Experian Group - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Experian is the world's leading global information services company. During life's big moments – from buying a home or a car, to sending a child to college, to growing a business by connecting with new customers – we empower consumers and our clients to manage their data with confidence. We help individuals to take financial control and access financial services, businesses to make smarter decisions and thrive, lenders to lend more responsibly, and organisations to prevent identity fraud and crime.

We have over 22,000 people operating across North America, UK Ireland, Brazil, EMEA/Asia Pacific and Spanish Latin America and every day we're investing in new technologies, talented people, and innovation to help all our clients maximise every opportunity. We are listed on the London Stock Exchange (EXPN) and are a constituent of the FTSE 100 Index.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
April 1 2022

End date
March 31 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Denmark
France
Germany
Greece
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Lesotho
Malaysia
Monaco
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
Norway
Panama
Peru
Poland
Republic of Korea
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB00B19NLV48

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	The Chief Financial Officer acts as executive sponsor of our overall ESG programme (including climate-related risks and opportunities), along with progress against our science-based target and our carbon neutral commitment. The CFO sits on the Executive Risk Management Committee that oversees how we manage risks globally, including ESG risks, with oversight from the Audit Committee of the Board. We have established a dedicated ESG Steering Committee, comprising executive sponsors and workstream leaders, that meets regularly to drive our ESG agenda. Also chaired by the Chief Financial Officer, the ESG Steering Committee is responsible for developing our ESG strategy, metrics and targets, as well as overseeing and prioritising investment decisions to support implementation of our ESG programme. Example of a climate-related issues decision: In 2023 the CFO signed off on a change in methodology for how we calculate our supplier emissions to allow us to track emissions more accurately. This approach allows us to integrate actual emissions data provided by our lager suppliers.
Other, please specify (Company Secretary)	The Global Company Secretary oversees the Group's Sustainability function. Along with the CFO, they sit on the Executive Risk Management Committee that oversees how we manage risks globally, including ESG risks, with oversight from the Audit Committee of the Board.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board oversees our ESG strategy and performance. This includes a periodic review of climate-related risks & opportunities, KPI setting, performance progress and policy updates. These form part of regular Board reporting, and risk management and budget setting processes. The Board is annually briefed by the Global Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), including an annual in-depth presentation from the CSO that educates them on the evolving global ESG context and provides a detailed update on our climate strategy and performance. For example, in January 2023 the Board was briefed on the status of our regional carbon neutral plans and changes to our methodology for calculating Scope 3 emissions. In Mar 2023 the CSO gave a strategic update on our decarbonisation progress in FY23, presented the FY24 commitments and discussed the impacts of transitioning to net zero, including our work on developing a transition plan.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The CFO acts as Executive Sponsor of our overall ESG programme, including climate-related issues and the Company Secretary oversees Experian's Sustainability function. They both also sit on the Executive Risk Management Committee and chair the ESG Steering Committee, responsible for developing our ESG strategy, metrics, targets, as well as overseeing investment decisions to support implementation of our ESG programme. In these roles they are regularly exposed to updates in climate related compliance obligations, frameworks for climate-related risk assessment, thought leadership and the latest standards. A central sustainability team as well as regional specialists and steering groups across the business keep the CFO and Company Secretary abreast of these updates. The Company Secretary has been overseeing the sustainability programme for over 16 years. This has given them significant insight into an ever-evolving landscape of how the financial sector can play a role in both mitigating and adapting to the future impacts of climate change, and how Experian's responsibility goes beyond its own footprint. The Company Secretary also sits on a number of listed company secretaries forums, including the Chartered Governance Institute where ESG topics and matters are discussed throughout the year. The CFO is closely involved in reviewing business cases and investment opportunities tied to our carbon neutral strategy and is closely involved in our plans to decarbonize our operations even further and transition to Net Zero. The CFO is well versed on climate-related issues, this year they have partaken in a YouTube video series on how Experian is helping transform lives and creating a better tomorrow, including how Experian is operating as a responsible company. Their competence on climate-related issues has been developing as a result of these regular interactions on topics such as climate-related disclosures, regulatory obligations, risks & opportunities in this space. For instance, in the case of the CFO, as a current member of the Board of a listed distribution company, with past experience in the energy industry, his competence on this matter is developing as part of his exposure to climate-related issues faced by organizations with wider environmental impacts than Experian. Both the CFO and Company Secretary regularly attend ESG related webinars and seminars, for instance the Company Secretary attended a seminar on "Thematic Investing: Net Zero 2.0" in Dec 2022.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Developing a climate transition plan
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
The Chief Financial Officer acts as Executive Sponsor of our overall ESG programme, The CFO has overall responsibility for assessing and monitoring the management and performance of all areas of ESG, including climate related issues. This includes developing Experian's transition plan; progress against existing climate related targets and setting of new ones; overseeing our ESG supply chain engagement programme as well as climate related risks & opportunities.

The CFO holds responsibility for climate related issues based on his competence and his role across both strategic and operational committees, from the Group Operating Committee to the Executive Risk Management Committee and the ESG Steering Committee.

He reports frequently directly to our CEO and to the Board on our ESG strategy and performance.
To drive our ESG programme and climate strategy he has set up the ESG Steering Committee, which he chairs. Climate items addressed by the ESG Steering Committee this year included performance against our targets, ongoing developments of our Net Zero ambition and revision of our Scope 3 emissions methodology, as well as updates on relevant legislation and reporting frameworks.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Experian operates various employee recognition programmes for employees

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Board approval of climate transition plan

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Our CSO is responsible for ensuring successful delivery of our ESG plans, including the implementation of our climate action plan. One of their dominant objectives is advancing Experian's ambition from climate neutral commitment to Net Zero as defined by the most recent standard from the Science Based Target Initiative. Our bonus reward structure is closely linked to performance against an individual's dominant objective.

Furthermore, we are considering how important aspects of ESG, e.g. emissions reduction performance, that are material to our business could feature in our remuneration policies in the future.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive ensures our focus is on driving action on climate change by furthering our transition to Net Zero rather than focusing simply on compliance. It also ensures our dominant climate goals are high on the agenda for our management, dominant goals can often we shared across the team or supported in different functions by management.

Entitled to incentive
Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Board approval of climate transition plan
Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Our central sustainability team (including our Global Head of Sustainability, Global Sustainability Managers and Global Reporting Manager) all have dominant goals around our net zero transition and wider sustainability KPIs and our bonus rewards structure is closely linked to performance against these objectives.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive ensures our focus is on driving action on climate change by furthering our transition to Net Zero rather than focusing simply on compliance. It also ensures our dominant climate goals are high on the agenda for our management, dominant goals can often we shared across the team or supported in different functions by management.

Entitled to incentive
Procurement manager

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Our global ESG procurement lead has specific objectives around the furthering the coverage of our CDP Supply Chain programme and our bonus rewards structure is closely linked to performance against this objective.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive ensures our focus is on driving action on climate change by furthering our transition to Net Zero rather than focusing simply on compliance. It also ensures our dominant climate goals are high on the agenda for our management, dominant goals can often we shared across the team or supported in different functions by management.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition

Performance indicator(s)
Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Incentives are provided across each of Experian's regions. Examples of employee incentives include green travel incentives such as Bike4Work scheme, interest free season ticket loans, free charging of electric vehicles, designated parking for car sharers. Employees are also offered incentives to reduce waste by using reusable mugs and bottles instead of disposable ones, in return they receive a discount on the purchase of drinks. Our employees can also help us reduce environmental impacts by taking simple steps such as switching off lights and monitors when not in use, and by using video or teleconferencing rather than travelling to meetings. For example, we run two regional engagement programs: Little Green Steps in EMEA/APAC and Creating a Better Tomorrow in NA, both aimed at educating staff on sustainability topics and encouraging them to live more sustainably, both at home and at work. Challenges ran via the Little Green Steps programme allows winners to contribute to a sustainability charity of their choice.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
These incentives contribute to our climate commitments by providing our staff with options / alternatives for reducing their environmental impact, thus contributing to a reduction in our indirect emissions, for instance around category 7, employee commuting emissions.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Pre 2025
Medium-term	3	7	2025-2030
Long-term	7		2030 and beyond. These time frames have been chosen taking into account the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams, as well as the recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Experian assesses risks using a likelihood versus impact matrix. Risks, including climate-related risks, are identified by the Audit Committee, as having a substantive impact when the likelihood of impacting the business is more than 50% and their impacts are understood to have a significant unfavourable economic impact or reputational effect over the medium to long-term (i.e. when they cause a 10%+ loss in revenue, e.g. in FY23 this quantifies to $ 662 million).

Risks that meet the criteria of substantive financial impact are also identified as having the potential to significantly impact the ability of business areas, countries or other organisation units to achieve their strategic objectives. These risks will also likely require significant senior and executive management involvement to address.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
We are committed to identifying, assessing and managing risks and opportunities presented by climate change, both now and in the future. We manage climate-related risks – strategic, financial, operational or regulatory – in the same way as our other business risks, as part of our overall risk management process for the business. Risks, including climate-related risks, are identified by the Audit Committee, as having a substantive impact when the likelihood of impacting the business is more than 50% and their impacts are understood to have a significant unfavourable economic impact or reputational effect over the medium to long-term (i.e. when they cause a 10%+ loss in revenue, e.g. in FY23 this quantifies to $ 662 million).

We apply our established four-step framework for managing business risks to identify, assess, respond to, and report and monitor climate-related risks as well as climate-related opportunities:

Step 1: Identification
We identify potential climate-related risks and opportunities throughout our value chain, from how they will impact our direct operations, to the influence on our upstream and downstream activities. As part of the identification process, we review relevant climate change publications and data specific to the regions where we operate; disclosures by peer companies on their identified climate-related risks and opportunities; TCFD guidance and reviews on potential risks and opportunities; and climate-related risks and opportunities previously identified for Experian.

Step 2: Assessment
We evaluate the materiality of identified risks and opportunities at least once a year using the risk criteria outlined above, with oversight from the ESG Steering Committee. For example, in the reporting year we presented the top climate and opportunities and how we are integrating them into our draft net zero transition plan.

We consider risks across all value chain stages by undertaking scenario analyses to assess our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities – in the short term (pre-2025), medium term (2025-2030) and long term (2030+) – and quantifying the potential financial impact of each risk or opportunity for our business. These time frames have been chosen taking into account the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams, as well as the recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030. We currently model risks and opportunities using two scenarios, a high carbon ‘worst case scenario’ and a low-carbon ‘aggressive mitigation scenario’. We used these scenarios as they represent two opposing pathways: one of rapid policy and technological change that helps to limit the extent of the physical impacts of climate change, and one representing ‘worst case’ from a policy perspective such that rising greenhouse gas emissions result in significant physical climate impacts. We also selected these scenarios because of their wide-ranging scope, which aligns with the broad range of geographies we serve.

Step 3: Response
We develop controls to mitigate or adapt to identified risks, if these are not already in place, as well as measures to capitalise on identified opportunities.

Step 4: Reporting and monitoring
Our process for reporting and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities within the business, up to Board level, is part of our overall ESG governance.

The Group recognises that climate change is one of the most critical issues facing global society. The main climate change risks impacting the Group relate to how physical risks such as flooding, damage from hail, as well as freeze damage could cause disruption to our business operations, together with the risks posed by the transition to a low-carbon economy such as climate change regulation and failure to adapt our products and services in markets most affected by this change. Climate risk has implications for several of the Group’s existing risk categories (and related principal risks) and the Group recognises that a range of risk responses are required. The Group has developed a strategy to manage these ongoing risks as they present themselves, and is embedding them within the Group’s existing enterprise risk management approach.

