audit Committee and a Remuneration Committee. The Committees have the necessary skills and knowledge to discharge their duties effectively. As with Board papers, Committee papers are drafted and circulated to members of the Committee with sufficient time before the meeting.

The Company has effective procedures in place to monitor and deal with conflicts of interest. The Board is aware of the other commitments and interests of its Directors, and changes to these commitments and interests are reported to and, where appropriate, agreed with the rest of the Board.

6. Ensure that between them the Directors have the necessary up-to-date experience, skills and capabilities

The Company believes that the current balance of skills in the Board as a whole reflects a very broad range of personal, commercial and professional skills. The Directors' varied backgrounds and experience give Symphony a good mix of the knowledge and expertise necessary to manage the business effectively (see biographies on page 25).

Ian Bristow is Symphony's Company Secretary and is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and that the Company complies with all applicable rules, regulations and obligations governing its operation, as well as helping the Chairman maintain standards of corporate governance.

There are processes in place enabling Directors to take independent advice at the Company's expense in the furtherance of their duties, and to have access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary.

In order to keep Director skillsets up to date, the Board uses third parties to advise the Directors of their responsibilities as a Director of an AIM company, which includes receiving advice from the Company's nominated adviser and external lawyers. External advice is sought for material legal and regulatory matters when required. During the year external advice was sought in relation to a legal case taken against the European Union and US regulatory advice in respect to the Group's d_2p technology for bread wrapping. The Board encourages Directors to receive training on relevant developments if required. The Board reviews the appropriateness and opportunity for continuing professional development in order to keep each Director's skillset up to date.

The Board will seek to take into account any Board imbalances for future nominations. The Company is committed to a culture of equal opportunities for all employees regardless of gender. The Board aims to be diverse in terms of its range of culture, nationality and international experience. All five Board members are currently male. If it is agreed to expand the Board, the Board will, subject to identifying suitable candidates, look to fill at least one of the vacancies with a female Director.

If required, the Directors are entitled to take independent legal advice and if the Board is informed in advance, the cost of the advice will be reimbursed by the Company. In addition to their general Board responsibilities, Non-Executive Directors are encouraged to be involved in specific workshops or meetings, in line with their individual areas of expertise. The Board shall review annually the appropriateness and opportunity for continuing professional development, whether formal or informal.

7. Evaluate Board performance based on clear and relevant objectives, seeking continuous improvement

The structure of the Board is subject to continual review to ensure that it is appropriate for the Company. The Board currently runs a self-evaluation process on Board effectiveness. It is intended that the Board will create a more formal Board evaluation process in the future, which will focus more closely on defined objectives and targets for improving performance.

In Board meetings/calls, the Directors discuss areas where they feel a change would be beneficial for the Group taking appropriate advice when required.

The Company has not yet adopted a policy on succession planning, in particular with regard to the Company's Chief Executive, Michael Laurier. The Chief Executive is however required to give one months' notice under his contract of employment if he wishes to leave the Company. The Board is considering succession planning as part of its regular review of Board effectiveness and will implement a policy at the appropriate time.

Chairman's Corporate Governance Statement
Continued

The Board is committed to undertaking reviews of Board and Committee performance and of individual Board members which will be carried out regularly as part of a board performance evaluation and in particular that their contribution is relevant and effective, that they are committed, and where relevant, they have maintained their independence. There were no formal evaluations undertaken during the year.

8. Promote a corporate culture that is based on ethical values and behaviour

The Board recognises that its decisions regarding strategy and risk will impact the corporate culture of the Group as a whole and that this will impact performance. The Board is aware that the tone and culture set by the Board will greatly impact all aspects of the Group as a whole and the way that employees behave. The corporate governance arrangements that the Board has adopted are designed to ensure that the Group delivers long term value to its shareholders, and that shareholders have the opportunity to express their views and expectations for the Group in a manner that encourages open dialogue with the Board.

A large part of the Group's activities are centred upon an open and respectful dialogue with employees, customers and other community and environmental stakeholders. Therefore, the importance of sound ethical values and behaviour is crucial to the ability of the Group to successfully achieve its corporate objectives and successfully promote its eco-friendly products. The Board places foremost importance on this aspect of corporate life and seeks to ensure that this flows through all that the Group does.

The Directors consider that at present the Group has an open culture facilitating comprehensive dialogue and feedback and enabling positive and constructive challenge. The Executive Directors regularly meet managers and discuss staff well-being, development and staff feedback. Employees are encouraged to engage directly with Directors, and the Group seeks to promote Group values and behaviour through a top-down approach. Symphony also has an employee handbook.

Furthermore, Symphony has a number of policies in place aimed to protect its staff, such as Anti-corruption and Health and Safety, as well as an Environmental Policy. The Environmental Policy is focused on supplying the most environmentally beneficial products to its customers, and to purchase and sell products which can be re-used, recycled and will biodegrade, demonstrating the Company's commitment to its corporate social responsibility. As stated above, Symphony's trading subsidiary is also BSI certified to ISO 9001 and 14001.

The Company has adopted a Share Dealing Policy which is intended to assist the Company and its staff in complying with their obligations under the Market Abuse Regulation ("MAR") which came into effect in 2016. The Policy addresses the securities dealing restrictions set out in MAR and reflects the requirements set out in the AIM Rules.

9. Maintain governance structures and processes that are fit for purpose and support good decision-making by the Board

The Board is committed to, and ultimately responsible for, high standards of corporate governance, and has chosen to adopt the QCA Code. The Board reviews its corporate governance arrangements regularly and expects them to evolve these over time, in line with the growth of the Group. The Board delegates responsibilities to certain Committees and individuals as it sees fit.

The Chairman's principal responsibilities are to ensure that the Company and its Board are acting in the best interests of shareholders, and leadership of the Board is undertaken in a manner which ensures that the Board retains its integrity and effectiveness, with the right Board dynamic and ensuring that all important matters, in particular strategic decisions, receive adequate time and attention at Board meetings.

The CEO has, through powers delegated by the Board, the responsibility for leadership of the management team in the execution of the Group's corporate strategies and for the day-to-day management of the business. The CEO can be assisted in his duties by the other Executive Directors. The CEO for Symphony is also the principle contact for liaison with shareholders and, together with the CFO, all other stakeholders.

The Non-Executives Directors are tasked with constructively challenging the decisions of executive management and satisfying themselves that the systems of business risk management and internal financial controls are robust. The Executive Directors seek regular counsel from the Non-Executive Directors outside of Board meetings.

Whilst the Board has not formally adopted appropriate delegations of authority setting out matters reserved to the Board, there is effectively no decision of any consequence made other than by the Directors. All Directors participate in the key areas of decision-making, including the following matters:

- oversee the Group's strategic objectives and policies;
- review of performance and controls;
- oversee all aspects of the Company's finances;
- decide on key business transactions;
- manage risk; and
- manage the interests of all stakeholder groups.

Chairman's Corporate Governance Statement Continued

The Board delegates authority to two Committees to assist in meeting its business objectives whilst ensuring a sound system of internal control and risk management. The Committees meet independently of Board meetings. The committees are currently being reviewed in relation to the number of independent members.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee Report is on page 37 which details work undertaken during the year.

Committee members and attendance

The Audit Committee currently comprises Michael Kayser (Chair) and Nicolas Clavel. Michael Kayser has extensive accounting and committee experience.

The Board considers that Michael Kayser has sufficient relevant financial experience to chair the Audit Committee given that he has over 40 years' experience as chief accountant and non-executive director in many listed and non-listed entities.

The Committee is required by its terms of reference to meet at least twice a year. The Committee Chairman may invite other Directors or executives of the Company and any external advisors to attend all or part of any meetings as and when deemed appropriate.

Objectives and responsibilities

The Committee is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the Group's financial statements, including its Annual and Interim Reports, preliminary results announcements and any other formal announcements relating to its financial performance prior to release.

The Committee's main responsibilities can be summarised as follows:

- to review the Group's internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- to monitor the integrity of the financial statements and any formal announcements relating to the Group's financial performance, reviewing significant judgements contained in them;
- to make recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment of the external auditors and to recommend to the Board the approval of the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors;
- to review and monitor the external auditors' independence and objectivity, taking into consideration relevant UK professional and regulatory requirements;
- to develop and implement policy on the engagement of the external auditors to supply non-audit services, taking into account relevant ethical guidance regarding the provision of non-audit services by the external auditors; and
- to report to the Board, identifying any matters in respect of which it considers that action or improvement is needed, and to make recommendations as to steps to be taken.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee Report is on pages 38 to 39 which details work undertaken during the year.

Committee members and attendance

Symphony's Remuneration Committee currently comprises Nicolas Clavel (Chair) and Michael Kayser. The Board considers that Nicolas Clavel has sufficient relevant experience to chair the Remuneration Committee, given that has been at Symphony for 15 years, most of which being on the remuneration committee.

The Committee is required by its terms of reference to meet at least once a year. The Committee Chairman may invite other Directors or executives of the Company and any external advisors to attend all or part of any meetings as and when deemed appropriate

Chairman's Corporate Governance Statement
Continued

Objectives and responsibilities

The Remuneration Committee's main responsibilities can be summarised as follows:

- To determine the framework or broad policy for the remuneration of the Executive Directors, and such other senior executives as it is requested by the Board to consider. The remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors shall be a matter for the executive members of the Board. No Director shall be involved in any decisions as to their own remuneration;
- To determine such remuneration policy, taking into account all factors which it deems necessary (including relevant legal and regulatory requirements);
- To review the ongoing appropriateness and relevance of the remuneration policy, including policy comparisons with market competitors;
- To design and determine targets for any performance related pay schemes operated by the Company and approving the total annual payments made under such schemes;
- To review the design of, and any changes to, all share incentive plans;
- To advise on any major changes in employee benefits structures throughout the Company or Group; and
- To consider any matter specifically referred to the Committee by the Board.

Terms of reference for the Audit and Remuneration Committees are available at: https://www.symphonyenvironmental.com/corporate-information/corporate-governance

Nomination Committee

The Group considers that, at this stage of its development and given the current size of its Board, it is not necessary to establish a formal Nominations Committee. Instead, appointments to the Board are made by the Board as a whole. This position however, is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board.

The Chair and the Board continue to monitor and evolve the Company's corporate governance structures and processes, and maintain that these will evolve over time, in line with the Company's growth and development.

10. Communicate how the company is governed and is performing by maintaining a dialogue with shareholders and other relevant stakeholders

The Board is committed to maintaining effective communication and having a constructive dialogue with its shareholders, other relevant stakeholders and prospective investors. The Company intends to have ongoing relationships with both its private and institutional shareholders (through meetings and presentations) as well with analysts, and for them to have the opportunity to discuss issues and provide feedback at meetings with the Directors.