For example, this year, our insurance providers have undertaken climate engineering surveys at our key operational sites to help us understand what further actions we can take to strengthen our climate resilience. Making continued progress towards our science-based emission reduction target – including through energy efficiency– helps mitigate risk associated with potential future carbon pricing and increased energy costs. Our approach to scope 3 reporting and supplier engagement reduces exposure to carbon taxation on purchased goods and services, which make up most of our value chain carbon footprint.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We operate in an increasingly complex environment, in which many of our activities and services are subject to legal and regulatory influences. New laws, new interpretations of existing laws, changes to existing regulations and/or heightened regulatory scrutiny could affect how we operate, and we could be subject to penalties for non-compliance. For example, in 2021 the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced that by 2022, it would be mandatory for UK-listed companies to align their financial risk disclosures to the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) on a comply or explain basis If we did not prepare adequately, we would have been at risk of both non-compliance, and any potential associated financial penalties (minimum $3,000 and maximum $60,000), as well as damage to our reputation for not aligning to best practice. This could impact our customer and investor relationships. Therefore, ensure we follow the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure. Following the completion of climate scenario analysis in 2022, we have reported in alignment with the TCFD recommendations. Therefore, it is important that Experian stays abreast of current regulation and ensure that it is always compliant. We monitor, and engage legal experts on, regulatory and industry developments. We have created new roles and partnerships to help us understand and prepare for new climate-compliance obligations across our regions. Our global compliance team has region-specific regulatory expertise and works with our businesses to identify and adopt balanced compliance strategies.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We monitor, and engage legal experts on, regulatory and industry developments. We have created new roles and partnerships to help us understand and prepare for new climate-compliance obligations across our regions. Our global compliance team has region-specific regulatory expertise and works with our businesses to identify and adopt balanced compliance strategies. When our global compliance team identifies emerging regulations, this is considered within our risk assessment. For example, although our operations are not emissions-intensive, implementation of external carbon pricing (such as additional taxes on fuel, energy and aviation) to support the transition to a low-carbon economy could increase our operational expenses directly or indirectly through increased costs of suppliers (primarily related to energy). Making progress towards our science-based target – including through energy efficiency measures and self-generation – helps mitigate risk associated with potential carbon pricing in our direct operations and our supply chain. Our supplier engagement programme reduces exposure to carbon taxation on purchased goods and services, which make up most of our value chain carbon footprint. We are currently developing a Net Zero Transition Plan, in line with the UK's Transition Plan Task Force draft Disclosure Framework, which will enhance emissions reductions across the value chain in the medium and long term. By including emerging legislation within our risk assessment, we are able to mitigate risks from non-compliance by preparing for any disclosures ahead of time, equally we can mitigate the secondary risk of not being able to prepare for this due to lack of competent resources/skills within the business.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology transformation and advancement is one of Experian's biggest enablers when it comes to creating new products and services, reaching new markets, and scaling our consumer base. Data/cyber security is one of Experian's biggest risks. Experian has developed and operates on the basis that the data we use is secure, used for rightful purposes and it's accurate. Therefore, technology is always considered within our climate-related risk assessment as it is a vital for both our daily operations, and as a tool to help mitigate and manage environmental impacts from climate change. For example, increased energy demand to run our infrastructure, including cooling for data centres, due to increases to external temperatures, could result in increased operational expenses. We are mitigating the risk of rising energy costs through planning and implementing energy efficiency measures, and transitioning to co-located or cloud-based service providers that will reduce our demands for cooling.
Legal	Not relevant, included	We consider legal risks from the perspective of compliance. We operate in an increasingly complex environment, in which many of our activities and services are subject to legal and regulatory influences. New laws, new interpretations of existing laws, changes to existing regulations and/or heightened regulatory scrutiny could affect how we operate. We use internal and external resources to monitor planned and realized changes in legislation as well as the potential risk of non-compliance. As a leading global information services company, risks associated with climate-related litigation claims are not currently deemed a significant risk.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	As a leading global information services company, market-related risks feature in the development of some new products and services; therefore, Experian has always considered these risks within its assessment. More recently, Experian has identified a new market-related risk which is now included within its assessment. i.e. Experian is committed to achieving our target of being Carbon Neutral in our own operations by 2030. To achieve this target, we will need to offset our residual emissions that cannot be avoided through emissions reduction activities. The credits required to offset these emissions are purchased from the carbon market. We are reliant on a strong and active carbon market, so market volatility and uncertainty are always considered within out risk assessment. If there are insufficient carbon credits available on the market, then we are at risk of not achieving our target, and also at risk of a higher financial impact than budgeted for.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Experian is exposed to reputational risk if the company is judged as not engaging effectively with sustainability and climate change. Failure to meet increasing stakeholder and investor expectations on climate action and disclosures could damage the reputation of our brand. This could: lower demand for shares, leading to a reduction in share price as investors seek to shift capital away from companies that are not managing climate change risks (unable to quantify at this point); or removal of Experian from climate-specific funds that are invested into on the basis of positive climate action and revenue opportunities from climate-related products (circa £26b of total market capitalisation in March 2023). We are reducing our climate impact and disclosing our climate and wider ESG performance transparently, to help maintain our strong reputation with current and future investors. A strong response to the climate agenda and contributions towards finding solutions could improve our brand and reputation, and enable Experian to access finance on favourable terms linked to climate, sustainability or wider ESG performance.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Climate-related risks associated with the geographic location of our data centres are considered within our assessments. Some of our sites are in areas that could experience flooding (UK&I), hail or cold-weather damage from more extreme weather events (North America). This could lead to property loss or damage, increased insurance premiums and disruption to business operations (see below). There is an estimated US$639m of insured property damage value exposed to some form of physical climate risk across our operations. We have a range of measures in place to allow us to mitigate risks from acute physical risks posed by extreme weather conditions and make our operations more resilient in the face of extreme weather in the short and medium term. As part of our commitment to reduce operational emissions, we are investing in on-site renewable energy generation that will also improve resilience by providing cleaner back-up electricity in the event of extreme weather conditions putting a strain on the grid. This year, our insurance providers have undertaken climate engineering surveys at our key operational sites to help us understand what further actions we can take to strengthen our climate resilience. Therefore, acute physical risks are always included in our risk assessment.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Our most significant direct environmental impact comes from our energy use, which largely relates to the power we need to run our global data centres. Chronic physical climate-related risks associated with the geographic location of our data centres are considered within our assessments. For example, global mean temperatures are expected to increase which will require greater energy consumption at our data centres to keep them cool. Already, we have seen increased energy consumption at some of our key data centres due to warmer summers in the US in recent years. It is crucial that we consider long-term, chronic temperature rises within our risk assessment to adapt our business strategy accordingly.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cold wave/frost

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
As the leading global information services company our servers must be available for our clients and consumers 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Whilst we have increased and are increasing the number of services which operate on the Cloud, we do remain reliant on the availability of our own data centres. Through our risk management processes, we identified that extreme weather events were increasing in severity and frequency in regions in which we operate. We recognised that many of our core business activities, and the resources required to support them, can be disrupted by severe weather events, including cold waves or frosts. Our subsequent climate scenario analysis, undertaken in FY22 and FY23, confirmed this and revealed that severe weather events, such as cold waves, are increasingly more frequent in areas where we have data centres.

In addition, some of our data centres could be further exposed to the additional impacts associated with extreme cold waves or frost, such as grid electricity power cuts that can strike entire regions and last up to a week. The two key facilities that are exposed to this risk are the two data centres we control in Texas (Allen and McKinney), which help serve our operations and online services in the North American region. If these two data centres were affected by power cuts brought on by an extreme cold wave, our online services might no longer be fully operational for our clients and we could face decreased revenues as a result, should there be no mitigating actions.

The most recent example of cold waves impacting our operations happened in January 2021. These two US data centres, Allen and McKinney were affected by severe snowstorms, which lead to electricity black outs across the Texas state and the two data centres were without a reliable source of grid electricity.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
12100000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We have calculated the financial impact by providing a range of impacts on our two data centres in Texas. The minimum financial impact is $0 because where the cold waves impact on the electricity grid is minimal, onsite diesel generators function correctly and our agile operations mobilise data out of the data centres immediately. This would have no financial impact due to our operations and online services remaining functioning for all clients in the North American region.

However, in a hypothetical, worst case scenario, where our two data centres, Allen and McKinney, had limited use of onsite diesel-powered electricity generators and it took a day for our operations to transfer data to other data centres. This could force us to shut down operations for a maximum of one day – this is the maximum amount of time it would take our operations to mobilise. This could lead to an interruption in service and, therefore, a loss of revenue equal to one day. The maximum financial impact figure has been calculated by dividing annual revenue in the North American region, $4,432 million, by 365 to produce an estimated daily revenue figure of $12.1 million.

Cost of response to risk
2800000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
S. Experian's two data centres (DCs) in Texas, USA are at risk from the impacts of extreme weather events, such as cold waves. These events can cause grid electricity power cuts, which may result in interruption to operations in the North America region and could impact our revenue.

T. To ensure that these two DC's stay functioning during a potential power cut, requires the onsite electricity generators to operate. In the event of possible interruption to generator power, services are switched to Cloud and other contingency services.

A. Direct response
To operate the standby generators, we have had to purchase additional diesel to ensure our services continued to operate in a time when severe weather events, such a cold wave, interrupts grid supplied electricity. The total fuel purchased for the generators was 34,090 gallons of diesel, at a cost of $2.20 per gallon, $75K was spent associated with responding to cold waves at the two DC's in Texas.

In the short-to-medium term, we have a range of measures in place to allow us to mitigate risks from acute physical risks (such as extreme cold waves). As part of our strategy to reduce our emissions from Scope 1 & 2 by 50% by 2030, we are working on not only increasing the share of renewable energy we use but also improving energy self-reliance. Our McKinney DC already has a small solar PV array and we are considering larger arrays across our portfolio. We have business cases under review for approx. $2.7m worth of solar PV. These systems would improve resilience & provide cleaner electricity in the event of extreme cold waves putting a strain on the electricity grid.

In the medium term, taking the above risks in consideration, as well as a wider business strategy, Experian has adjusted its data management strategy, opting to increase storage from in-house servers to a more efficient third-party cloud services. This approach will reduce the impacts of potential weather events, on our two Texas DCs during power cuts. There are no costs associated with this due to these actions being considered BAU activities. Our cost of response calculations have been rounded up to $2.8m– these include the cost of generator fuel $75K (direct response) and our solar PV opportunity in the US valued at $2.7m.

R. Experian consider the impacts of a loss of grid electricity from extreme cold waves to be almost entirely mitigated. This is due to having three detailed risk mitigation strategies that are highly resilient.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
We most recently assessed the impact of new and existing compliance regulations as part of our TCFD scenario analysis and established that the financial impact associated with compliance, especially the new Net Zero transition plan regulations, is high as part of both the low and high carbon scenarios across short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. Our work highlighted that transparent climate disclosures as part of new, and existing, reporting schemes is a paramount importance to all stakeholders, especially of growing importance to local governments. It showed that we operate in an increasingly complex environment, in which many of our activities and services are subject to legal and regulatory influences and that emerging regulations could impact Experian across all operational geographies.

New laws, new interpretations of existing laws, changes to existing regulations and/or heightened regulatory scrutiny could affect how we operate, and we could be subject to penalties for non-compliance and see an increase in operating costs because of our efforts to meet these regulatory obligations. But the most significant risk for us is that associated with the potential loss of business should Experian fail to address its regulatory obligations fully and reasonably.

Some specific examples of emerging regulations include the new sustainability reporting requirements resulting from the International Sustainability Standards Board (Global regulation) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (European regulation). In addition, there have been updates to the recommended disclosures for Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in the UK and consultations about broadening sustainability regulations. This is likely to include biodiversity- and nature-linked disclosures through the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) in 2023.

If we do not prepare adequately, we are at risk of both non-compliance and any potential associates financial penalties, as well as a loss of revenue and damage to our reputation.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
66200000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The most significant financial implication from Experian not meeting is compliance obligations, specifically those associated with emerging regulations would be lost revenue. These are estimated to be less than 1% of annual revenue. Using FY23 revenue ($6,619 million) as an example of short-term annual revenue, 1% is $66.2 million.

For a potential Net Zero Transition Plan requirement, the cost of non-compliance is estimated to be in the same range of cost of non-compliance with TCFD: $3,000-60,000. The total cost of the risk has been rounded up to $66.2 million.

Cost of response to risk
935000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Situation
As a UK listed company, Experian will come under a legal requirement to publish a Net Zero transition plan – this is to cover a credible and clear decarbonisation plan that sets out our plan to reach Net Zero by 2050.

Task
In recognition of these increasing regulatory pressures, and also heightened interest from clients and investors on climate action taken by Experian, in the short-term we are creating new roles to support our Global Sustainability Team in meeting these stakeholder expectations.

Action
Since FY22 we created the role of Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and hired three additional staff on the global sustainability team. This team will support with our alignment to publishing a credible Net Zero transition plan, as well as, additional sustainability disclosures and the operationalization of additional carbon neutral plans. Our aggregated Global Sustainability Team head costs went up 47% in FY23 compared to FY22. This translates to an annual increase in team costs of approximately $605,000. In anticipation of requirements to publish Net Zero Transition Plans we are looking to further our carbon neutral goal and in FY24, we will develop our plans to decarbonise our operations even further and transition to net zero as defined by the most recent standard from the Science Based Target initiative.

Result
We feel this will put us in a position to satisfy any emerging regulations early, especially the requirement on UK listed companies to have a Net Zero transition plan – we are already working to complete our Net Zero transition plan in line with the draft Disclosure Framework. Also, this approach will give our customers, investors and other external stakeholders the confidence that we are managing our impacts in a reasonable way.

Team head costs went up 47% in FY23 compared to FY22. This translates to an annual increase in team costs of approximately $605k which we have factored in.

Breakdown of costs: additional head count $605k, Net Zero consultancy support $230k, Net Zero engagement campaign $95k. SBTi fees $4750. Rounded up to 935,000.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Impact on share price)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
There are two elements of risk associated with investor expectations on climate action.

(1) Experian is currently held in small number of climate specific funds, in which investors have invested in Experian based on the positive climate actions we have taken and the revenue opportunities around our climate related products. For example, one shareholder holds us in their climate transition fund which invests in public companies that align with their drive for a net-zero emissions society. To remain part of this fund Experian must meet strict climate-related criteria, including compliance with relevant regulations and investments in decarbonization initiatives. If we did not maintain best practice climate commitments and actions, we would become ineligible to be held in these kinds of climate specific funds, and those investors would sell their shares.

(2) More widely, the wider investor community (both shareholders and non-holders) are increasing their requests for disclosure on our climate change programme and expecting us to be actively managing it. Since 2021, more than ten large investors (including our largest shareholders) have sent letters outlining their engagement priorities ahead of the AGM and asking for actions on ESG issues with environmental and diversity issues at the top of their agendas. If we do not meet the expectations of our shareholders, we could see pressure from our shareholders on management to take action, possible issues at our AGM such as voting against the re-election of the chair, and the negative news flow could cause reputational risk and impact the share price. In the extreme we could potentially see investors divesting their shares / new investors choosing not to invest in Experian shares if we don't meet their requirements. As the share price is affected by the demand to buys shares vs the supply of shares from investors selling, in an extreme scenario reduced demand for shares could reduce the share price, as investors seek to shift capital away from companies that are not actively managing climate change risks.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Exceptionally unlikely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
(1) As described above, Experian is held in small number of funds with environmental requirements. As at our share register on 9 March 2023 we have at least 1,384,146 shares held in funds whose titles include the words 'carbon' or 'climate'. At the share price on 9 March of £28.15 these are valued at around £39m (out of a market cap of c. £26bn). Should Experian not satisfy the climate / carbon criteria of these funds it risks being dropped from these funds. The share price is influenced by the balance between demand to buy shares vs demand to sell shares, and so all other things being equal, an increased number of investors selling shares has a negative effect on the share price, reducing the value of the company. The financial impact of this risk is therefore the potential impact on the share price. It is not possible to calculate the direct impact on the share price as the nature of financial markets mean the share price is the result of the complex interaction of a large number of variables. We have therefore provided the value of the shares that would be sold to give an indication of scale of impact.

(2) As described above, our major shareholders, who are mainstream investors, are also expecting us to fulfil certain climate commitments and failure to do this could lead to several risks. These include pressure from our shareholders on management to take action, possible issues at our AGM such as voting against the re-election of the chair, and the resulting negative news flow could cause reputational risk and impact the share price. In the extreme we could potentially see investors divesting their shares / new investors choosing not to invest in Experian shares if we don't meet their requirements. As the share price is affected by the demand to buys shares vs the supply of shares from investors selling, in an extreme scenario reduced demand for shares could reduce the share price, as investors seek to shift capital away from companies that are not actively managing climate change risks. It is not possible to calculate the potential impact from these.

Cost of response to risk
935000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To ensure that we maintain our strong reputation with our current and future investors and customers, we are dedicated to reducing our environmental impact and reporting our progress as we work towards this commitment. We recognise the importance of climate change to our stakeholders and the increasing emphasis on achieving Net Zero emissions globally, following the COP26 climate conference and the latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. We want to further our ambition and transition towards Net Zero and, in the coming year, we will develop our plans to decarbonise our operations even further and transition to Net Zero as defined by the most recent standard from the Science Based Target initiative. We feel this will give our customers, investors and other external stakeholders the confidence that we are

managing our impacts in a strategic way and that sustainability is embedded into our business strategy. In response to the new workstreams we are developing to meet stakeholder expectations and secure a leader position in the ESG space, we are growing our team. In FY22 we created the role of Chief Sustainability Officer and hired three additional staff on the global sustainability team to support with improvements in our carbon disclosures and operationalization of our carbon neutral plans among other workstreams. As part of the cost of the response we have included a mix of actual and forecast costs for the development of our roadmap to net zero, including consultancy support ($230k) and estimated head costs went up 47% in FY23 compared to FY22. This translates to an annual increase in team costs of approximately $605k which we have factored in.

Breakdown of costs: additional head count $605k, Net Zero consultancy support $230k, Net Zero engagement campaign $95k. SBTi fees $4750. Rounded up to 935,000.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Data insights from Experian are helping local relationships with lenders, to reduce the number of high-carbon emission cars within their current lending portfolio. By combining data sets from lenders, Experian and third parties, including information on CO2 emissions, Experian's data analytics will provide a deeper understanding of what percentage of vehicles in a lender's asset finance portfolio are considered high or low in carbon emissions. In addition, benchmarking dashboards are being created to evaluate the relative position of a lender against their peers and the profile of the entire vehicle park.

This information will help support the creation of new lending products that could incentivise new, and existing, borrowers to select low carbon emission or electric vehicles in the future. Regular checks will continue to be carried out using Experian's solution to ensure that progress is being made against our clients' sustainability goals. We expect this model to continue to develop and further improved in terms of data points tracked for future opportunities.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
960000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
1400000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The product is still at the stage of proving the concept, and financial impact has been calculated using revenue potential from one live opportunity. We have estimated the revenue potential at $48,000 to $70,000 per client and multiplied it by a potential 20 client opportunities (assumed based on the number of clients in our portfolio that could match the service need). Based on these assumptions and onboarding at a steady pace the financial impact figure is estimated at $960k to $1.4 million.

Cost to realize opportunity
263000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The opportunity is currently at the stage of proving the concept. In the last year we have evolved the idea to include the data presented in dashboards that allow our clients to benchmark their progress against the market. To realise the opportunity, we would have to build a fully fit for purpose platform which would take in the region of 12-15 months to determine data that needs to be procured, the volumes and the estimated cost to integrate the data into the Experian databases and to market the product. Experian has the experience of developing the relevant solutions and platforms. Similar projects to establish and demonstrate a proof of concept could be established in 6 months and require $75k-$150k to develop the necessary infrastructure and the project (determining data that needs to be procured, the volumes and the estimated cost to integrate the data into the Experian databases). In addition, annual operational budget would be required to maintain and update the product as required, including the project team time, and we estimate these to be in the region of $150k (for one year). The total estimated costs range between $225k and $300k and for the purpose of this

exercise we are reporting an average cost of $263k.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Experian's DataLab identified a new market need in the Procurement, Credit and Insurance markets. Pressure from regulators and clients pushed a new ESG agenda, thus the ESG Score was developed to allow evaluation of ESG criteria in these markets.

What is the ESG Score?
The ESG Score aims to help the market make better sustainability decisions. It has a score (0-1000) for rural producers, companies and individuals (CPFs/CNPJs/CARs) using various socio-environmental criteria.

What ESG Score brings as key value proposition?
• Speed: Score manages to bring a complete view of partner portfolios (e.g. customers, suppliers, employees) in a simple and intuitive way.
• Scalability: It is possible to evaluate thousands of partners without loss of agility and analysis quality.
• Simplicity: The ESG Score summarizes several complex analyses to aid in decision making.
• Connectivity: The Score makes it possible to connect multiple individuals, revealing possible risks in production/relationship chains.

What is assessed in the ESG Score?
The ESG Score includes:
• Main environmental factors evaluated in the market (e.g. embargoes, cattle use, environmental infractions). The environmental score is based on documented analysis of environmental factors. We locate the level of level of environmental damage related depending on several metrics (e.g amount of native land impacted, size of financial penalty given by IBAMA, the Brazilian national agency responsible for auditing environmental violations).
• In-depth view of social criteria (e.g. legal proceedings, slave labour, international watchlists)
• Assessment of organizational responsibility (e.g. debt clearance certificate, registration regularities, FGTS)

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
20000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
ESG products present a large range of applicability in different markets, we are specially focused on Credit, Procurement and Insurance.
For these markets we have considered:

• Current expenditure in ESG compliance
• Coverage level of current ESG compliance
• Additional coverage allowed by ESG Score
• Extrapolation of ESG expenditure for additional coverage

Additional market growth and demand were not considered at this point; these could possibly increase the TAM (total addressable market) value further.

To determine the financial impact of this opportunity, a total addressable market figure for this offering has been calculated by the DataLab team at an estimated $1bn USD. This was calculated using key pieces of market research and client interviews. However, providing the breakdown of this methodology is not possible due to it containing commercially sensitive information. Based on this the total peak revenue for Experian is estimated to be 2% of this total addressable market or $20m. This is based off the current market reach that Experian have in Brazil and our current understanding of market requirements for this offering.