In addition, all shareholders are encouraged to attend the Company's Annual General Meetings. All 2024 AGM resolutions were passed comfortably. The Board already discloses the result of general meetings by way of an announcement, which discloses the proxy voting numbers to those attending the meetings. The Company has not historically announced the detailed results of shareholder voting to the market but it intends to do so for future General Meetings. The Board intends that, if there is a resolution passed at a General Meeting with 20% or more votes against, the Company will seek to understand the reason for the result and, where appropriate, take suitable action.

The Corporate Information section of the Group's website, www.symphonyenvironmental.com/corporate-information is kept updated and contains details of relevant financial reports, corporate videos/ presentations and other key information.

N Clavel
Chairman
11 June 2025

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the audited annual report and accounts of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activity

Symphony Environmental Technologies plc is a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales, registered number 03676824, with registered office at 6 Elstree Gate, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, WD6 1JD. The Company is quoted on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange.

The principal activity of the Group is the development and supply of environmental plastic additives and masterbatches, together with the development and supply of environmental plastic and rubber finished products to a global market.

Review of business and future developments

The Strategic Report on page 22 provides a review of the business, the Group's trading for the year ended 31 December 2024, key performance indicators, and an indication of future prospects and developments. Page 23 presents the principal risks and uncertainties facing the business. The Directors as referred to in these annual report and accounts are the directors of Symphony Environmental Technologies plc only.

Results and dividends

The trading results for the year and the Group's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached annual report and accounts.

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to £1,344,000 (2023: loss £2,180,000). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2023: £nil).

The results for the year ended 31 December 2024 are set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on page 47.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2024 and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

N Clavel – Non-Executive Director & Chairman

M Laurier – Chief Executive Officer

I Bristow FCCA – Chief Financial Officer

M Stephen – Commercial Director & Deputy Chairman

M Kayser – Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 2 January 2024)

In accordance with the Articles of Association, one third of the Directors must retire by rotation from office at each AGM.

Directors' interests

The Directors in office at the end of the year, together with their beneficial interests in the shares of the Company, were as follows:

Ordinary Shares of £0.01 each	At 31 December 2024	At 1 January 2024
M Laurier	**26,424,316**	23,424,316
I Bristow	**1,163,731**	1,163,731
M Stephen	**1,352,176**	1,352,176
N Clavel	**600,000**	550,000
M Kayser	**-**	-

Details of the Directors' interests in options granted under the Group's share scheme are set out in the Remuneration Committee Report on page 39.

Financial risk management policies and objectives

The Group's financial risk management policies are detailed in note 23 to the annual report and accounts.

A summary of the Group's key operating risks is set out on page 24. The Group's risk management policies and objectives including exposure to liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, and credit risk, are contained in note 23 to the annual report and accounts.

Directors' Report
Continued

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulation 2018 requires disclosure of annual UK energy consumption and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from SECR regulated sources.

Reported energy and GHG emissions data is compliant with SECR requirements and has been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol and SECR guidelines. Energy and GHG emissions are reported from buildings and transport where operational control is held – this includes electricity and natural gas. The Group does not have any company-owned vehicles. The table below details the regulated SECR energy and GHG emission sources for the reported periods.

100% UK	2024 Energy mWh	2024 Emissions tCO2e	2023 Energy mWh	2023 Emissions tCO2e
Natural gas	**50.90**	**9.31**	39.85	7.17
Electricity	**118.91**	**24.62**	187.63	38.50
Total	**169.81**	**33.93**	227.48	45.67
Intensity ratio				
£million revenue		**6.59**		6.36
tCO2e per £million of revenue		**5.14**		7.18

Metered kWh consumption is taken from supplier invoices where possible or calculated using manual meter readings. Transport emissions were significantly below 1 tonne and so have not been reported. Conversions to tCO2e were made using DEFRAs "UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" Conversion Factors 2024 publication.

The Group is committed to reducing its environmental impact and contribution to climate change. The Group is certified to ISO 14001, monitors its energy impact on a regular basis and undertakes to minimise energy consumption where practicable.

Share capital

Full details of changes in the Company's share capital during the year and after the year end are set out in note 18 to the annual report and accounts. Details of employee share options and warrants are also set out in note 18.

Significant shareholdings

The significant shareholders in the Company (holding shares in excess of 3%) as at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

Shareholder	% total shareholding
Somerston Environmental Technologies Limited	21.32%
Sea Pearl Ventures Limited	20.67%
M Laurier	11.74%

Political donations

During the year ended 31 December 2024 the Group made no political donations (2023: £nil).

Going concern

During 2024 the Group significantly reduced its operating loss to £1.09 million (2023: loss £1.99 million) with a slight increase in revenues and significant increase in gross margins to 46%. The Group has also continued to materially reduce costs without impacting the Group's multiple sales opportunities. These costs are set to fall further in Q2 2025 with a planned reduction in facility costs. This has led to the Group starting in Q1 2025 close to operating break-even that should improve further (see below).

On the basis of current financial projections, which have been drawn out to the end of 2026, including a sensitised cash flow analysis (sensitised by considering reduced revenues in key growth markets, being the main area of forecast risk), together with available funds and facilities, and a £2.25 million equity fundraise since the year end (see Events since statement of financial position below), the Directors are satisfied that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and accordingly, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Group and Company financial statements.

This is primarily underpinned by the following:

- Middle East volumes expected to increase with greater enforcement of regulations that specify a requirement to use d_2w type technology
- Repeat and growing d_2p AI business with regulatory approval now in the USA
- Bread d_2p AM commercialising in 8 plus areas
- Steady main markets in Far East and Latin America with good growth potential
- Maintaining current strong gross margins if not improving further
- Administrative costs further reducing from 2024 levels with a reduction in facility costs

Directors' Report
Continued

Although net current liabilities are £1.2 million at the end of the year, this includes £1.5 million in unsecured convertible loan funding for which repayment is not due until to 31 December 2025 but if not repaid can be converted to equity. As advised above, there has been a £2.25 million equity fundraise since the year end and in addition, the Group is also supported by an invoice finance facility from the Group's bankers. Systems are in place which enable monitoring of cashflow requirements of the business which identifies any need for borrowing and usage of borrowed funding. The Group is not materially affected by any political or economic uncertainty.

Events since statement of financial position date

Since the year end, the Group has raised £2.25 million pursuant to an equity subscription for 11,264,875 new ordinary shares.

Information received by the Board

The Board receives information on a regular basis enabling it to review operational and financial performance (including sales activity and working capital management); forecasts (including comparison with market expectations); potentially significant transactions and strategy.

Website

Our corporate website at www.symphonyenvironmental.com/corporate-information/company-reports-and-general-meetings provides access to Company information, public announcements, published financial reports and contact details.

Directors' indemnification and insurance

The Company's articles of association provide for the directors and officers of the Company to be appropriately indemnified, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. The Company purchases and maintains insurance for the directors and officers of the Company in performing their duties, as permitted by section 233 of the Companies Act 2006.

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

As permitted by section 414C(11) of The Companies Act 2006, matters relating to research and development which are required to be disclosed in the Director's Report have been omitted as they are included in the Strategic Report on page 22.

Auditor

Forvis Mazars LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor to the Company. A resolution to reappoint Forvis Mazars LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming AGM.

Provision of information to the auditors

Each of the Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's and Group's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any information needed by the Company and the Group's auditors in connection with their report and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

AGM

The 2025 AGM date is still to be set. The notice of AGM and the ordinary and special resolutions to be put to the meeting will be notified to shareholders separately from these accounts.

Approval

The Directors' report was approved on behalf of the Board on 11 June 2025.

M Laurier
Chief Executive
11 June 2025

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with applicable UK law and UK-adopted international accounting standards.

Under Company law the Directors must not approve the Group and Company financial statements unless they are satisfied that they present fairly the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Group and Company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and apply them consistently;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business;
- Present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in the UK-adopted international accounting standards is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's financial position and financial performance;
- State that the Group and the Company have complied with UK-adopted international accounting standards subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Article 4 of the IAS regulation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the UK may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Each of the active Directors, whose names are listed in the Directors' Report above, confirms that, to the best of his knowledge:

- The Group financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Group.
- The Strategic Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group and the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.
- The Directors consider that the Annual Report and Accounts, taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable.

This responsibility statement was approved by the Board on 11 June 2025.

N Clavel
Chairman
11 June 2025

Audit Committee Report

Dear Shareholder

As the Chairman of Symphony's Audit Committee, I present my Audit Committee Report for the year ended 31 December 2024, which has been prepared by the Committee and approved by the Board.

The Committee is responsible for reviewing and reporting to the Board on financial reporting, internal control and risk management, and for reviewing the performance, independence and effectiveness of the external auditors in carrying out the statutory audit. The Committee advises the Board on the statement by the Directors that the Annual Report and Accounts when read as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's performance, business model and strategy.

During the year, the Committee's primary activity involved meeting with the external auditors, considering material issues and areas of judgement, and reviewing and approving the interim and year end results and accounts.

Accordingly, the Committee recommended to the Board that Forvis Mazars LLP be re-appointed for the next financial year.

During 2024, the Committee:

- met with the external auditors to review and approve the annual audit plan and receive their findings and report on the annual audit;
- considered significant issues and areas of judgement with the potential to have a material impact on the financial statements;
- considered the integrity of the published financial information and whether the Annual Report and Accounts taken as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary to assess the Group's position and performance, business model and strategy; and
- reviewed and approved the interim and year end results.

In addition to the Committee's ongoing duties, the Committee has and will continue to:

- consider significant issues and areas of judgement with the potential to have a material impact on the financial statements; and
- keep the need for an internal audit function under review, having regard to the Company's strategy and resources.

Significant issues considered for the year ending 31 December 2024

The Committee considered:

- Revenue recognition and in particular the revenue cut-off over the year-end and was satisfied that IFRS 15 "Revenues from Contracts with Customers" was correctly applied.
- Impairment review of capitalised development costs.
- Review of the valuation of Eranova

Audit Committee effectiveness

The Committee reviews its effectiveness on an ongoing basis.

M Kayser

Chairman of the Audit Committee

11 June 2025

Remuneration Committee Report

Dear Shareholder

As the Chairman of Symphony's Remuneration Committee, I present my Remuneration Committee Report for the year ended 31 December 2024, which has been prepared by the Committee and approved by the Board.

The Committee is responsible for determining the remuneration policy for the Executive Directors, and for overseeing the Company's long-term incentive plans. The Board as a whole is responsible for determining Non-Executive Directors' remuneration.

As an AIM company, the Directors' Remuneration Report Regulations do not apply to Symphony and so this report is disclosed voluntarily and has not been subject to audit.