Cost to realize opportunity
800000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The opportunity is currently at the stage of proving the concept. To realise the opportunity, we would have to build a fully fit for purpose platform which would take in the region of 12-15 months to determine data that needs to be procured, the volumes and the estimated cost to integrate the data into the Experian databases and to market the product. Experian has the experience of developing the relevant solutions and platforms. Similar projects to establish and demonstrate a proof of concept could be established in 6 months and require $75k-$150k to develop the necessary infrastructure and the project (determining data that needs to be procured, the volumes and the estimated cost to integrate the data into the Experian databases). In addition, annual operational budget would be required to maintain and update the product as required,

including the project team time, and we estimate these to be in the region of $150k (for one year). The total estimated costs range between $225k and $375k and for the purpose of this exercise we are reporting an average cost of $300k.

Comment
Strategy:
ESG Score is currently focused on:
• Boosting Experian agribusiness portfolio by providing additional services
• Opening new revenue streams with traditional clients (e.g banks)
• Opening new revenue streams with non-traditional clients (e.g retail and exporting)
• Providing Brazilian data for international players (e.g investors, retail)

Cost:
The total cost to realize the opportunity is $800k USD and it covers the payroll for the dedicated DataLab team as well as data acquisition. This is the total expected expenditure for the complete project. It includes the 12 months of development already made in FY22 and our expectations of additional 6 months of development to reach its full potential. Our data acquisition costs are 100% related to labour costs.

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
Our ESG Insight product developed in UKI in 2023 scores all UK SMEs for ESG risks (based on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, as well as social impact and governance ratings), enabling lenders to better understand ESG risks and calculate emissions within their customer portfolio.

Experian Business Information (BI) identified an opportunity to support our clients in the Banking and Financial Services (FS) sector to effectively manage their ESG risk amongst their commercial customer base and meet regulatory obligations.

Using Experian BI's extensive business data, we have developed an ESG data set on all UK SMEs, which includes GHG emissions and Social and Governance activity scoring, filling the data gap on UK SMEs which make up two-thirds of the UK's corporate emissions.

This can then be used by lenders and insurers to manage the ESG risk within their commercial customer portfolios by;
• Addressing any data gaps within their commercial customer portfolios to support ESG management activity
• Benchmarking their customers against peers and the UK market
• Identify high risk areas and develop a strategy to target them
• Measure, report and reduce financed emissions
• Engage with customers strategically based on their ESG status
• Market sizing to support development of effective sustainability linked financial products
• Quantify the transition risk associated with their commercial customers

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
500000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Within the broader ESG data market valued at $1bn globally and forecast to reach $4bn by 2025, the customer ESG measurement, analysis and monitoring market in the UK is modelled to reach $160m by 2029.

Our ESG Insight revenue target for FY24 is $500k

Cost to realize opportunity
250000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Experian BI acquired IP from a third party to create the ESG Insight model as well as the appointment of an ESG Product Manager. Together these amounted to $250,000. Route to market is via existing relationships within the Financial Services industry given our existed services we provide to them within credit risk and financial crime.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

We currently have regional carbon neutral plans aligned to our near term SBTi approved target. We are also working to complete our Net Zero Transition Plan in line with the UK's Transition Plan Taskforce draft Disclosure Framework.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In FY23 we refreshed our assessment of material climate-related risks & opportunities to consider changes in climate trends or science, as well as emerging risks and opportunities. The analysis assessed our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities – in the short term (pre-2025), medium term (2025-2030) and long term (2030+) – and quantifying the potential financial impact of each risk or opportunity for our business. These time frames have been chosen considering the models already used by our Strategy & Risk teams and recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030. Our first climate scenario modelling was an 'aggressive mitigation' scenario that sees early decisive policies and action towards a low-carbon economy that is sufficient to limit global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century. The IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario explores a pathway for bringing global energy systems to net-zero emissions by 2070. Following this pathway would limit global warming to 1.8°C and would present the best change of limiting warming to 1.5oC by the end of the century. The scenario assumes a reduction of emission to 10bn tCO2e by 2050, mostly stemming from the transport and power sector, and driven by technological progress and regulatory action. Some of the mitigation solutions assumed within the scenario include energy efficiency, renewables, nuclear, and carbon capture & storage technologies. A range of parameters have been considered ranging from regulatory developments, investor and consumer sentiment, market changes and impact on skills. Some examples of the assumptions made include: Climate policies: Significant energy transition policies, pollution control regulation, policies on resource conservation and public subsidies Large investments: The 2020s saw a significant upfront cost for decarbonisation across all sectors Investor sentiment: All investors & asset managers are incorporating climate risk considerations into their investment decisions Shifting markets: There is a revaluing of assets as the economy transitions to a low-carbon future Skill base: The transition to a low-carbon economy requires a rapid need for new skills, information and training Consumer sentiment: There is an increased awareness of and demand for climate friendly financial products & investment Emitting comes at a cost: there is a tax on GHG emissions to further drive reductions and finance mitigations actions
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In FY23, we refreshed our assessment of material climate-related risks and opportunities to take into account changes in climate trends or science, as well as emerging risks and opportunities. The analysis assessed our exposure and vulnerability to climate change risks and potential opportunities – in the short term (pre-2025), medium term (2025-2030) and long term (2030+) – and quantifying the potential financial impact of each risk or opportunity for our business. These time frames have been chosen considering the models already used by our Strategy and Risk teams, as well as the recognition that climate change is an issue that spans beyond 2030. Our second climate scenario modelling was: A 'worst-case' scenario whereby governments fail to introduce policies to address climate change beyond those already in place, global GHG emissions continue to rise, and global warming reaches 4°C by the end of the century. In building this scenario for the study, the RCP8.5 was utilised. The aim of the physical scenario is to explore the 'upper range' of the physical effects of climate change, and to provide a reference point on which to understand the most severe potential outcomes. RCP8.5 is the most widely used scenario by companies, governments, and academia. This means a high availability of model projections and studies to pull from, but also allows for comparability. RCP8.5 represents the 'worst case scenario', with the highest concentration of GHGs resulting in a global temperature increase of ~3.7°C by the end of the century. RCP8.5 has several assumptions including high population growth, increased coal burning, and a continued heavy reliance on fossil fuels. Some examples of the projections made are described below: Market changes: Unpredictable weather patterns are having a volatile impact on household, corporate, or sovereign income and/or wealth, triggering large and sudden price adjustments. Financial impacts: Extreme weather events can generate significant and recurring financial losses across the economy. Climate risk assessments significantly influence credit ratings and even influence borrowers' ability to repay and service debt. Assets, in particular data centres, are exposed to extreme weather events including heatwaves, floods, wildfires, and storms. Climate migration: Effects such as reduced crop yields and water availability leads to higher levels of migration and the increased risk of humanitarian crises.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

• What is the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on Experian's as a business, including our business and climate action strategy?
• How resilient is Experian's climate strategy, taking into consideration different climate related scenarios?

The scenarios we selected were:
1. An aggressive policy scenario based on IEA SDS, selected as it is the globally accepted ambition level following the IPCC's special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C. This is aligned with our science-based approved target.
2. The RCP8.5 adaptation scenario as it represents 'business as usual' from a policy perspective such that rising GHG emissions result in significant physical climate impacts, allowing us to assess impact from a worst-case perspective.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1. Under the aggressive scenario it is now mandatory for investors and corporations to demonstrate they are aligned with global climate goals. Our analysis shows high financial impact across all time horizons (pre-2025, 2025-2030 and 2030+). We expect the US to shift towards more aggressive climate control policy, which will increase pressures on our US operations, while in the UK we are already addressing more aggressive policies. All regions are expected to see a further shift, however. Our high-level analysis highlighted that our climate action plan is critical to demonstrating strong climate stewardship and progress towards our carbon neutral commitment. The financial impact associated with compliance and investor sentiment led to a high impact in both the low and high scenarios. We are developing our Net Zero Transition Plan in line with the UK's TPT draft Disclosure Framework.

2. Under the adaptation scenario we established that warmer temperatures and weather extremes (e.g. cold waves) have the potential to damage infrastructure and assets and disrupt operations, with the highest risk presented to our data centres in Texas and Nottingham. A potential shutdown to a data centre would have a significant impact in terms of reputational damage and revenue loss. As part of our scenario analysis, we explored the financial impact of weather and climate related disasters in the United States, our largest market. Statistics from the NCEI shows that the year 2020 witnessed over $22 billion worth of weather and climate disasters to global infrastructure, causing a combined $95 billion in damages in the US. In our own operations, the most recent example of this happened in January 2021 when two of our US data centres (in Allen and McKinney) were affected by severe snowstorms, leading to rolling black outs. Our Allen data centre was impacted by shortages in diesel needed for the backup generators. In a worst-case scenario, where diesel isn't available at all, and where the lack of alternatives would force us to shut down operations, this could have led to loss of revenue and reputational impact; and an increase in cost to allow us to remain operational. In this particular example of January 2021, we perceived an increase of costs, that (although not material) it led us to identifying this as a potential risk.

Our analysis has shown that extreme and unpredictable weather events are creating significant and recurring financial losses across the global economy, and these are a more likely than not to occur under the adaptation scenario. To date our operating model has proven to be resilient to significant physical disruption but the climate scenario results have informed the decision to continue investing in on-site renewable energy generation and storage. This will improve resilience by providing cleaner back-up electricity in the event of extreme weather conditions putting a strain on the grid.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Experian recognises the potential opportunities that can be utilised by using our data and expertise to develop products and services that could help others mitigate and adapt to climate change over the short, medium and long-term. This opportunity benefits Experian through increased revenue due to greater demand for products and services. Experian's DataLab identified a new market need in the Procurement, Credit and Insurance markets. Pressure from regulators and clients pushed a new ESG agenda, thus the ESG Score was developed to allow evaluation of ESG criteria in these markets. The ESG Score aims to help the market make better sustainability decisions. It has a score (0-1000) for rural producers, companies and individuals (CPFs/CNPJs/CARs) using various socio-environmental criteria.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Experian is a global company, operating in approx.40 countries across the globe. To support its operations, Experian engages with many suppliers and outsources some areas of its operations, such as data storage, to third-party vendors. Consequently, Experian's supply chain is susceptible to a range of climate-change risks, both in the immediate and longer-term. These risks could be exacerbated by the varied geographies within Experian functions. For example, Experian outsources some of its data storage to third-party providers. Rising mean temperatures pose a significant risk to data centres due to the increasing energy demand required to keep servers cool and operating efficiently. This risk is worsened by the predicted rise in energy prices over at least the next 3-5 years. Data centres are also at risk of disruption from physical environmental impacts such as flooding and other extreme weather events. Extreme weather events could cause power outages that would cause significant disruption to Experian's day-to-day operations. However, Experian has carefully considered these risks and believes the greater energy efficiency and advanced technology provided by third-party suppliers to be at lower risk from climate-related impacts than their previously used on-site servers. In the short-term, Experian continues to adjust its data management strategy, opting to move data storage from in-house servers to a more energy-efficient third-party supplier with cloud-based services. We already source a proportion of our data storage to third-party data hosts and have developed a roadmap to increase the proportion of data held by third-parties. Experian continues to monitor and manage risks from its supply chain in its business strategy as we develop our longer-term data centre strategy.
Investment in R&D	No	As an information services provider, Experian's business strategy does not include R&D. However, Experian does take climate-related risks and opportunities into consideration across the entire business.
Operations	Yes	Experian has identified rising mean temperatures as a significant risk to its operations due to the increasing energy demand required to keep data centres operating efficiently and avoid disruption. Requiring more energy to cool our operations as a result of rising global temperatures, is leading us to assess whether keeping all our servers in-house is the best approach and whether our equipment is still in the best shape possible to operate efficiently. Additionally, Experian recognises that we are at risk from increasing energy prices over at least the next 3-5 years. Experian has taken these risks into consideration and has decided to adjust its data management strategy, opting to increase data storage from in-house servers to a more energy-efficient third-party supplier with cloud-based services. In the immediate-term, we have begun replacing fluorescent lights across our data halls with LED lights, as LEDs are up to 80% more efficient than standard lighting. Experian will continue to assess risks to its operations and adapt its longer-term strategy as required.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Indirect costs	We recognise that our operations are at risk from increasing mean global temperatures and increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves. Our use of data centres is vital to our business operations and are a central part of our financial planning. As temperatures increase, data centres require more energy to keep them cool (as much as 40% of energy consumption associated with data centres is used for cooling). Experian is at risk from data disruption and the associated financial impact from higher energy demands and data centre maintenance. Additionally, this risk is exacerbated by predicted increases in energy prices over at least the next 3-5 years. Therefore, to minimise this risk we have invested in energy efficiency measures, with a particular focus on our three main data centres in the UK and the USA which are responsible for 57% of our total electricity use. These energy efficiency measures include the installation of LED lighting in our data halls and a refurbishment of our London office; investments in on-site generation, in FY23 we installed a solar PV at one of our Brazilian sites with plans for a second; outsourcing a proportion of our data to third-party providers with state-of-the-art technology; and the consolidation of some of our own data centres. We also have a strategy for transitioning to using low-carbon electricity and in FY23 100% of our electricity use at our three main data centres in the UK and USA was met via backed REC / REGO renewable electricity, further reducing our reliance on fossil fuels.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3625

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25644

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
29269

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50.1

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
14605.231

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2813

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
7316

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
10129

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
130.525787742565

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target covers all S1&S2 emissions from our global operations. No geographies, operations or facilities have been excluded.
Scope 1: : Emissions from natural gas, fuel for fleet vehicles and purchased fuel for generators
Scope 2: Emissions from purchased electricity and district heating used in our buildings where we control our consumption.
The only activities excluded are fugitive emissions. For the SBTi targets approval in FY21 we calculated fugitive emissions for our key locations in the UK and USA that account for over 50% of our S1&S2 carbon footprint. When fugitive emissions for these sites were extrapolated the total carbon footprint associated with these accounted for less than 5% of our total S1 footprint, on this basis they were excluded.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
The initiatives with the greatest contribution to Experian achieving this target were:
A switch to renewable electricity usage in our NA data centres - as of FY23 our main data centres (two in NA and one in UKI operate on 100% renewable electricity backed by REC/REGOs)
An ongoing effort to consolidate our offices: As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic we have adopted a more flexible future of work strategy, including the consolidation of some of our offices. In FY23 we reduced our global floor area by 4%. This has significantly reduced our current scope 1 and 2 footprint and given us a good platform to achieve this target.

Our goal for FY24 is to continue to decarbonize our operations. We are working with colleagues across the globe to identify further carbon reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities and consolidated these into a Net Zero transition plan.

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
2°C aligned

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 6: Business travel

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
357382

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6166

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
49059

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
412607

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
412607

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
72

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
1.25

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
9.9

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
83

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
83

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
15

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
350715.95

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
130867

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6098

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
7481

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
144446

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
144446

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
433.27912517238

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In FY21, we engaged external experts to undertake a full assessment of our Scope 3 emissions, using best practice models and a combination of procurement and financial data available for FY19, the last full year before the exceptional circumstances of COVID-19. This initial analysis estimated our baseline Scope 3 emissions in FY19 as 495.3 thousand tonnes. The biggest contributor to this total was purchased goods and services (72%), followed by business travel (10%) and fuel and energy related activities (1%). We committed to reducing our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, business travel and fuel and energy related activities by 15% by 2030. Following this work we had our targets approved by the SBTi.
Therefore, focusing on these three categories that are material, and / or where we have more influence will be key to reducing the company's footprint

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions account f or the majority (95%) of our total value-chain carbon footprint, totaling 178.1 thousand tonnes of CO2e in FY23. This year, we have worked to improve the way we calculate Scope 3 emissions in the Purchased Goods and Services category (which accounts for 73.5% of our Scope 3 emissions) to help us better measure progress on our journey to decarbonise our value chain. Previously, we calculated these emissions using the Extended Economic Input-Output model that relies on spend data and a small pool of emissions factor categories. Now, we are using a best practice hybrid approach, where actual emissions provided by our suppliers through the CDP Supplier Engagement Tool are combined with a much larger, more specific pool of emissions factor categories. Our emissions calculations for FY23 include actual data provided directly by suppliers representing 32% of our related spend, and we aim to increase this over time through ongoing engagement with suppliers.

We have restated previously reported emissions for FY22 to show the impact of changing to the new hybrid methodology. However, it is not possible to recalculate emissions back to 2019, the baseline year for our Scope 3 reduction target. Therefore, we intend to re-baseline our target as part of our net zero transition work . The new targets will include all material Scope 3 categories and will be submitted to the SBTi for approval. We will continue to encourage more of our suppliers to submit emissions data via CDP and to adopt their own
science-based targets. This will also enable us to explore ways to switch to suppliers that can better support our decarbonisation targets.
The most material impact on our emissions reductions has been a change in methodology and working with the CDP Supply Chain Programme to expand the coverage of actual data we are using to calculate supplier emissions. Our emissions calculations for FY23 include actual data provided directly by suppliers representing 32% of our related spend, and we aim to increase this over time through ongoing engagement with suppliers.
Our Fuel and Energy Related Activities emissions have also reduced slightly because of our site consolidation efforts and overall energy consumption decreasing.
Our air travel emissions remain low compared to the pre-pandemic values.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Become carbon neutral in our operations by 2030. Offset what cannot be reduced via high quality offset projects. Offset 100% of Scopes 1 & 2 emissions by FY25. Remaining relevant Scope 3 emissions by 2030.)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
60

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
60

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, this target is closely linked to our climate strategy. We have a wide range of activities taking place across the company in order to deliver on our commitment to be carbon neutral by 2030, including reducing the footprint of our buildings and data centres, switching to using more renewable energy, engaging with our supply chain, and reducing the carbon impact of business travel. Reducing our emissions is our priority in order to deliver on our carbon neutral commitment. However, in order to reach our carbon neutral commitment we are also investing in high-quality carbon offsetting projects to offset any remaining emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Offset 100% of our residual Scope 1 and 2 emissions (what cannot be reduced) by 2025 in order to reach carbon neutrality. There are no exclusions from this Scope 1 and 2 target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We have a target to carbon offset 100% of scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2025. We offset 20% of remaining scope 1&2 emissions in FY21, 40% in FY22, 60% in FY23, and will offset 80% for FY24 and 100% for FY25. We offset 60% of our FY23 Scope 1 and 2 emissions by investing in a Verified Carbon Standard offsetting project in Kenya. The REDD+ Project Phase II – The Community Ranches – from Wildlife Works will not only avoid carbon emissions, but also support climate adaptation, promote biodiversity, bring added value to communities and contribute to 11 of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. It has achieved Climate, Community and Biodiversity Gold Level certification. We have procurement criteria which set out the requirements of our offset investments and we review project monitoring reports annually to evaluate the status and deliverables of the invested project.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	18	0
To be implemented*	10	470
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	4	6231
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
5030

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
250000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
In the buildings we own or control, we are continually looking for opportunities to switch to renewable electricity contracts or, where feasible, to invest in on-site installations to generate our own renewable power. In FY23, 62% of our total electricity came from renewable sources globally (a change from 32% in FY22). The main opportunity this year has been to switch our energy contracts for our two data centres in Texas. Both locations are now fully running on 100% renewable electricity (backed by RECs). We also installed a small solar PV system in our Sao Carlos offices in Brazil.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Site consolidation/closure

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1201

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
150000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
This initiative aims to decrease Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with Experian's corporate real estate from energy consumption in offices and data centres through site consolidation where possible. Site consolidation involves reducing the footprint of Experian's office space by closing sites that are no longer required due to hybrid working arrangements or moving to offices with smaller square footage. Our office consolidation and floor area reduction (4% reduction in FY23 vs FY22) efforts this year have resulted in the closure of a number of locations, including Friars House, Riverleen and Seabank in UK&I, a number of our agencies in Brazil and Van Buren in NA which closed in Mar 2022. Overall, we have seen an 8% reduction in energy usage in FY23 vs FY22. Savings have been calculated by looking at the overall decrease in energy usage (8%) and include savings from a few energy efficiency projects as the actual split between reductions from floor area consolidation and energy efficiency measures cannot be calculated. Further savings are expected in FY24 as we begin to see the impact of site closures that happened mid-year in FY23 in NA and other regions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
0

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
Over the course of this year, we carried out a single use-plastics (SUP) pilot to measure our SUP footprint, scale up a global baseline and inform a roadmap for action. This is part of our commitment to phase out as much single-use plastics as possible from our facilities. We have identified over five SUP types to phase out or replace with non-SUP alternatives. Some of our locations have already began implementation of this roadmap. For instance, plastic stirrers have been removed from our operations at our Sao Carlos and Sao Paulo locations and plastic bottled water from our Nottingham office. Over the course of the next 24 months we anticipate similar initiatives will remove the vast majority of avoidable SUP from our direct operations.

Emissions savings are reported as zero as emissions from waste are not currently tracked as part of our Science Based Target. However, going forward we will be tracking quantity (no. o items) and weight of single-use plastic products avoided as part of our internal waste tracking.

Financial costs and savings have not yet been calculated.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Lighting upgrades and optimisation of air conditioning systems)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
0