Remuneration policy for 2024 and future years

The Remuneration Committee determines the Company's policy on the structure of Executive Directors' and if required, senior management's remuneration. The objectives of this policy are to:

- Reward Executive Directors and senior management in a manner that ensures that they are properly incentivised and motivated to perform in the best interests of shareholders.
- Provide a level of remuneration required to attract and motivate high-calibre Executive Directors and senior management of appropriate calibre.
- Encourage value creation through consistent and transparent alignment of incentive arrangements with the agreed company strategy over the long term.
- Ensure the total remuneration packages awarded to Executive Directors, comprising both performance-related and non-performance-related remuneration, are designed to motivate the individual, align interests with shareholders, and comply with corporate governance best practice.

The Committee will continue to monitor market trends and developments in order to assess those relevant for the Group's future remuneration policy.

Remuneration Policy for Non-Executive Directors

N Clavel, and M Kayser each receive a fee for their services as a Director, which is approved by the Board, mindful of the time commitment and responsibilities of their roles and of current market rates for comparable organisations and appointments.

Remuneration decisions for 2024

No annual bonuses are payable for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: £nil).

As announced by RNS on 23 December 2024, extensions were granted to the exercise period of options held by the Directors. See page 39.

Remuneration Committee effectiveness

The Committee reviews its effectiveness on an ongoing basis.

Remuneration Committee Report
Continued

Directors' emoluments

The table below sets out the total emoluments received by each Director who served during the year ended 31 December 2024.

	Basic Salary £'000	Benefits £'000	2024 Total Emoluments £'000	2023 Total Emoluments £'000
M Laurier	258	2	**260**	260
I Bristow	165	1	**166**	160
M Stephen	165	–	**165**	165
N Clavel	16	–	**16**	16
M Kayser (appointed 2 January 2024)	16	–	**16**	-
S Robinson (resigned 11 August 2023)	-	–	**-**	8
R Wigley (resigned 11 August 2023)	-	–	**-**	10
A Brennan (resigned 11 August 2023)	-	–	**-**	10
	620	3	**623**	629

There were no directors pension contributions made during the year (2023: £nil).

Share options

The Directors have share options and warrants, or interests in share options and warrants as follows:

	Number of share options or warrants	Exercise price (pence per share)	Exercisable from	Exercisable to See below
M Laurier	1,851,500	4.500	26 November 2008	31 December 2026
M Laurier	350,000	12.500	31 March 2010	31 December 2026
I Bristow	3,000,000	4.500	26 November 2008	31 December 2026
I Bristow	280,000	12.500	31 March 2010	31 December 2026
M Stephen	2,000,000	4.500	26 November 2008	31 December 2026
M Stephen	210,000	12.500	31 March 2010	31 December 2026
N Clavel	500,000	4.500	16 October 2009	31 December 2026
N Clavel	250,000	12.500	18 December 2010	31 December 2026
M Kayser	150,000	4.500	2 July 2024	2 January 2027
M Kayser	250,000	10.000	23 December 2024	31 December 2029

The above share options and warrants are HM Revenue and Customs unapproved.

On 23 December 2024, options that were due to expire on 31 December 2024, were extended to 31 December 2026.

N Clavel
Chairman of the Remuneration Committee
11 June 2025

Independent Auditor's Report
to the members of Symphony Environmental Technologies plc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Symphony Environmental Technologies PLC (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Cash Flow statement, the Company Statement of Financial Position, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK-adopted international accounting standards and, as regards the parent company financial statements, FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards and as regards the parent company financial statements, FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the group and the parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, as applied to SME listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our audit procedures to evaluate the directors' assessment of the group's and the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included but were not limited to:

- Undertaking an initial assessment at the planning stage of the audit to identify events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- Obtaining an understanding of the relevant controls relating to the directors' going concern assessment;
- Evaluating the directors' method to assess the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluating the key assumptions used and judgements applied by the directors in forming their conclusions on going concern;
- Challenging management on assumptions made in the going concern assessment;
- Evaluating the group's performance in the year as well as post year end information available;
- Review of funding in place including terms thereof and any new funding requirements;
- Review of the cashflow forecasts; and
- Reviewing the appropriateness of the directors' disclosures in the financial statements.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Independent Auditor's Report
Continued

Key Audit Matter	How our scope addressed this matter
Revenue recognition policy - Group only (Note 2) The Group's accounting policy in respect of revenue recognition is set out in the accounting policies on page 52 of the financial statements. For Symphony Environmental Technologies PLC, we identify the risk around revenue recognition as being principally in relation to cut off, due to the potential to inappropriately shift the timing and basis of revenue recognition. Due to revenue being a key benchmark in a user's assessment of the performance of the Group, we consider revenue recognition to be a key audit matter.	o Assessing the design and implementation of relevant controls, concluding a substantive approach should be adopted and testing the operating effectiveness of controls was not required; and o Obtained and critically assessed the revenue recognition policy to ensure compliance with IFRS 15 requirements; and o On sample basis from revenue reported one month pre- and post-year end, we assessed the right to and timing of revenue by reference to shipment or delivery documentation depending on the specific contractual terms. **Our observations** Based on the results of our procedures performed above, we consider revenue recognition is appropriate, and in line with the accounting policy described on page 52.

Key Audit Matter	
Intercompany debtors and Investments - Parent only (Note 2, 26, 27) The group's accounting policy in respect of financial assets is set out in the accounting policies on pages 54 to 55 of the financial statements. For Symphony Environmental Technologies PLC, we identify the risk around recovery of intercompany balances held with Symphony Environmental Limited (SEL) of £6,070,000 (2023: £4,550,000), as per note 27, and the investment value of £1,412,000 (2023: £1,386,000), as per note 26, held due to the trading results of the group which is still loss making.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to: o Assessing the design and implementation of relevant controls, concluding a substantive approach should be adopted and testing the operating effectiveness of controls was not required; and o Obtaining and reviewing management's impairment assessment; and o Obtaining and critically assessing the information included in forecast prepared for SEL including the underlying assumptions used and looking for disconfirming evidence in post year-end data and market information; and o Assessing the historic levels of managements forecasting accuracy; and o Reperforming management's forecast calculation to confirm its accuracy; and o Engaging our internal valuation specialists to challenge the reasonableness of discount rates used to calculate discounted cashflow forecasts; and o Reviewing management's sensitivity analysis on key assumptions and expected cash flows in the model to further assess the potential for impairment; and o Engaging our internal impairment team to review the audit procedures; and o Ensuring consistency between value in use calculations used for impairment assessment and forecasts used for assessment of going concern; and o Reviewing the reasonableness of the disclosures made in the financial statements in relation to the carrying value of investments and intercompany debtors. **Our observations** Based on the results of our procedures performed above, we consider the intercompany debtors and investments to be materially correct, and in line with the accounting policy described on pages 54 to 55.

Independent Auditor's Report
Continued

Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole. Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

	Group materiality	Parent company materiality
	Group	**Parent company**
Overall materiality	£130,400 (2023: £114,400)	£65,600 (2023: £57,200)
How we determined it	Group materiality has been calculated by reference to total revenue, of which it represents 2% (2023: 2% of total revenue).	Materiality for the Parent company has been calculated with reference to net assets, of which is represents 5% (capped to the above balance due to group audit limits) (2023: 5% of net assets).
Rationale for benchmark applied	Group materiality has been calculated by reference to total revenue, of which it represents 2% (2023: 2% of total revenue).	Net assets has been identified as the principal benchmark within the Parent company financial statements as it is considered to be the focus of shareholders due to being a holding company with no trade.
Performance materiality	Performance materiality is set to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements in the financial statements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole. We set performance materiality at £97,800, which represents 75% of overall materiality.	Performance materiality is set to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements in the financial statements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole. We set performance materiality at £49,200, which represents 75% of overall materiality.
Reporting threshold	We agreed with the directors that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £3,900 as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.	We agreed with the directors that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £1,968 as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

As part of designing our audit, we assessed the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, such as assumptions on significant accounting estimates.

Independent Auditor's Report
Continued

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed sufficient work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. We used the outputs of our risk assessment, our understanding of the group and the parent company, their environment, controls, and critical business processes, to consider qualitative factors to ensure that we obtained sufficient coverage across all financial statement line items.

Our group audit scope included an audit of the group and the parent company financial statements. Based on our risk assessment, all active entities of the group, including the parent company, were subject to full scope audit performed by the group audit team thus covering 100% of revenue, the loss of the group and the assets of the group.

At the parent company level, the group audit team also tested the consolidation process and carried out analytical procedures to confirm our conclusion that there were no significant risks of material misstatement of the aggregated financial information.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in Annual Report and Accounts 2024 other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 36, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report
Continued

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the group and the parent company and their industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: AIM listing rules, QCA Corporate Governance Code, UK tax legislation, Anti-Bribery, Employment laws, Living wage, Health and safety regulation, Anti-money laundering regulation, Modern Slavery Act, GDPR, Gender-pay gap and Environmental Regulations.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the group and the parent company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the group and the parent company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as UK tax legislation and the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, and revenue recognition (which we pinpointed to the cut off assertion), and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit are discussed in the "Key audit matters" section of this report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report
Continued

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stephen Brown (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Forvis Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

The Pinnacle
160 Midsummer Boulevard
Milton Keynes
MK9 1FF

11 June 2025

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Revenue	4	**6,591**	6,351
Cost of sales		**(3,534)**	(4,081)
Gross profit		**3,057**	2,333
Distribution costs		**(241)**	(203)
Administrative expenses		**(3,903)**	(4,119)
Operating loss	5	**(1,087)**	(1,989)
Finance costs	7	**(214)**	(189)
Share of results of joint ventures	14	**(43)**	(73)
Loss for the year before tax		**(1,344)**	(2,251)
Taxation	8	**-**	71
Loss for the year		**(1,344)**	(2,180)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,344)**	(2,180)
Basic earnings per share	9	**(0.63)p**	(1.18)p
Diluted earnings per share	9	**(0.63)p**	(1.18)p

All results are attributable to the parent company equity holders. There were no discontinued operations for either of the above periods.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual report and accounts.