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
We reduced overall energy use by 8% in FY23 compared with the previous year. Energy efficiency measures this year included upgrading the lighting at some of our offices in Brazil and the UK, and optimising air conditioning systems for lower occupancy levels in our North American offices. We also completed a transformation of our London hub in the UK that included maximising natural light, upgrading to more efficient lighting and monitors. We also moved to a new corporate headquarters in Ireland which has some of the highest sustainability credentials in the market, being certified as a nearly zero-energy building (NZEB) and achieving a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Platinum. Savings have already been accounted for in the Site Consolidation example provided above. Savings have been calculated by looking at the overall decrease in energy usage (8%) and include savings from a few energy efficiency projects as the actual split between reductions from floor area consolidation and energy efficiency measures cannot be calculated.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	As part of our efforts to operationalise our current carbon neutral plans, and work to develop our transition plan, we regularly engage across Functions and departments, for instance with Facilities, Finance, Procurement, HR. We do so to continue to identify emission reductions opportunities but also to embed sustainability considerations and criteria into their internal processes, including budget planning. We work closely with Finance to ensure there is a process for financing initiatives subject to feasibility.
Financial optimization calculations	Potential energy efficiency opportunities are assessed from a carbon and cost saving perspective using a toolkit that was developed as part of our carbon neutral work. The tool uses global emission factors. We are aiming to further improve and streamline our capabilities around tracking impact and progress of relevant initiatives.
Marginal abatement cost curve	As part of our work on the development of a transition plan we have identified several carbon emissions reduction opportunities. To assess the effectiveness of these decarbonisation opportunities we have worked with external consultants to carry out a cost benefit analysis. A Marginal Abatement Cost was used to assess attractiveness for implementation through the cost per unit of carbon abated. While this method is still being explored, we expect that in coming years we will integrate this approach further into our efforts to drive investment in carbon reduction activities.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 8, and 15 for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), phasing in industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. This year, we have worked to improve the way we calculate Scope 3 emissions in the Purchased Goods and Services category (which accounts for 73.5% of our Scope 3 emissions) to help us better measure progress on our journey to decarbonise our value chain. Previously, we calculated these emissions using the Extended Economic Input-Output model that relies on spend data and a small pool of emissions factor categories. Now, we are using a best practice hybrid approach, where actual emissions provided by our suppliers through the CDP Supplier Engagement Tool are combined with a much larger, more specific pool of emissions factor categories. Our emissions calculations for FY23 include actual data provided directly by suppliers representing 32% of our related spend, and we aim to increase this over time through ongoing engagement with suppliers. See our website for details of the new hybrid methodology. We have restated previously reported emissions for FY22 to show the impact of changing to the new hybrid methodology. However, it is not possible to recalculate emissions back to 2019, the baseline year for our Scope 3 reduction target.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year	<Not Applicable>	During FY23 we have implemented an improved 'hybrid approach' to report 'supplier emissions' from (Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Upstream Leased Assets and Investments) to allow us to track performance more accurately. This approach integrates actual emissions data provided by our larger suppliers (via the CDP Supply Chain Programme). It is not possible to recalculate emissions back to 2019, the current baseline year for our Scope 3 reduction target, as there is no reliable previous year supplier data available for applying our new 'hybrid approach'. As a result of this change which we deemed material based on our materiality threshold (over 5%), we have restated previously reported emissions for FY22 to show the impact of changing our calculation methodology.	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3625

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
29763

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
25644

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
357382

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
31178

Comment

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

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6166

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Due to the fact that Experian is an information and data business there are no physical products being produced and no raw materials being transported. Experian does have suppliers that deliver to sites, the delivery charge is included in total cost and so are reported in category 1 rather than category 4. If reporting was to be moved to category 4, it would be considered immaterial and so will continue to be reported in category 1 purchased goods and services

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5237

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
49059

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
24574

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
17478

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Because Experian is an information and data business there are no physical products being produced and transported

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Because Experian is an information and data business there are no physical products being produced/sold.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Because Experian is an information and data business there are no physical products being produced/sold.

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

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Because Experian is an information and data business there are no physical products being produced/sold.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Experian does not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Experian does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4262

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
April 1 2018

Base year end
March 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2813

Start date
April 1 2022

End date
March 31 2023

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2477

Start date
April 1 2021

End date
March 31 2022

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
18363

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
7316

Start date
April 1 2022

End date
March 31 2023

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
21129

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
13858

Start date
April 1 2021

End date
March 31 2022

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
130867

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
32

Please explain
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 8, and 15 for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For more information see our Carbon reporting principles and methodologies document (https://www.experianplc.com/responsibility/data-and-assurance/).

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7248

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
49

Please explain
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 8, and 15 for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For more information see our Carbon reporting principles and methodologies document (https://www.experianplc.com/responsibility/data-and-assurance/).

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6098

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
81

Please explain
Activity data is collected, maintained, and reported using Experian's sustainability software system. Following DEFRA reporting guidelines this category includes emissions from three distinct activities: (1) "Well to Tank" emissions of purchased fuels; (2) "Well to Tank" emissions from purchased electricity; (3) Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Losses from purchased electricity. For calculating (1) BEIS 2021 Emission Factors for WTT of fuels have been applied. For calculating (2) BEIS no longer provide the relevant country specific WTT Emission factors for electricity. Instead, they provide a methodology and formula to calculate these factors separately. We have therefore followed the BEIS methodology of calculating these emission factors using country specific IEA electricity factors. These formulas can be found on pages 101-102 of their June 2022 Methodology Paper for Conversion Factors. To calculate (3) IEA T&D Emission Factors were used and applied to all our sites, using the relevant country specific emission factor.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Due to the fact that Experian is an information and data business there are no physical products being produced and no raw materials being transported. Experian does have suppliers that deliver to sites, the delivery charge is included in total cost and so are reported in category 1 rather than category 4. If reporting was to be moved to category 4, it would be considered immaterial and so will continue to be reported in category 1 purchased goods and services.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
132

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
47

Please explain
A detailed calculation is used to estimate emissions from waste generated in our operations. This involves obtaining activity data collected in our sustainability software system. Where data sets were complete actual data was used. For sites where data was incomplete, average waste in tonnes per employee has been calculated (using actual reported data) and applied to the total employee numbers for the current reporting period. BEIS 2022 waste emission factors were applied to all sites.

Assumptions applied to FTE calculations: 55% recycled, 24% landfilled, 21% incinerated. (Eurostate, 2020: The European Environment: State and Outlook: 2020).

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7481

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Air Travel
Emissions from air travel are calculated in line with DEFRA's guidelines and methodology. Every business flight taken by an Experian employee is broken down into its individual flight leg and categorized as either Domestic (starts and ends within the UK), Short-haul (starts or ends in the UK and up to 3,700km), Long-haul (starts or ends in the UK and over 3,700km) or International (starts and ends outside the UK). Domestic flights taken in countries other than the UK are classified as international flights. This categorisation, along with the class of seat (Economy, Premium economy, Business or First) is used to determine which conversion factor is used to apply to the distance (in km) of each journey. As per the DEFRA recommendations, we apply the emissions factors including RF (radiative forcing), to take into account the additional emissions generated by air travel. BEIS 2022 emission factors have been applied.
Rail Travel and hotels
Data on rail travel and hotel stays by employees for work purposes is obtained from our supplier who manages rail travel and hotel bookings. BEIS 2022 emission factors have been applied.
Grey Fleet
We define grey fleet as car travel by employees in vehicles which are not owned or controlled by Experian. Spend data for such travel is obtained from our internal employee expenses system. BEIS's supply chain emission factors, last updated in November 2022, have been applied.
Fuel and energy related activities on business travel
We recognise that there are emissions related with business travel which are not included within the calculations described above. For reporting purposes, we include fuel- and energy-related emissions on business travel within our category 6 reporting, rather than in our category 3 reporting. BEIS 2022 emission factors have been applied.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
19707

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
A detailed calculation of employee commuting was undertaken to calculate employee commuting emissions for the year ended 31st March 2019. This involved using a commuting tool by EcoAct based on data from the World Bank which models commuting patterns, modes of transport and time spent commuting to calculate emissions for each country within which we operate. The total distance travelled was converted to emissions using BEIS 2018.
This detailed calculation has been used to estimate employee commuting emissions for the current reporting period. An average emission per employee has been calculated and applied to the total employee numbers for the current reporting period. As a result of COVID-19, working and commuting patterns amongst our employees have changed. To reflect this, we have factored in occupancy rates of our offices to the estimation to account for the increased number of employees who now work from home.
We recognise that emissions are generated by employees whilst working from home. Therefore, we include an estimate of those emissions within this category. We have identified the number of employees who work from home using our office occupancy rates (actual data from a number of locations across the regions were used to determine an average global monthly occupation rate) and employee numbers. Headcount per site were aggregated to the country-level and then using EcoAct's Homeworking and Commuting Tool and advice from EcoAct's Homeworking whitepaper (2020), assumptions on electricity and gas usage were made and then multiplied by the specific emission factors for gas (BEIS 2022) and electricity usage (IEA 2022 country specific factors).

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6262

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
87

Please explain
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 8, and 15 for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For more information see our Carbon reporting principles and methodologies document (https://www.experianplc.com/responsibility/data-and-assurance/).

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Due to the fact that Experian is an information and data business there is no transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles and facilities not owned by Experian.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Due to the fact that Experian is an information and data business there is no processing of sold intermediate products by third parties subsequent to the sale.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Due to the fact that Experian is an information and data business, and that our products/services are hosted online on a virtual environment, there are thought to be none or minimal emissions-related activities from the use of these. Also, it wouldn't be possible to quantify any emissions related from the use of these due to the number of variables and lack of information. Fo r example, a consumer can be reviewing a credit report while doing other things online and – inadvertently - leave the report open. We could argue that the report is still in use, but it'd be difficult to quantify the emissions associated to just this activity. Furthermore, we wouldn't be able to address those emissions either.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Because Experian is an information and data business there are no emissions related to the end-of-life treatment of Experian services.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Experian does not have any downstream leased assets, and therefore, not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Experian does not operate a franchise model and so, these emissions are not relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
260

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
8

Please explain
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 8, and 15 for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. We use the data our suppliers have disclosed to calculate emission intensity ratios, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For more information see our Carbon reporting principles and methodologies document (https://www.experianplc.com/responsibility/data-and-assurance/).

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Experian does not have any further upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Experian does not have any further downstream emissions.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
April 1 2021

End date
March 31 2022

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
125661

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
19138

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
6341

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
343

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
1755

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
17795

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
8315

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
479

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0000015

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
10129

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
6619269427

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
41

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in revenue

Please explain
The total reduction in emissions intensity is calculated using the market-based approach. Overall our carbon intensity has decreased by 41% against last year, primarily driven by an increase in the coverage of renewable electricity we procure. Across the UK and USA, we procured an extra 11,028 MWhs of low-carbon and renewable electricity than in the previous year.

Our carbon intensity has also decreased slightly as a result of Experian's revenue increasing compared to last year.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This region also includes Republic of Ireland.*	497.2
North America	1613.1
Latin America (LATAM)	31.9
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	366.1
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	8.9
Brazil	295.6

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Emissions from Experian Data Centres	94.7
Experian Buildings (Excluding Data Centres)	870
Road Travel (Company owned and/or leased vehicles)	1848.3

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *Includes Republic of Ireland*	3552	131.1
North America	11719.4	3778.4
Latin America (LATAM)	219.8	219.8
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	1540	1855
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	699.7	699.7
Brazil	632.4	632.4

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Emissions from Experian Data Centres	11067.5	371.8
Experian Buildings (Excluding Data Centres)	7295.8	6944.6

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	5030	Decreased	31	The total reduction in market-based emissions was 5,030tCO2e. Across the UK and USA, we procured an extra 11,028 MWhs of low-carbon and renewable electricity than in the previous year which has resulted in 5,030 tCO2e being avoided. Through these activities we have reduced our emissions by 5,030 tons CO2e and our total S1 and S2 market-based emissions in the previous year were 16,335 tons CO2e, therefore a 31% decrease. (5,030/16,335 = 31%)
Other emissions reduction activities	1201	Decreased	7	We reduced overall energy use by 8% in FY23 compared with the previous year. That is equivalent to 1,201 tCO2e. Energy efficiency measures this year included upgrading the lighting at some of our offices in Brazil and the UK, and optimising air conditioning systems for lower occupancy levels in our North American offices. We also completed a transformation of our London hub in the UK that included maximising natural light, upgrading to more efficient lighting and monitors, and installing high-tech connectivity tools. Through these activities we have reduced our emissions by 1,201 tons CO2e and our total S1 and S2 market-based emissions in the previous year were 16,335 tons CO2e, therefore a 7% decrease. (1,201/16,335 = 7%)
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	5158	5158
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	39203	24270	63473
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	583	583
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	89	<Not Applicable>	89
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	39292	30011	69303

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
392

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
392

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
This is diesel used in back-up generators

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
4765

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
4765

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Natural gas used for heating HHV

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

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
5157

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
392

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
4765

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	89	89	89	89
Heat	583	583	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
21327