Consolidated statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2024

Company number 03676824

		Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
ASSETS	**Non-current**			
	Property, plant and equipment	10	**124**	168
	Right-of-use assets	11	**93**	270
	Intangible assets	12	**589**	653
	Investments	13	**130**	130
	Interest in joint venture	14	**29**	28
			965	1,249
	Current			
	Inventories	15	**703**	645
	Trade and other receivables	16	**2,414**	1,812
	Cash and cash equivalents	17	**718**	1,123
			3,835	3,580
	Total assets		**4,800**	4,829
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**Equity** - ***Equity attributable to shareholders of Symphony Environmental Technologies plc***			
	Ordinary shares	18	**2,251**	1,848
	Share premium	18	**5,767**	4,854
	Retained earnings	18	**(8,416)**	(7,102)
	Total equity		**(398)**	(400)
	Liabilities			
	Non-current			
	Lease liabilities	19	**22**	47
	Current			
	Lease liabilities	19	**25**	187
	Borrowings	19	**3,410**	3,270
	Trade and other payables	20	**1,741**	1,725
			5,176	5,182
	Total liabilities		**5,198**	5,229
	Total equity and liabilities		**4,800**	4,829

These annual report and accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 June 2025 and authorised for issue on 11 June 2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

I Bristow FCCA
Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual report and accounts.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2024

Equity attributable to the equity holders of Symphony Environmental Technologies plc:

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
For the year to 31 December 2024				
Balance at 1 January 2024	1,848	4,854	(7,102)	(400)
Issue of share capital (note 18)	403	913	-	1,316
Share based options (note 18)	-	-	30	30
Transactions with owners	403	913	30	1,346
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,344)	(1,344)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**2,251**	**5,767**	**(8,416)**	**(398)**
For the year to 31 December 2023				
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,848	4,854	(4,999)	1,703
Share based options (note 18)	-	-	77	77
Transactions with owners	-	-	77	77
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(2,180)	(2,180)
Balance at 31 December 2023	**1,848**	**4,854**	**(7,102)**	**(400)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual report and accounts.

Consolidated cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss after tax		**(1,344)**	(2,180)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	10-11	**224**	220
Amortisation	12	**69**	15
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	5	**2**	3
Loss on disposal intangible	5	**-**	28
Share-based charges	18	**30**	77
Share of JV loss	14	**43**	73
Interest expense	7	**214**	189
Net exchange differences		**5**	(12)
Tax credit	8	**-**	(71)
Changes in working capital:			
Movement in inventories	15	**(58)**	530
Movement in trade and other receivables	16	**(602)**	594
Movement in trade and other payables	20	**16**	(85)
Net cash used in operations		**(1,401)**	(619)
R&D tax credit	8	**-**	97
Net cash used in operating activities		**(1,401)**	(522)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	10	**(5)**	(84)
Additions to intangible assets	12	**(5)**	(257)
Equity participation in joint venture	14	**(44)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(54)**	(341)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Drawdown cash received from invoice finance facility	19	**4,713**	5,686
Customer receipts repayment of invoice finance facility	19	**(4,395)**	(5,927)
Convertible loan	19	**-**	1,500
Repayment of lease capital	19	**(187)**	(174)
Proceeds from share issue	18	**1,316**	-
Lease interest paid	7	**(14)**	(17)
Bank, invoice finance and other interest paid	7	**(95)**	(172)
Net cash generated in financing activities		**1,338**	896
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(117)**	33
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**32**	18
Effect of exchange rates on cash		**(5)**	(19)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**(90)**	32
Represented by:			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	**718**	1,123
Bank overdraft	19	**(808)**	(1,091)
		(90)	32

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual report and accounts.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts

1. General information

Symphony Environmental Technologies plc ('the Company') and subsidiaries (together 'the Group') develops and supplies environmental plastic additives and masterbatches, together with plastic and rubber finished products to a global market.

The Company, a public limited company, is the Group's ultimate parent company. It is incorporated and domiciled in England (Company number 03676824). The address of its registered office is 6 Elstree Gate, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, WD6 1JD, England. The Company's shares are listed on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

This consolidated annual report and accounts has been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

These consolidated annual report and accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investments and derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value. Financial information is presented in pounds sterling unless otherwise stated, and amounts are expressed in thousands (£'000) and rounded accordingly.

Changes to accounting policies during the year are detailed in 'Standards and interpretations adopted during the year' further in this note.

Consolidation

This consolidated annual report and accounts are made up to 31 December 2024.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the annual report and accounts of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the Group.

Going concern

During 2024 the Group significantly reduced its operating loss to £1.09 million (2023: loss £1.99 million) with a slight increase in revenues and significant increase in gross margins to 46%. The Group has also continued to materially reduce costs without impacting the Group's multiple sales opportunities. These costs are set to fall further in Q2 2025 with a planned reduction in facility costs. This has led to the Group starting in Q1 2025 close to operating break-even that should improve further (see below).

On the basis of current financial projections, which have been drawn out to the end of 2026, including a sensitised cash flow analysis (sensitised by considering reduced revenues in key growth markets being the main area of forecast risk), together with available funds and facilities, and a £2.25 million equity fundraise since the year end (see Events since statement of financial position Note 24) the Directors are satisfied that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and accordingly, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Group and Company financial statements.

This is primarily underpinned by the following:

- Middle East volumes expected to increase with greater enforcement of regulations that specify a requirement to use d_2w type technology
- Repeat and growing d_2p AI business with regulatory approval now in the USA
- Bread d_2p AM commercialising in 8 plus areas
- Steady main markets in Far East and Latin America with good growth potential
- Maintaining current strong gross margins if not improving further
- Administrative costs further reducing from 2024 levels with a reduction in facility costs

Although net current liabilities are £1.2 million at the end of the year, this includes £1.5 million in unsecured convertible loan funding for which repayment is not due until to 31 December 2025 but if not repaid can be converted to equity. As advised above, there has been a £2.25 million equity fundraise since the year end and in addition, the Group is also supported by an invoice finance facility from the Group's bankers. Systems are in place which enable monitoring of cashflow requirements of the business which identifies any need for borrowing and usage of borrowed funding. The Group is not materially affected by any political or economic uncertainty.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

Revenue

- Plastic additives and finished products, and associated products

Revenue is stated at the fair value of the consideration receivable and excludes VAT.

The Group's revenue is from the sale of goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in conformity to IFRS 15 'Revenues from Contracts with Customers' following the 5 step approach. This has been detailed below:

- **Identification of the contract** – Due to the nature of the goods sold, the Group effectively approves an implied contract with a customer when it accepts a purchase order from the customer.
- **Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract** – The Group must fulfil the following obligations, which are agreed on acceptance of the purchase order:
  - To make the goods available for dispatch on the required date; and
  - To organise freight in accordance with agreed INCOTERMs (a series of pre-defined commercial terms published by the International Chamber of Commerce).
- **Determine the transaction price of the contract** – The transaction price is determined as the fair value of the consideration the Group expects to receive on transfer of the goods. The price of the sale includes the goods price and the cost of the transport, if applicable.
- **Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations identified** – Sales prices are agreed with each customer and are not generally a fixed price per unit. The transport price will also vary across sales as it is based on quotes received from the Group's freight agents, as transport is charged at cost. Although the Group is an agent in the provision of transport rather than the principal under IFRS 15 "Revenues from Contracts with Customers".
- **Recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied** – Provided that the goods have been made available for dispatch on the required date, this performance obligation has been fulfilled and the revenue for this performance obligation is therefore recognised at this date. In respect to the freight element, the agreed INCOTERMs need to be satisfied. At this point, the Group recognises the revenue for this separate performance obligation.

Intangible assets

- Research and development costs

Expenditure on research (or the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Development costs incurred on specific projects are capitalised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- completion of the intangible asset is technically feasible so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the Group intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the Group has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.

Among other things, this requires that there is a market for the output from the intangible asset or for the intangible asset itself, or, if it is to be used internally, the asset will be used in generating such benefits:

- there are adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Development costs not meeting the criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred.

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The nature of the Group's activities in the field of development work renders some internally generated intangible assets unable to meet the above criteria at present.

Amortisation commences upon completion of the asset and is shown within administrative expenses and is included at the following rate:

Plastic masterbatches and other additives - 10 years straight line.

Judgements and estimates made by the Directors when deciding whether the recognition requirements for development costs have been met are included in note 3. All amounts disclosed within note 12 in development costs relate to plastic masterbatches and other additives.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

- Trademarks

Trademarks represent the cost of registration and are carried at cost less amortisation. Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, to administrative expenses over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Trademarks - 10 years straight line.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. The cost comprises of the purchase price of the asset plus directly attributable costs.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, to administrative expenses over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance.

Fixtures and fittings - 10% straight line.

Office equipment - 25% straight line.

The residual value and useful economic lives are reconsidered annually.

Impairment testing of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

All individual assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell, and value in use based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. Any impairment is recognised within expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Leased assets

A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition three key evaluations are assessed:

- whether the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group
- whether the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- whether the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

A right-of-use asset and a lease liability is recognised on the statement of financial position at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. Impairment is assessed when such indicators exist. Costs in relation to potential dilapidations at the end of the lease are accrued.

The lease liability is measured on commencement of the lease at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments included in the lease agreement.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as at the date of acquisition and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

Investments

Minority investments in shares are initially held at cost. Fair value is assessed on an annual basis and any gain or loss is adjusted through profit and loss.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is determined on the basis of purchase value plus all directly attributable costs of bringing the inventory to the current location and condition, on a first-in first-out basis.

Employee costs

- Employee compensation

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense.

- Post employment obligations

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group. The pension costs charged against profits are the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Taxation

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Group are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets, insofar as Group companies are entitled to UK tax credits on qualifying research and development expenditure, such amounts are presented in the income tax line within the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except where they either relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity, or where they relate to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income the deferred tax change is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Financial assets

The Group classifies all of its financial assets measured at amortised cost, apart from investments. Financial assets do not comprise prepayments. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold their assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of the principal and interest.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. The Group considers a financial asset in default when it is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. For trade receivables, which are reported net; such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

The Group's financial assets held at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group has an invoice financing facility whereby it transfers the rights to the cash flows from the related receivables to a third party but retains the credit risk by providing a guarantee. As the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of the receivables, no derecognition of financial assets is required.

- Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and other short-term, highly liquid deposits that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash balances which are overdrawn are referenced in financial liabilities below.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost. All financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include:

- Trade payables and other short-dated monetary liabilities, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- Bank, convertible loans and other borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest-bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the consolidated statement of financial position. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding. Redemption of the convertible loan can be in cash or equity in accordance with note 19. Convertible loans are classified as financial liabilities unless and until they are converted into equity. The convertible loans accrue interest and can be repaid by cash at the Group's discretion up until the contracted day of conversion.

Unless otherwise indicated, the carrying values of the Group's financial liabilities measured at amortised cost represents a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Equity settled share-based payments

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payment are measured at their fair values. Where employees and third parties are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair values of the instrument granted are determined using the Black-Scholes model. This fair value is appraised at the grant date. For employees, the fair value is charged to the statement of comprehensive income between the date of issue and the date the share options vest with a corresponding credit taken to equity. For third parties the fair value is charged over the length of services received.

Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares;
- "Share premium" represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares, net of expenses of the share issue and after capital reduction; and
- "Retained earnings" represents gains and losses arising from amounts recognised in profit or loss and the fair value of options granted under the Group's share-based payment schemes.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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Standards and interpretations adopted during the year

At the date of authorisation of these annual report and accounts, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards became effective, as they had not been previously adopted by the Group.

Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are relevant to the Group's annual report and accounts is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's annual report and accounts.

Other new effective Standards and interpretations with no material impact to the Group

The following new and amended standards became effective during the current year and have not had a material impact on the Group's/Company's financial statements:

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Amendments in relation to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. Effective 1 January 2024
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures: Amendments in relation to supplier finance arrangements. Effective 1 January 2024
- IAS 16 Leases: Amendments in relation to lease liability in a sale and leaseback. Effective 1 January 2024

New and revised UK-adopted international accounting standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, The Group has not applied the following new and revised UK-adopted international accounting standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Group does not expect any of the standards which have been issued, but are not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Group.

UK adopted (Not EU endorsed)

Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (effective 1 January 2026)

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements

IAS7 – Statement of Cash Flows

Subject to UK adoption and EU endorsement

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendment): Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2026)

IFRS18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027)

Other - The Group does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Group.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are evaluated continually and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those actions. Material changes to the estimates and judgements made in the preparation of the interim statements are detailed in the notes.

Estimates:

In preparing these accounts the following areas were considered to involve significant estimates:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets

Judgements and estimates relating to a deferred tax asset are detailed in notes 2 and 8. In particular, estimates are made as to future revenues which derive profit and loss projections. However, management does not consider it appropriate to recognise a deferred tax asset where there is uncertainty over the amount of future profits. The unrecognised deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2024 was approximately £5,421,000. A deferred tax asset of £250,000 would be created for every £1,000,000 of future profit if recognised. Recognition would become applicable based primarily on profitable historical performance which would underpin future profit projections in this instance.

- Investments

Estimates and judgements are made as to the carrying value of Investments based on the status of the investment against expectations and the forward-looking prospects. In order to calculate fair value, judgements and estimates have been made as to the financing and operating risk of the invested company, together with the marketability of the investment. The carrying value of investments as at 31 December 2024 was £130,000. See note 13.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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- Inventory provisions

Estimates are made as to impairment provisions to the carrying value of inventories based whether the items are still sellable and also the expected net value that can be achieved on sale. The resultant value was calculated based on net proceeds fairly achievable over the short to medium term and were based on specific items where saleability is in doubt, and the dates of the last movements of each stock item as an indicator to future value except for certain raw material items which are known to be required in the short term. There is a provision of £188,000 for the impairment of inventories as at 31 December 2024. See note 15. Shortening the period of last movements by six months has an effect of increasing the provision by £6,000 as at 31 December 2024.

- Expected credit losses (ECLs)

Trade receivables are reflected net of an estimated provision for impairment losses. In line with IFRS 9, the Group uses an expected credit loss model to determine the provision for doubtful debts and also specific provisions for balances for which it has specific concerns over recoverability. The expected credit loss model involves segmenting debtors into groups and applying specific percentages to each of the debtor groupings. The Group has considered the profile of its debtor balance and has determined that a grouping based on credit terms and aging is considered the most appropriate. In addition, forward looking information has been used in the assessment and conclusion of ECLs in line with the model.

Higher percentages are applied the longer the term with the customer and the older the debt with the customer, with the view that there is a greater risk of unforeseen circumstances arising the further away the settlement date. See note 16 for further information. At the year end, the Group has provisions of £65,000 (2023: £75,000) on a total trade receivables balance of £2,174,000 (2023: £1,586,000) calculated using this method. An increase of 10% on the ECL as at 31 December 2024 would increase the provision by £8,000.

Judgements:

In preparing these accounts the following areas were considered to involve significant judgements:

- Functional currency

A significant proportion of the revenues generated by entities within the group are denominated in United States Dollars (USD). The functional currency of the Company and of all individual entities within the Group has been determined to be Sterling. Identification of functional currencies requires a judgement as to the currency of the primary economic environment in which the companies of the Group operate. This is based on analysis of the economic environment and cash flows of the subsidiaries of the Group, which has determined, based upon the currency of funding and operating costs, that the functional currency continues to be Sterling.

- Development costs

Judgements by the Directors are applied when deciding whether the recognition requirements for development costs have been met. In capitalising these costs, judgements are made relating to ongoing feasibility and commerciality of products being developed. In making these judgements, cash flow forecasts are used, and these include significant estimates in respect to sales forecasts and future economic feasibility. See note 12.

4. Segmental information and revenue analysis

The Board has reviewed the requirements of IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", including consideration of what results and information the Board reviews regularly to assess performance and allocate resources, and concluded that all revenue falls under a single operating segment. The Board assesses the commercial performance of the business based upon the revenues of the main products items within its single operating segment as follows:

Revenues	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
d_2w masterbatches	**5,464**	5,221
d_2p masterbatches	**719**	512
Finished products	**283**	424
Other	**125**	194
Total	**6,591**	6,351

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

The revenues of the Group are divided in the following geographical areas:

Geographical area	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
UK	**270**	428
Europe	**879**	878
North America	**238**	161
Central and South America	**2,576**	2,066
Middle East	**1,808**	2,073
Asia	**820**	745
Total	**6,591**	6,351

Revenues attributable to the above geographical areas are made on the basis of final destination of the customer to which the goods are sold. The geographical areas above are what the Company considers to be key markets.

Within the above, revenues are attributed to the following countries which are represented by over 5% of total revenues:

Country	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
UAE	**1,772**	1,985
Mexico	**1,650**	1,455
France	**246**	375
UK	**490**	354
China	**270**	428
Other countries	**2,163**	1,754
Total	**6,591**	6,351

All revenue is of the same nature, timing and uncertainty and so the Directors have not provided a further disaggregation of the revenue beyond the geographical and product analysis provided above. Credits are made to revenue on agreement of a dispute. Payments are made by customers either before or after satisfaction of performance obligations depending on the credit risk associated with the customer. Payments made before satisfaction of performance obligations are disclosed as a liability in accounts payable in the financial statements. If the satisfaction of performance obligations is made before payment, then the value is included in accounts receivable until extinguished by the payment.

Products are sold based on specifications. Refunds are given or products are replaced if there is a failure with the product quality, or its agreed performance.

Non-current assets of £9,000 are held outside of the UK (2023: £9,000).

Major customers

There was one customer that accounted for greater than 10% of total Group revenues for 2024 (2023: one customer). In 2024 the one customer accounted for £1,741,000 or 26% (2023: £1,863,000 and one customer being 29%) of total group revenues. The Group promotes its products through a global network of distributors and aims to generate revenues from as many sources as practicable.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after crediting:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Depreciation – property, plant and equipment	**47**	51
Depreciation – right-of-use assets	**177**	169
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**2**	3
Amortisation	**69**	15
Loss on disposable of intangible assets	**-**	28
Research and development expenditure*	**430**	210
Fees payable to the Company's auditor:		
Audit related services:		
Audit of the annual report and accounts	**35**	35
Audit of the annual report and accounts of the Company's subsidiaries	**55**	50
Net foreign exchange loss	**11**	26

* Further development expenditure of £nil (2023: £250,000) is included in Development cost additions – see note 12.

6. Directors and employees

Staff costs (including directors) during the year comprise:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Wages and salaries	**1,739**	1,874
Social security costs	**134**	216
Pension contributions	**113**	127
Total	**1,986**	2,217

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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Average monthly number of people (including directors) by activity:

	2024	2023
R&D, testing and technical	5	6
Selling	7	9
Administration	10	11
Management	5	6
Marketing	1	1
Total average headcount	**28**	33

Remuneration in respect of the Directors, who are also the key management, was as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Emoluments (all short term)	**623**	629

There were no Directors' pension contributions made during the year (2023: £nil).

The Directors are considered to be the key management personnel of the Group. Further details on Directors' remuneration and share options are set out in the Remuneration Committee Report.

Remuneration in respect to the highest paid director was as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Highest paid director	**260**	260

7. Finance costs

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest expense:		
Bank, invoice finance borrowings, and other	95	109
Convertible loan	105	63
Lease interest (right-of-use assets)	14	17
Total finance costs	**214**	189

8. Taxation

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
R&D tax credit	-	71
Total income tax credit	-	71

No tax arises on the loss for the year.

The tax assessed for the year is different from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 23.5% being 19% up to 31 March 2023 and 25% from 1 April 2023). The differences are explained as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Loss for the year before tax	**(1,334)**	(2,251)
Tax calculated by rate of tax on the result		
Effective rate for year at 25% (2023: 23.5%)	**(334)**	(529)
Fixed asset differences	**31**	1
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1**	38
R&D tax relief	-	(38)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	**302**	451
Surrender of tax losses for R&D tax credit refund	-	40
R&D tax credit not yet recognised	-	37
R&D tax credit in respect of previous periods	-	(71)
Total income tax credit	-	(71)

Symphony Environmental Limited continues to undertake research and development work which results in a research and development tax credit being made repayable to the company by HMRC in exchange for tax losses surrendered by the company at a tax rate of 14.5%. As in prior years, the group has chosen to recognise such cash tax credits in its financial statements, once the relevant research and development claim has been accepted and repaid by HMRC. Usually this is shortly after the submission of the company's tax return. The cash tax credit of £nil shown above relates to a repayment made by HMRC in relation to the year ended 31 December 2023 (£71,000 relates to the year ended 31 December 2021).

In calculating the overall tax charge for the Group for the period, Symphony Environmental Limited has provisionally included a portion of the anticipated research and development claim for year ended 31 December 2024 to increase the trading losses made available for surrender to Symphony Environmental Technologies plc as group relief.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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In doing so, the overall current year tax charge for the Group for the period has been reduced to £nil. Symphony Environmental Limited intends to surrender any remaining trading losses, not claimed as group relief, in exchange for a cash tax credit. The Group expects to be able to recognise this cash tax credit within next year's financial statements once this is repaid.

The recognition of the deferred tax asset is based on sensitising management forecasts to estimate the future taxable profits against which the losses will be relieved. Judgements have been made in respect to profitability going forward based upon current sales leads and market receptiveness to anticipated product launches.

The Group has not recognised a deferred tax asset in respect of losses available for use against future taxable profits due to uncertainties on timing. The Group has tax losses of approximately £21,700,000 (2023: £20,600,000). These tax losses have no expiry date. The unrecognised deferred tax asset in respect of these losses based on latest profit projections is approximately £5,421,000 (2023: £5,178,000).

These brought forward losses are subject to the loss restriction rules introduced on 1 April 2017. Groups with more than £5m taxable profits per annum will only be able to utilise 50% of their brought forward losses against taxable profits exceeding the £5m cap. As Symphony does not expect its taxable profits to exceed £5m in the near to immediate term, it is not possible to quantify the impact of these changes at this moment in time.

The UK corporation tax rate applicable for the year is 25% (2023: 23.5% being 19% up to 31 March 2023 and 25% from 1 April 2023).

The Group also has gross fixed assets of £305,000 (2023: £254,000) which give rise to a deferred tax liability of £76,000 (2023: £63,500). Other gross temporary differences of £7,000 (2023: £75,000) give rise to a deferred tax asset of £2,000 (2023: £18,750). The deferred tax liability of £76,000 (2023: £63,500) is sheltered by the unrecognised deferred tax asset in respect of losses and temporary differences.

The unrecognised deferred tax balances disclosed in the above for 2024 have been calculated at 25%.

9. Earnings per share and dividends

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the basic earnings per share, adjusted to allow for the issue of shares on the assumed conversion of all dilutive options and warrants.

Reconciliations of the profit and weighted average numbers of shares used in the calculations are set out below:

Basic and diluted	2024	2023
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Company	**£(1,164,000)**	£(2,180,000)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**214,448,178**	184,806,833
Basic earnings per share	**(0.63) pence**	(1.18) pence
Dilutive effect of weighted average options and warrants	**-**	3,686,662
Total of weighted average shares together with dilutive effect of weighted options- see below	**214,448,178**	184,806,833
Diluted earnings per share	**(0.63) pence**	(1.18) pence

No dividends were paid for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: £nil).

The effect of options for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are anti-dilutive.

A total of 16,416,500,500 options and warrants were outstanding at the end of the year which may become dilutive in future years.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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10. Property, plant and equipment

Year ended 31 December 2024	Plant & Machinery £'000	Fixtures & Fittings £'000	Office Equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	385	293	146	824
Additions	-	-	5	5
Disposals	(50)	-	(5)	(55)
At 31 December 2024	**335**	**293**	**146**	**774**
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	311	280	65	656
Charge for the Year	15	4	28	47
Disposals	(48)	-	(5)	(53)
At 31 December 2024	**278**	**284**	**88**	**650**
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2024	**57**	**9**	**58**	**124**
At 31 December 2023	74	13	81	168

Year ended 31 December 2023	Plant & Machinery £'000	Fixtures & Fittings £'000	Office Equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	397	293	138	828
Additions	2	-	82	84
Disposals	(14)	-	(74)	(88)
At 31 December 2023	**385**	**293**	**146**	**824**
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	305	272	113	690
Charge for the Year	19	8	24	51
Disposals	(13)	-	(72)	(85)
At 31 December 2023	**311**	**280**	**65**	**656**
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2023	**74**	**13**	**81**	**168**
At 31 December 2022	92	21	25	138

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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11. Right-of-use assets

Year ended 31 December 2024	Land & Buildings £'000	Plant & Machinery £'000	Office Equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	905	60	78	1,043
Disposals	-	-	(43)	(43)
At 31 December 2024	**905**	**60**	**35**	**1,000**
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	705	4	64	773
Charge for the Year	160	11	6	177
Disposals	-	-	(43)	(43)
At 31 December 2024	**865**	**15**	**27**	**907**
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2024	**40**	**45**	**8**	**93**
At 31 December 2023	200	56	14	270

Right-of-use assets are assets used by the business under operating lease agreements and accounted for under IFRS 16. The resultant lease liability is included in borrowings. See note 19.

Year ended 31 December 2023	Land & Buildings £'000	Plant & Machinery £'000	Office Equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	905	-	78	983
Additions	-	60	-	60
At 31 December 2023	**905**	**60**	**78**	**1,043**
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	545	-	59	604
Charge for the Year	160	4	5	169
At 31 December 2023	**705**	**4**	**64**	**773**
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2023	**200**	**56**	**14**	**270**
At 31 December 2022	360	-	19	379

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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12. Intangible assets

Year ended 31 December 2024	Development costs £'000	Trademarks £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	2,557	108	2,665
Additions	-	5	5
At 31 December 2024	**2,557**	**113**	**2,670**
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2024	245	39	284
Charge for the Year	58	11	69
At 31 December 2024	**303**	**50**	**353**
Impairment			
At 1 January 2024	1,728	-	1,728
At 31 December 2024	**1,728**	**-**	**1,728**
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2024	**526**	**63**	**589**
At 31 December 2023	584	69	653

Development costs are capitalised in accordance with the policy set out in note 2. Judgements and estimates applied in accordance with this policy are set out in note 3. Development costs include a net book value of £526,000 (2023: £584,000).

Year ended 31 December 2023	Development costs £'000	Trademarks £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	2,307	142	2,449
Additions	250	7	257
Disposals	-	(41)	(41)
At 31 December 2023	**2,557**	**108**	**2,665**
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2023	245	37	282
Charge for the Year	-	15	15
Disposals	-	(13)	(13)
At 31 December 2023	**245**	**39**	**284**
Impairment			
At 1 January 2023	1,728	-	1,728
At 31 December 2023	**1,728**	**-**	**1,728**
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2023	**584**	**69**	**653**
At 31 December 2022	334	105	439

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
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13. Investments

The Group holds investment interests in the following minority unlisted shares.

	Total £'000
Investment held at fair value:	
At 1 January 2024	130
Net change in fair value (unrealised)	-
At 31 December 2024	**130**
At 31 December 2023	130

The Group has invested £130,000 (1.7%) into Eranova SAS, a French company developing products from green algae.

The fair value for this investment, as shown above, is categorised as Level 2 because the shares were not listed on the exchange but there are inputs that are directly or indirectly observable.

Sensitivity analysis

For the fair value of this equity security as a whole, reasonably possible changes at the reporting date of one of the significant unobservable inputs, holding other inputs constant, would have the following effect.

	Increase £'000	Decrease £'000
Adjusted total company value (5% movement)	7	(7)

The valuation process relied on the following factors:

- Equity valuation based on a recent fund raising creating an arms-length valuation
- Recent fund-raising initiatives by Eranova
- The current non-marketability of the shares
- Inherent risks surrounding a developing company not at a fully commercial stage

The Company is parent to the following subsidiary undertakings

Name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Proportion of ordinary shares held by parent	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Group
Symphony Environmental Limited	England and Wales	Development and supply of environmental plastic additives and products	100%	100%
D2W Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	0%	100%
Symphony Recycling Technologies Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	100%	100%
Symphony Energy Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	100%	100%

All of the above subsidiaries are consolidated in the Group annual report and accounts. The above companies have their registered offices at 6 Elstree Gate, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, WD6 1JD.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

14. Interest in joint ventures

	Total £'000
At 1 January 2024	28
Equity participation during the year	44
Share of joint venture total comprehensive income (see below)	**(43)**
At 31 December 2024	**29**

The Group has a 46.5% share of Symphony Environmental India (Private) Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The primary activity of Symphony Environmental India (Private) Limited is the marketing and sale of the Groups d_2w and d_2p product range in India. The contractual arrangement provides the Group with only the rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement, with the rights to the assets and obligation for liabilities of the joint arrangement resting primarily with Symphony Environmental India (Private) Limited. Under IFRS 11 this joint arrangement is classified as a joint venture and has been included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

Summarised material financial information in relation to the joint venture in accordance with IFRS 12 is shown below.

	Year to 31 December 2024 £'000	Year to 31 December 2023 £'000
Revenue	**92**	114
(Loss)/profit from continuing operations (before and after tax)	**(93)**	(156)
Total comprehensive income	**(93)**	(156)
Group's share of total comprehensive income (46.5%)	**(43)**	(73)
Current assets	**94**	117
Non-current assets	**1**	2
Current liabilities	**(146)**	(171)
Net assets	**(51)**	(52)
Group's share of net assets (46.5%)	**-**	-

Within current liabilities are cash borrowings of £83,000 (2023: £141,000). There was no material cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (2023: £nil).

The joint venture's reporting date is 31 March. The above is based on management information. There are no unrecognised losses, material capital commitments or contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2024. There were no dividends received during the year (2023: £nil).

15. Inventories

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	**298**	364
Raw materials	**405**	281
	703	645

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in 'cost of sales' amounted to £3,223,000 (2023: £3,035,000). There is a provision of £188,000 for the impairment of inventories (2023: £235,000).

There is no collateral on the above amounts.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

16. Trade and other receivables

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade receivables	**2,109**	1,511
Other receivables	**85**	90
VAT	**29**	18
Prepayments	**191**	193
	2,414	1,812

The Directors consider that the carrying value of trade and other receivables approximates to their fair values.

Symphony Environmental Technologies plc applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. The ECL balance has been determined based on historical data available to management such as adherence to payment terms and length of time to settle payment, in addition to forward looking information utilising management knowledge such as the anticipated condition of the market in which its customers operate. Based on the analyses performed, management expect that all balances will be recovered.

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 120 days and therefore are all classified as current. The majority of trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing. Where the effect is material, trade and other receivables are discounted using discount rates which reflect the relevant costs of financing.

The maximum credit risk exposure at the statement of financial position date equates to the carrying value of trade receivables. Further disclosures are set out in note 23.

Trade receivables are secured against the facilities provided by the Group's bankers. As at 31 December 2024, £1,454,000 (2023: £1,027,000) of trade receivables had been sold to the Group's bankers who are a provider of invoice discounting services. The Group is committed to underwrite any of the debts transferred and therefore continues to recognise the debts sold within trade receivables until the debtors repay or default. Since the trade receivables continue to be recognised, the business model of the Group is not affected. The proceeds from transferring the debts of £934,000 (2023: £616,000) are included in borrowings (note 19 - invoice finance facility) until the debts are collected or the Group makes good any losses incurred by the Group's bankers.

Included in trade receivables are debtors which are past due but where no provision has been made as there has not been a change in the credit worthiness of these debtors and the amounts are considered recoverable. The ageing analysis of debt taking into account credit terms is shown below.

Days past due	0 - 30 £'000	31-60 £'000	61-90 £'000	91-120 £'000	>120 £'000	Total Gross £'000	Specific and ECL £'000	Total Net £'000
31 December 2024	**2,011**	**34**	**36**	**9**	**84**	**2,174**	**(65)**	**2,106**
31 December 2023	1,272	0	100	0	214	1,586	(75)	1,511

The ECL is included within debts past 120 days overdue at 10% for 2024 and 10% for 2023.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**718**	1,123
	718	1,123

The carrying amount of cash equivalents approximates to their fair values.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

18. Equity

	Group and Company			Group	
	Ordinary shares Number	Ordinary shares £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2024	184,806,833	1,848	4,854	(7,102)	(400)
Issue of share capital	40,292,287	403	913	-	1,316
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,344)	(1,344)
Share based payments	-	-	-	30	30
At 31 December 2024	**225,099,120**	**2,251**	**5,767**	**(8,416)**	**(398)**
At 1 January 2023	184,806,833	1,848	4,854	(4,999)	1,703
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,180)	(2,180)
Share based payments	-	-	-	77	77
At 31 December 2023	**184,806,833**	**1,848**	**4,854**	**(7,102)**	**(400)**

During the year the Company issued 40,292,287 Ordinary Shares (2023: nil ordinary shares) for a net consideration of £1,316,000 (2023: £nil).