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Other, please specify (supplier in California's own fuel mix emissions factor)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Biomass, geothermal, hydroelectric, solar, wind)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4109

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (Electricity supplier's own emissions factor based on fuel mix)

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar, wind)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
17711

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar, wind)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
75

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
33

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
72

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
23

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
23

Country/area
Botswana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6597

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
83

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6680

Country/area
Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
896

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
896

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
700

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
700

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
28

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
28

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
620

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
620

Country/area
Costa Rica

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
666

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
666

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
145

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
380

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
525

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
348

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
155

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
503

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
8

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
505

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
505

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
16

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
74

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
74

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
47

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9

Country/area
Lesotho

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
317

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
317

Country/area
Monaco

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
56

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
56

Country/area
Mozambique

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2

Country/area
Namibia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
36

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
48

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
84

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
97

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
97

Country/area
Panama

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
19

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
19

Country/area
Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
38

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
38

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
51

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
123

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
123

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
883

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
883

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

376

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
376

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
37

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6

Country/area
Uganda

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
37

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
18706

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
18706

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
31888

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
31888

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
69302532

Metric numerator
kWh

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
8

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
We reduced overall energy use by 8% in FY23 compared with the previous year. This was driven by our ongoing efforts to consolidate Energy efficiency measures this year included upgrading the lighting at some of our offices in Brazil and the UK, and optimising air-conditioning systems for lower occupancy levels in our North American offices. We also completed a transformation of our London hub in the UK that included maximising natural light, upgrading to more efficient lighting and monitors.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Signed by PwC - Experian_GHG emissions ISAE 3410_limited assurance report_160523.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Signed by PwC - Experian_GHG emissions ISAE 3410_limited assurance report_160523.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Signed by PwC - Experian_GHG emissions ISAE 3410_limited assurance report_160523.pdf

Page/section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

% of suppliers by number
1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
53

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
51

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Our strategy is underpinned by our commitment to reduce our carbon emissions in line with our science-based target, validated by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) and to become carbon neutral in our own operations by 2030. Most of our footprint (around 95%) is made up of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, particularly the category of Purchased Goods and Services which accounted for 73.5% in FY23 and, as such, making our supply chain more sustainable through emissions reduction is crucial to our climate strategy.

Our supplier engagement programme targets high impact suppliers in terms of spend and emissions. In FY23 we engaged with the top 53% suppliers by spend (including suppliers of Purchased Goods and Services (Category 1), Capital Goods (Category 2), Upstream Leased Assets (Category 8) and Investments (Category 15)) as part of the CDP Supply Chain Programme. These suppliers were initially selected based on them making up approximately 50% of spend – a key focus area for this engagement piece. Once they were selected, we continued to segment them by carbon impact and maturity of understanding of the subject. Based on this segmentation, we approached each of the categories appropriately (e.g. inviting them to webinars, directing them to relevant guidance, requesting 121 meetings to discuss their GHG reporting and climate strategy).

Beyond the CDP Supply Chain Programme, we have segmented our spend to identify the our most strategic vendors (in FY23 we engaged with 24) that we work with, who make up over 12% of our global spend. We engage with them as part of our Quarterly Business Reviews (QBRs) process, with the aim to gain an insight on the likely trajectory of our scope 3 emissions and identify opportunities for collaboration on reducing emissions. As part of these regular reviews, ESG (including strategy) has been introduced as one of six regular topics being reviewed.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
This year, we have worked to improve the way we calculate Scope 3 emissions in Category 1, Category 2, Category 8 and Category 15. This will help us to better measure progress on our journey to decarbonise our value chain. Previously, we calculated these emissions using an Extended Economic Input-Output model that relies on spend data and a small pool of emission factors. As a result of utilising the CDP Supplier Engagement Tool, we are able to use a hybrid approach, where actual emissions provided by our suppliers – representing 32% of related spend in FY23 (53% of suppliers by spend engaged) - are combined with a larger and more specific pool of emission factors. This has allowed us to report more accurate Scope 3 emissions and target reductions with high emitting suppliers. To measure the success of this initiative, we track 3 metrics internally and are detailed below.

1). CDP Response Rate: % of spend with suppliers responding to CDP (from Category 1, Category 2 and Category 8). FY24 objective 56%. Progress in 53% in FY23 vs 23% FY22.
2). CDP Response Quality: % of spend with suppliers reporting usable data to CDP (this is what we qualify as actual data).FY24 objective 35%. Progress 32% in FY23 vs 16% in FY22
3). Science Based Targets: % of spend with suppliers that have science based targets. FY24 objective 31%. 31% in FY23 (first time calculated)

Our measures of success are that we look for improvements in these 3 metrics year on year and have set out annual targets up to 2030. Our ambitions for the FY24 engagement are to achieve a CDP Response Rate of 56%, a CDP Quality Response Rate of 35% and a 31% of spend with suppliers that have science-based targets in place.

In addition to this, we engage with our most strategic vendors (24 in FY23) through annual Quarterly Business Reviews (QBRs). The reviews have 6 areas of focus, one of which covers climate-related issues. The QBRs provide the opportunity to share best practice and identify future opportunities for carbon reduction. We also use QBRs as an opportunity to discuss Experian's climate change strategy and commitments, including how suppliers may be able to support us in reducing our impacts.

Comment
The engagement and two-way communication provide the opportunity to discuss and share best practice and identify future opportunities for carbon reduction. We also use these QBRs as an opportunity to discuss Experian's climate change strategy and commitments in this space, including how suppliers may be able to support us in reducing our impacts. We record and log all actions from our Quarterly Business Reviews to ensure that value is delivered and recognised. An example of this value delivery is how Experian and Dell have initiated discussions to tackle emissions reduction in hardware. Dell have made a net-zero commitment and are working with their supply chain to minimise emissions.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Given the nature of the products and services that we deliver, and our business model, our engagement strategy differs to that from other industries. Our focus on climate and other ESG related subjects has been centred around long-term value creation for our company and shareholders. Investors play a key role on this approach, outlining their expectations, and raising the profile and value of ESG in the investment market. We consider our investors a strategic partner in the value chain when it comes to ESG and, in particular, climate because (as a result of their expectations) we're continually encouraged to meet best practice, which enables us to capitalize not only on the value created in the investment market but also on the commercial value added to our products and, ultimately, the intrinsic shared value created across the chain and reflected in consumer loyalty, employee engagement, talent attraction, etc.

Our climate-related engagement strategy with investors is focused on three key aspects:

Understanding their expectations: by understanding our investors' expectations we can deliver against them or be able to explain when that's not possible. There are different ways we use to capture their expectations including requests for information via emails and/or calls, paying close attention to their engagement priorities for the year (which are usually outlined in their letters to us every year), offering one to one meetings to discuss our environment commitments/performance, and requesting these meetings when we want to understand more about their expectations following a specific data request, identifying ESG ratings/benchmarks they use and ensuring these agencies are capturing our data correctly, and capturing their feedback via external tools.

Enhancing our climate-related disclosures: by ensuring we're disclosing relevant granular data and being transparent in our principles and methodologies for the preparation of that data, we not only give investors access to the information they need to assess our company, but we also build their trust in the process. We use the information gathered on the previous point to inform and prepare our disclosures each year. If several investors or analysts during the year have requested a data point that we also deem material on our environmental performance, we aim to include it in the next annual disclosure. We also use best practice voluntary frameworks to report our data.

Tailoring our communications: an important part of our engagement with investors is being able to explain who we are as a company and which ESG issues are most material to us, in the context of our industry, business model and operations. We use various methods to achieve this, including: offering one to one meetings to investors that send us requests for environment information, and undertaking ESG roadshows once/twice a year to talk about our ESG performance (including on climate) to our largest investors. These engagements are a priority for us, we plan our roadshows a long time in advance, and they're coordinated by our Investor Relations team and run in partnership with our Sustainability team and Company Secretary. Feedback from investor meetings is embedded into the preparation of our reports and disclosures and is also utilised when reviewing our climate strategy. We enhance our reporting in our annual report to meet the needs and investors, and have also produced a detailed ESG presentation that is tailored to the needs and interests of investors.

Feedback is a key measure of how we judge our success in investor engagement. First, we receive informal feedback during meetings on our performance. Secondly following each ESG meeting investors receive a link to complete a feedback form where they can not only provide written comments but score the company on its ESG strategy, ESG commitments and targets, ESG communication and disclosure, and the overall progress that we are making. As we receive more feedback, we're able to track progress over time. We also note how we're invested in by climate related investment funds – as an example, in 2022 we were approached by an investor who wanted information in order to assess our eligibility for a positive climate fund, we organised a meeting to discuss our performance and commitments and the products we offer that support climate transition, and we were later informed that we were eligible for investment by that fund, and they then invested in Experian shares. Around 6% of the investment in Experian by ESG funds is by climate related funds.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
In FY22, we signed up to participate in the CDP Supply Chain Programme to progress our work with our top suppliers globally and ensure our climate change commitments are reflected and amplified across our value chain. Our supply chain plays an important role in achieving our carbon reduction target for Scope 3 and we are keen to explore opportunities that can help to accelerate our decarbonisation plan. Through the CDP Supply Chain Programme, we engage with suppliers to understand their climate strategy (including science-based targets and net zero carbon reduction plans where relevant), review their performance and identify ways to reduce the carbon intensity of the products and services we purchase from them. In FY23 we launched our first customer requests as part of the CDP Supply Chain programme, in FY23 we asked 53% suppliers by spend (including suppliers of Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Upstream Leased Assets and Investments) to respond to the CDP questionnaire, with a focus on disclosing their scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions as well as any relevant emissions reduction target.
Next year we are aiming to incorporate the requirement to respond to CDP into contractual terms.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
53

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
32

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
First-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Governmental institutions and policy makers across all our regions are identified as key stakeholders. We have identified the mitigation and reversing of climate change is one area they are concerned about. We engage with policymakers to inform the development of appropriate legislation and participate in multi-stakeholder engagement for policy-makers with a better understanding of our industry. Our global sustainability team are directly involved in responding to public consultation on environmental issues relevant to our business, considering implications on risks & opportunities from emerging regulations. Our engagements are therefore carefully aligned to our company climate change strategy.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Future regulatory regime for Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) ratings providers'
FCA Consultation CP21/18: Enhancing climate-related disclosures by standard listed companies and seeking views on ESG topics in capital markets

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related reporting
Traceability requirements
Transparency requirements
Verification and audits

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Public consultation on issues relevant to our business are regularly flagged up by our Compliance function or our local / global sustainability teams. In FY22 we responded to a couple of consultations opened by the FCA (UK Financial Conduct Authority), one example The FCA's consultation paper on "Enhancing climate-related disclosures by standard listed companies and Seeking Views on ESG Topics in Capital Markets". This opened up for consultation in September 2021 and in FY22 Experian submitted a response.
The consultation had two parts, the first one about climate-related disclosures and the second one about overall ESG disclosures and rating agencies. Experian fully supported the 'Enhancing climate-related disclosures by standard listed companies' side of the recommendations in the consultation, in fact what had been proposed was already aligned to our plans for disclosures.
Regarding the 'Views on ESG Topics in Capital Markets' side of the consultation, Experian supported the recommendations while also sharing some additional concerns and views on the topics, particularly on question 17: "Do you agree with how we have characterised the challenges and potential harms arising from the role played by ESG data and rating providers? If not, please explain what other challenges or harms might arise?"
We agreed with the challenges outlined by the FCA. In addition, we highlighted some additional challenges that companies face when interacting with the ESG ratings agencies, so that these can be considered in any best practice code / regulation. In summary, these challenges included:
- Transparency around questionnaire requirements and scoring methodologies.
- Reporting cycles that don't align to companies' reporting cycle and can result in misleading/confusing information for end users.
- In some cases, no company involvement to ensure accuracy of data reported.
- Misinterpretation of companies' business model and lack of channels to allow companies help rating agencies understand this better.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
<Not Applicable>