Ordinary shares in the Company carry one vote per share and each share gives equal rights to dividends and to the distribution of the Company's assets in the event of liquidation.

Share options

As at 31 December 2024 the Group maintained an approved share-based payment scheme for employee compensation. All share-based employee compensation will be settled in equity. There were 3,050,000 new approved staff options issued in the year (2023: nil). As at 31 December 2024 there were 4,825,000 approved staff options outstanding (2023: 2,975,000).

The Company has an unapproved share option scheme which is open to directors and consultants. Options granted under the scheme are for £nil consideration and are exercisable at a price equal to the quoted market price of the Company's shares on the date of the grant. The vesting period is 0 to 12 months. If the options remain unexercised after a period of 2-15 years from the date of grant, the option expires. There were 1,400,000 (2023: nil) unapproved options issued during the year.

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the period was 1.04 pence and the weighted average share price at grant was 3.78 pence.

The weighted average exercise price of all of the Group's options are as follows:

	Number	2024 Weighted average exercise price £	Number	2023 Weighted average exercise price £
Outstanding 1 January	**12,866,500**	**0.04**	21,666,500	0.15
Granted	**4,450,000**	**0.06**	-	-
Lapsed	**(900,000)**	**0.15**	(8,800,000)	0.22
Outstanding 31 December	**16,416,500**	**0.08**	12,866,500	0.04

There were no options exercised during the year (2023: none).The number of share options exercisable at 31 December 2024 was 16,416,500 (2023: 12,866,500). The weighted average exercise price of those options exercisable was 8p (2023: 4p). The weighted average option contractual life is fifteen years (2023: fifteen years) and the range of exercise prices is 4.5p to 25p (2023: 4.5p to 25p).

Directors

Directors' interests in shares and share incentives are contained in the Remuneration Committee Report on page 39.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

IFRS2 expense

The IFRS 2 share-based payment charge for the year is £30,000 (2023: £77,000). This relates to two schemes as follows:

£26,000 of the charge was calculated using the Black Scholes model with a two-year term, risk free rate of 3.96%, volatility of 60% (based on 12 months share price month prior to grant) and dividend yield of 0%.

£4,000 of the charge was calculated using the Black Scholes model with a two-year term, risk free rate of 3.80%, volatility of 61% (based on 12 months share price movement prior to grant) and dividend yield of 0%.

19. Borrowings

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Non-current		
Leases	**22**	47
Current		
Bank overdraft	**808**	1,091
Invoice finance facility	**934**	616
Convertible Loan	**1,668**	1,563
Borrowings	**3,410**	3,270
Leases	**25**	187
Total current	**3,435**	3,457
Total borrowings	**3,457**	3,504

The bank overdraft relates to US Dollars and kept for hedging purposes as at the year end. Interest is charged on overdrafts at 2.4% above the host countries currency base rate. The Group also has an invoice finance facility with its bankers. The bank overdraft and invoice finance facility are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the Group's assets.

Convertible loans include capital plus accrued interest (see below). The main terms of the convertible loans with Sea Pearl Ventures Limited (who is a 20.7% shareholder in the Group) are:

- Conversion if not repaid, on 31 December 2025 (On 13 March 2024 the conversion dates of the convertible loans were extended 15 months from 20 September 2024 to 31 December 2025)
- Conversion price: 80% of the volume weighted average share price for the 3 months prior to conversion
- Interest: 7% per annum, payable as accrued on repayment and/or conversion
- Symphony able to repay the loans in full or in part before conversion at its discretion

The Group's leasing activities are detailed in the table below:

Right-of-use asset	Number of assets leased	Remaining term
Head office	1	Within 1 year
Plant & Machinery	1	2 years
Office equipment	1	3 years

The weighted average discount rate on initial application was 4.5%. The head office and office equipment leases do not have a remaining option extension, option to purchase or termination option. The plant and machinery lease has an option to purchase.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

The maturity of lease liabilities are as follows:

Gross payments	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
No later than one year	**-**	201
Later than one year and no later than five years	**55**	55
	55	256

During the year the Group had no other leases other than those included above.

The following lease payments were made during the year:

Gross payments	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Lease capital	**187**	174
Lease interest	**14**	17
Total cash outflows	**201**	191

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Gross payments	1 January 2024 £'000	Cash flows £'000	Non-cash changes £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Bank overdraft	1,091	(283)	-	808
Invoice finance facility	616	4,713	(4,395)	934
Convertible loan	1,563	-	105	1,668
Leases	234	(201)	14	47
Total liabilities from financing activities	**3,504**	**4,229**	**(4,276)**	**3,457**

The non-cash changes for the invoice finance facility reflects customer receipts repaid directly to the bank.

The non-cash changes for the leases is interest of £14,000.

The non-cash changes for the convertible loan is an interest amount of £105,000.

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Gross payments	1 January 2023 £'000	Cash flows £'000	Non-cash changes £'000	31 December 2023 £'000
Bank overdraft	1,134	(43)	-	1,091
Invoice finance facility	857	5,686	(5,927)	616
Convertible loan	-	1,500	63	1,563
Leases	348	(191)	77	234
Total liabilities from financing activities	**2,339**	**6,952**	**(5,787)**	**3,504**

The non-cash changes for the invoice finance facility reflects customer receipts repaid directly to the bank.

The non-cash changes for the leases pertain to a new lease addition of £60,000 and interest of £17,000.

The non-cash changes for the convertible loan is an interest amount of £63,000.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

20. Trade and other payables

Current	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Trade payables	**1,082**	1,158
Other payables	**33**	35
Social security and other taxes	**119**	136
Accruals	**507**	396
	1,741	1,725

Trade payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 103 days (2023: 99 days). The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

The Directors consider that the carrying value of trade and other payables approximate to their fair value.

21. Commitments and contingencies

a) Capital commitments

The Group had capital commitments totalling £nil at the end of the year (2023: £nil).

b) Contingent liabilities

Together with its subsidiary, Symphony Environmental Limited, the Group's bankers have provided a Group composite facility of £10,000 and invoice finance facility of £1.5million (2023: £10,000 and £1.5 million).

22. Related party transactions

Alexander Brennan was a member of the Board as an executive director until 11 August 2023. The Group was employing the services of a company which he is a shareholder and director, Brennan and Partners Limited. While Alexander Brennan was a member of the Board, the Group has paid £84,600 to Brennan and Partners Limited in 2023 while he was a member of the Board for advocacy and other advisory services in relation to the Group's d_2w products in the UK, Spain and Latin America.

The table below shows the inter company management charge and interest charge made by Symphony Environmental Technologies plc to Symphony Environmental Limited together with the end of year balance due from Symphony Environmental Limited to Symphony Environmental Technologies plc.

Current	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Management charge for the year	**410**	380
Interest charge for the year	**824**	686
Intercompany balance at the end of the year	**16,594**	13,806

There were no other related party transactions during the year (2023: none).

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

23. Financial Instruments

Classification and measurement

The Group's financial assets and liabilities, which are all held at amortised cost, are summarised as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Financial assets:		
Trade receivables	**2,109**	1,511
Other receivables	**85**	90
Cash and cash equivalents	**718**	1,123
	2,912	2,724
Financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	**1,082**	1,158
Other payables	**33**	35
Accruals	**507**	396
Bank overdraft	**808**	1,091
Leases	**47**	234
	2,477	2,914

The Group's £130,000 carrying investment in Eranova SAS see note 13, is held at fair value.

Risk management

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and credit risk. The Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged from previous years.

Liquidity risk

The Group seeks to manage financial risk to ensure financial liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitability. Short term flexibility is achieved through trade finance arrangements and overdrafts.

Having reviewed the maturity of financial liabilities and the forecast cash flows for the forthcoming twelve month period, the Directors believe that sufficient cash will be generated from trading operations to meet debt obligations as they fall due.

The maturity of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 is summarised as follows:

Gross cash flows:	Trade and other payables and accruals £'000	Leases £'000	Bank overdraft £'000	Total £'000
Zero to sixty days	1,620	6	808	2,434
Sixty one days to three months	-	5	-	5
Four months to six months	-	4	-	4
Seven months to one year	-	15	-	15
One to three years	-	25	-	25
	1,620	**55**	**808**	**2,483**

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

The maturity of financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023 is summarised as follows:

Gross cash flows:	Trade and other payables and accruals £'000	Leases £'000	Bank overdraft £'000	Total £'000
Zero to sixty days	1,589	5	1,091	2,685
Sixty one days to three months	-	48	-	48
Four months to six months	-	47	-	47
Seven months to one year	-	101	-	101
One to three years	-	52	-	52
Four to five years	-	3	-	3
	1,589	**256**	**1,091**	**2,936**

Interest rate risk

The Group seeks to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk where possible, but this is offset by the availability of trade finance arrangements which are transaction specific to meet liquidity needs and so have variable interest rate terms.

Sensitivities have been looked at in the range of an absolute rate increase of 5% or a decrease of 1% which enable an objective calculation to be made depending on any interest rate changes in the future. Any rate changes would be outside the control of the Group. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2024 is summarised as follows:

	Fixed £'000	Variable £'000	Zero £'000	Total £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	718	-	718
Trade receivables	-	-	2,109	2,109
Other receivables	-	-	85	85
	-	**718**	**2,194**	**2,912**
Trade payables	-	-	(1,082)	(1,082)
Other payables	-	-	(33)	(33)
Leases	(47)	-	-	(47)
Bank overdraft	-	(808)	-	(808)
	(47)	**(90)**	**1,079**	**942**
Sensitivity: increase in interest rates of 5%	-	(5)	-	(5)
Sensitivity: decrease in interest rates of 1%	-	1	-	1

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2023 is summarised as follows:

	Fixed £'000	Variable £'000	Zero £'000	Total £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,123	-	1,123
Trade receivables	-	-	1,511	1,511
Other receivables	-	-	90	90
	-	**1,123**	**1,601**	**2,724**
Trade payables	-	-	(1,158)	(1,158)
Other payables	-	-	(35)	(35)
Leases	(234)	-	-	(234)
Bank overdraft	-	(1,091)	-	(1,091)
	(234)	**32**	**408**	**206**
Sensitivity: increase in interest rates of 5%	-	2	-	2
Sensitivity: decrease in interest rates of 1%	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity shows the effect on equity and statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

Currency risk

The Group operates in overseas markets and is subject to currency exposure on transactions undertaken during the year. The Group hedges the transactions where possible by buying goods and selling them in the same currency. The Group also has bank facilities available for hedging purposes.

A summary of foreign currency financial assets and liabilities as stated in the statement of financial position together with a sensitivity analysis showing the effect of a 10% change in rate with Sterling is shown below:

	Currency	Sterling balance 2024 £'000	Currency balance 2024 C'000	Sterling balance 2023 £'000	Currency balance 2023 C'000
Financial assets	Euro	43	€52	39	€45
Financial liabilities	Euro	(20)	€(25)	(21)	€(24)
Net balance	Euro	23	€27	18	€21
Effect of 10% Sterling increase			(2)		(2)
Effect of 10% Sterling decrease			3		2
Financial assets	USD	2,775	$3,481	1,968	$2,506
Financial liabilities	USD	(1,001)	$(1,256)	(879)	$(1,104)
Net balance	USD	1,774	$2,225	1,089	$1,402
Effect of 10% Sterling increase			(161)		(88)
Effect of 10% Sterling decrease			197		134

Sensitivity shows the effect on equity and statement of comprehensive income. A 10% change is shown to enable an objective calculation to be made on exchange rates which may be assumed for the future.

Credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying value of financial assets at the statement of financial position date, summarised as follows:

Gross payments	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade receivables	2,109	1,511
Other receivables	85	90
Cash and cash equivalents	718	1,123
	2,912	2,724

The credit risk associated with the cash is limited as the counterparties have high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The principal credit risk arises therefore from trade receivables. The seven largest customer balances at the end of the year make up 82% (2023: 81%) of the above trade receivables.

In order to manage credit risk, the Directors set limits for customers based on a combination of payment history, third party credit references and use of credit insurance. These limits are reviewed regularly. The maturity of overdue debts and details of impairments and amounts written off are set out in note 16.

Notes to the Annual Report and Accounts
Continued

Capital requirements and management

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are monitored regularly to ensure the Group has sufficient liquidity and its exposure to interest rate risk is mitigated. Management consider the capital of the Group comprises the share capital as detailed in note 18 and interest bearing loans and borrowings as detailed in note 19. The Company satisfies the Companies Act 2006 requirement to hold £50,000 issued share capital of which at least 25% is paid up. See note 18.

The Group's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt. The Group's goal in capital management is to maintain an optimal gearing ratio (the ratio of net debt over debt plus equity).

The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The gearing ratios at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Total borrowings (note 19)	**3,457**	3,504
Cash and cash equivalents (note 17)	**(718)**	(1,123)
Net debt	**2,739**	2,381
Total equity (note 18)	**(398)**	(400)
Net debt	**2,739**	2,381
Overall financing	**2,341**	1,982
Gearing ratio	**117%**	120%

The gearing ratio for 2024 is high due to the low balance sheet total. Within net debt is £1,668,000 representing convertible loans which can be repaid in equity in accordance with the terms. See Note 19. If converted this would reduce the gearing ratio to 46% which is in line with management's working capital financing strategy.

24. Events since statement of financial position date

Since the year end, the Group has raised £2.25 million pursuant to an equity subscription for 11,264,875 new ordinary shares.

The following pages contain the financial statements for the parent company, prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101')

Company statement of financial position
at 31 December 2024

Company number 03676824

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	26	**1,412**	1,386
		1,412	1,386
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	27	**6,082**	4,558
Cash and cash equivalents		**287**	762
		6,369	5,320
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year	28	**1,804**	1,684
Net current assets		**4,565**	3,636
Net assets		**5,977**	5,022
Equity			
Share capital	30	**2,251**	1,848
Share premium account		**5,767**	4,854
Retained earnings		**(2,041)**	(1,680)
		5,977	5,022

The Company has applied the exemption under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present a statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The loss after tax for the financial year 2024 within the annual report and accounts of the Company was £391,000 (2023: loss £3,912,000).

These annual report and accounts were approved by the Directors on 11 June 2025 and are signed on their behalf by:

I Bristow FCCA
Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual report and accounts.

Company statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
For the year to 31 December 2024				
Balance at 1 January 2024	1,848	4,854	(1,680)	5,022
Share option reserve movement	-	-	30	30
Issue of share capital	403	913	-	1,316
Transactions with owners	403	913	30	1,346
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(391)	(391)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**2,251**	**5,767**	**(2,041)**	**5,977**
For the year to 31 December 2023				
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,848	4,854	2,155	8,857
Share option reserve movement	-	-	77	77
Transactions with owners	-	-	77	77
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(3,912)	(3,912)
Balance at 31 December 2023	**1,848**	**4,854**	**(1,680)**	**5,022**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual report and accounts.

Notes to the Company statement of financial position

25. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Symphony Environmental Technologies plc ("The Company"), is a public limited company. It is incorporated and domiciled in England (Company number 03676824). The address of its registered office is 6 Elstree Gate, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, WD6 1JD, England. The Company's shares are listed on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange.

The principal activity of the Company is to hold investments in subsidiaries which develop and supply environmental plastic additives and products.

The individual annual report and accounts have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 – 'Reduced Disclosure Framework: Disclosure exemptions from international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 for qualifying entities' ('FRS 101'), and with the Companies Act 2006. This separate annual report and accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost basis, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
- paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

The Company has taken advantage of section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not included its own statement of comprehensive income in these annual report and accounts.

The annual report and accounts are presented in Sterling, the functional and presentational currency of the Company and are expressed in round thousands unless otherwise stated (£'000s).

New standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's annual report and accounts.

Taxation

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Company are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets, insofar as the Company is entitled to UK tax credits on qualifying research and development expenditure, such amounts are presented in the income tax line within statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except where they either relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity, or where they relate to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income the deferred tax change is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Company statement of financial position
Continued

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Investments - Company

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment in the individual annual report and accounts.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is charged immediately to statement of comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of the financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the statement of financial position. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classified as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares;
- "Share premium" represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares, net of expenses of the share issue and after capital reduction; and
- "Retained earnings" gains and losses arising from amounts recognised in profit or loss and the fair value of options granted under the Group's share-based payment schemes.

Equity-settled share-based payments

Options granted to employees which relate to salary sacrifices of employees employed by this company are attributed a fair value by reference to the services provided. This fair value is charged to statement of comprehensive income over the vesting period when the service is provided with a corresponding credit taken to shareholders' funds.

Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the annual report and accounts requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the parent company annual report and accounts where these estimates have been made include:

Estimates - Impairment of investments

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets or cash, generating unit's carry amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash generating unit and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operation results. These assumptions relate to future events, and circumstances. In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors. No impairment has been recognised during the period. See note 26 for the carrying value.

Estimates expected credit losses in amounts due from group undertakings

In line with IFRS 9, the Company uses an expected credit loss model to determine the provision for specific provisions for balances for which it has specific concerns over recoverability. The expected credit loss model estimates expected future cash flows and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operating results.

Notes to the Company statement of financial position
Continued

These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors. An impairment of £1,269,000 has been recognised during the period. See note 27 for the carrying value.

A default has been deemed to occur as the group undertaking has been consistently making a loss and has not repaid any amounts owed.

The above can be sensitised as follows:

- A 25% reduction in revenues growth going forward would increase the impairment by £280,000.
- A 1% increase in the discount rate would increase the impairment by £320,000.

There are no items in the parent company annual report and accounts where judgements have been made.

26. Investments

	Shares in Group Undertaking £'000	Total £'000
Cost		
At 1 January 2024	**2,386**	2,386
Additions - share option expense (note 18)	**26**	26
At 31 December 2024	**2,412**	2,412
Impairment		
At 1 January 2024	**1,000**	1,000
At 31 December 2024	**1,000**	1,000
Net book value At 31 December 2024	**1,412**	1,412
At 31 December 2023	**1,386**	1,386

Group undertakings are detailed in note 13.

27. Trade and other receivables

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	**6,070**	4,550
VAT	**8**	6
Prepayments	**4**	2
	6,082	4,558

The Directors consider that the carrying value of amounts owed by Group undertakings approximate to their fair values. Included in the amounts owed by Group undertakings is an adjustment for expected credit losses of £10,524,000 (2023: £9,255,000).

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance in respect to amounts owed by Group undertakings. The ECL balance has been determined based on historical data available to management in addition to forward looking information utilising management knowledge. The ECL balance is reconciled as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Brought forward	**9,255**	4,601
Increase in ECL	**1,269**	4,654
Carried forward	**10,524**	9,255

28. Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade payables	**60**	49
Accruals	**76**	72
Convertible loans	**1,668**	1,563
	1,804	1,684

Convertible loans include capital plus accrued interest (see below). The main terms of the convertible loan agreements with Sea Pearl Ventures Limited (who is a 20.7% shareholder in the Company) are:

- Conversion if not repaid, on 31 December 2025 (On 13 March 2024 the conversion dates of the convertible loans were extended 15 months from 20 September 2024 to 31 December 2025)
- Conversion price: 80% of the volume weighted average share price for the 3 months prior to conversion
- Interest: 7% per annum, payable as accrued on repayment and/or conversion
- Symphony able to repay the loans in full or in part before conversion at its discretion

Notes to the Company statement of financial position
Continued

29. Contingent liabilities

The Company has guaranteed all monies due to its bankers by Symphony Environmental Limited. At 31 December 2024 the net indebtedness of this company amounted to £1,311,000 (2023: £1,346,000). The Company has guaranteed the lease rental payable by Symphony Environmental Limited in respect to the Group's head office in Borehamwood amounting to £nil as at 31 December 2024 (2023: £171,000).

30. Share capital

The Company's share capital is detailed in note 18 of the Group consolidated accounts.

31. Directors and employees

All employees of Symphony Environmental Technologies plc are Directors. See note 6 of the Group consolidated accounts. The average number of staff employed by the Company during the financial year amounted to:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Management	**2**	3

The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Wages and salaries	**32**	44
Social security costs	**2**	2
	34	46

The company has taken advantage of the FRS 101 exemption that allows intra-Group transactions with a 100% subsidiary to not be disclosed. There were no other related party transactions throughout the period.

32. Events since statement of financial position date

Since the year end, the Company has raised £2.25 million pursuant to an equity subscription for 11,264,875 new ordinary shares.

Company Information

Company registration number

03676824

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Ian Bristow FCCA
Chief Financial Officer

Michael Stephen LL.M
Commercial Director & Deputy Chairman

Nicolas Clavel
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