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
experian_annual_report_2023_web.pdf

Page/Section reference
pages 56-62

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
experian_esg_presentation.pdf

Page/Section reference
pages 64-72

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) We Mean Business	As a UK listed company, Experian has been required to report against the requirements of TCFD in our annual report and accounts since FY22. However we became a public supporter of TCFD in March 2021, and have been an early adopter of TCFD and aim to increase the level of disclosure and application of scenarios applied each year of reporting. Experian is a supporter of the We Mean Business Coalition and respond to climate crisis by setting our Ambition (through our science based target), Action via our current carbon neutral plans which we use to operationalize our science based target, Advocacy, by securing wider change through our supply chain, and drive progress by demonstrating Accountability through our transparent reporting.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	Our business and operations do not have a significant impact on biodiversity, and we are not dependent on a specific ecosystem service for our business and economic activity to function. However, we recognise that as a global business, we have the power and ability to influence change. Climate change and biodiversity loss are interconnected, and impacting one affects the other. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports that 10% of species are expected to face a high risk of extinction if global warming rises above 2°C. Our commitment to reduce carbon emissions through the Science Based Targets initiative, and the reduction of our footprint is closely connected to the protection of biodiversity. We are reviewing how to apply the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Disclosures (TNFD) to our business, and we are in the early stages of assessing biodiversity-related risks and opportunities in our operations using the Locate Evaluate Assess Prepare (LEAP) framework. As our executive ESG senior sponsor, our CFO has overall responsibility for any nature related / biodiversity public disclosures.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Education & awareness

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Other, please specify (We are still in the process of determining relevant indicators to us as an organization)

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Risks and opportunities	Page 61: https://www.experianplc.com/media/4684/experian_annual_report_2023_web.pdf experian_annual_report_2023_web.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Biodiversity strategy	Page 70: https://www.experianplc.com/media/4157/experian_esg_presentation.pdf experian_esg_presentation.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CFO	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

We measure and publicly report Experian's carbon footprint with certain data, subject to assurance. We have achieved a 65% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions since 2019, currently outperforming our 50% science-based reduction target in line with a 1.5ºC climate scenario through our focus on consolidating offices, improving energy efficiency and sourcing renewable electricity. We have also enhanced the way we measure Scope 3 emissions to include more supplier-specific data.

We are working to complete our Net Zero Transition Plan in line with the UK's Transition Plan Taskforce draft Disclosure Framework. We are also developing a revised Scope 3 target that takes into account our new reporting methodology.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	6619

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5.46

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
12844097.52

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
14.2

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12844097.52

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
345.01

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
12844097.52

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Pinsent Masons LLP

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.06

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
137427.24

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Mastercard Incorporated

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.25

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
586473.22

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
18.57

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
43687982.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
American Express

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
28.52

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
67100848.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Phoenix Group Holdings

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.07

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
155722.13

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Bank of America

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10.54

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
24802177.2

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Capital One Financial

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
33.67

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
79236113.54

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
SSE

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
TD Bank Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5.06

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
11917302.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Zurich Insurance Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.09

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
210155.28

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.01

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
29062.48

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.22

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
519816.45

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.22

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
506975.92

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
PayPal Holdings Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3674.54

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Virgin Money UK PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3.47

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8174687.03

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Icon PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
230.16

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Capita Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
18.59

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Sage Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.03

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
82019.58

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
AIB Group Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.18

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
421603.74

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.11

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2613690.64

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.03

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
78269.86

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
HSBC Holdings plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10.81

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
25439113.86

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Caixa Econômica Federal

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.32

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
5457817.53

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
16.74

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
39391738.18

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Lloyds Banking Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
14.65

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
34463754.59

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
CBRE Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.17

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
409802.37

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Just Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
CHANNEL FOUR TELEVISION CORPORATION

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.01

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
26254.93

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Pinsent Masons LLP

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.15

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
137427.24

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Mastercard Incorporated

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.65

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
586473.22

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
48.29

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
43687982.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
American Express

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
74.17

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
67100848.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Phoenix Group Holdings

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.17

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
155722.13

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Bank of America

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
27.41

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
24802177.2

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Capital One Financial

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
87.58

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
79236113.54

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
SSE

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
TD Bank Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
13.17

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
11917302.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Zurich Insurance Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.23

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
210155.28

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.03

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
29062.48

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.57

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
519816.45

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.56

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
506975.912

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
PayPal Holdings Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3674.54

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Virgin Money UK PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9.04

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8174687.04

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Icon PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
230.16

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Capita Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
18.59

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Sage Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.09

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
82019.58

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
AIB Group Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.47

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
421603.74

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.89

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2613690.64

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.09

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
78269.86

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell , revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
HSBC Holdings plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
28.12

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
25439113.86

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Caixa Econômica Federal

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6.03

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
5457817.53

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
43.54

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
39391738.18

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Lloyds Banking Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
38.09

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
34463754.59

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
CBRE Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.45

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
409802.37

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Just Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
CHANNEL FOUR TELEVISION CORPORATION

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.03

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
26254.93

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
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Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Pinsent Masons LLP

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3.69

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
137427.24

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Mastercard Incorporated

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
15.75

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
586473.22

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1173.52

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
43687982.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
American Express

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1802.42

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
67100848.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Phoenix Group Holdings

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4.18

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
155722.13

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Bank of America

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
666.22

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions

For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
24802177.2

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Capital One Financial

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2128.39

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
79236113.54

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which

uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
SSE

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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Requesting member

TD Bank Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
320.11

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
11917302.14

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Zurich Insurance Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5.65

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
210155.28

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.78

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29062.48

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Estee Lauder Companies Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
13.96

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
519816.45

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission

sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
13.62

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
506975.92

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
PayPal Holdings Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.1

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
3674.54

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Virgin Money UK PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
219.58

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3

emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8174687.04

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Icon PLC

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.01

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
230.16

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Capita Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
18.59

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Sage Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.2

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
82019.58

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
AIB Group Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
11.32

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
421603.74

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
70.21

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2613690.64

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.1

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
78269.86

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is

the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
HSBC Holdings plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
683.33

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
25439113.86

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Caixa Econômica Federal

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
146.6

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
5457817.53

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1058.11

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
39391738.18

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our

'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Lloyds Banking Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
925.74

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
34463754.59

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
CBRE Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
11.01

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
409802.37

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Just Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting

from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
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For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
CHANNEL FOUR TELEVISION CORPORATION

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.71

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
26254.93

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.

We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'.
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Banco Santander Brasil SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
BT Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3.63

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8530773.04

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Sky Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1.14

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2686557.05

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4.51

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Fuel used in company vehicles, diesel to run back-up generators and natural gas for heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10621179.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Banco Santander Brasil SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
BT Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9.43

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8530773.04

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Sky Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.97

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2686557.05

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
11.74

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, and district heating.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10621179.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines for identifying and measuring GHG emissions from our operations. These include the UK Government's Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs ("DEFRA") "Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting guidance" (March 2019) and internationally recognised guidelines such as the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)".
We record and monitor GHG sources in our global CR database and we gather Scope 1, Location-based Scope 2 and Market-based Scope 2 emission sources. Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total Scope 1 and Market-based Scope 2 emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer).
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production - utilities consumption and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of utilities consumption is the same for the majority of the products and services being sold.
Specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations are explained in our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Requesting member
Banco Santander Brasil SA

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
BT Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
229.15

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
8530773.04

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Sky Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
72.16

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
2686557.05

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'
Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

Requesting member
Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
285.3

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
For the purpose of allocating emissions to your organisation we have calculated our total scope 3 upstream emissions. Upstream emissions are indirect emissions resulting from Experian's value chain, associated with the production of our products & services. The following Upstream categories apply to Experian and have been included: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Waste, Employee Commuting, Upstream Leased Assets. Over 70% of our total scope 3 emissions result from Purchased Goods and Services, for example IT services, infrastructure maintenance, production equipment.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
10621179.49

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have introduced a new methodology for estimating carbon emissions across our supply chain related scope 3 categories Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods and Upstream Leased Assets for the year ended 31st March 2023. In accordance with the GHG Reporting Protocol, we have developed a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available.
We invited some of our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and carbon intensity) to submit data to CDP (Climate Disclosure Project) as part of CDP's annual disclosure process. Where suppliers provide us with data which we believe to be good quality, we use it to a calculate emission intensity ratio per supplier, taking the suppliers total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions divided by their annual revenue (in USD), creating an emission intensity ratio per $. These emission intensity ratios are then applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with each specific supplier. For our key suppliers who don't provide us with good quality data in full or part, we use CDP industry averages to calculate an emissions intensity ratio per supplier (per $), which is applied to our spend with the supplier (in USD), to estimate our scope 3 emissions with these suppliers. For all other suppliers, we calculate an average intensity ratio per $, based on the emissions calculated using CDP data, which is applied to the spend with these remaining suppliers.
For a full description of our methodology, as well as specific assumptions made in our GHG emissions calculations, across all scope 3 categories please refer to our 'Reporting Principles and Methodologies'

Specific customer allocations are calculated using the total scope 3 upstream emissions. At present, our major limitation is that we are unable to account for key emission sources such as IT and infrastructure services and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian we need to rely on more general and estimated figures.
Therefore, the best approach we have found is to apportion emissions based on revenue. We assume that for the majority of our products and services we sell, revenue is indicative of the level of production and, ultimately, emissions generated while delivering products and services. We also assume that level of indirect upstream emissions is the same regardless the product/service being delivered.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

In our FY23 Annual Report

https://www.experianplc.com/media/4684/experian_annual_report_2023_web.pdf

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information	Experian has chosen to calculate the allocation of emissions with a method that uses sensitive information that we cannot disclose, this is the best way we have found to perform this calculation.
Other, please specify (Availability of data)	We are unable to account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service. In an information services company such as Experian you need to rely on more general and estimated figures (e.g. our data centres are running throughout the year with constant energy consumption regardless of the type of product or service we are delivering for a particular customer). Whilst in a manufacturing kind of business you would be able to measure energy and travel related to a specific product.
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	The current setting of our operations doesn't allow us to do this in a logical and accurate manner. If we were just producing a single product or service then we could have better ways to monitor what has been spent with each customer, however this is not realistic for a company like Experian with many products and customers.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

Experian has assessed the feasibility of calculating the carbon footprint of some products cycles and found that allocating a portion from the general business operations' footprint to a client is a significant challenge. In principle, because we can't account for the energy consumed and mileage travelled to deliver a specific product and/or service; due to the nature of our operations products/services delivered all run at the same time, we don't have separate rounds of production to allow us to identify accurately the impact each line/family of products could be generating. There are also many areas outside of Experian's control once the product/service is delivered and we are unable to track the footprint associated with the use of it (e.g. online credit reports).

This is the reason why we rely on more general and estimated figures, and we believe that the tools and processes we have in place are appropriate to the level of footprint that we generate.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
Yes

SC2.2a

(SC2.2a) Specify the requesting member(s) that have driven organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives, and provide information on the initiatives.

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms