



2025 CARBON REPORTING PRINCIPLES AND METHODOLOGIES

This document sets out the principles and methodologies we use in reporting our carbon emissions for the year ended 31 March 2025.

The directors of Experian Group plc are responsible for preparation of the carbon emissions related information, that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and all the supporting records, including selecting appropriate measurement and reporting criteria, in our Annual Report, the Sustainable Business Report and the additional reports published on our website.

1.1 Our general reporting principles

We endeavour to ensure that:

- The reported information reflects our performance and serves the decision-making needs of all users.
- The data is meaningful, consistent, and prepared and presented in line with the relevant external frameworks and guidelines.
- Any specific exclusions are stated clearly and explained.
- We use consistent methodologies wherever possible to allow for comparisons over time. Any significant changes to our methodologies are clearly explained.
- We describe openly any judgements and assumptions we make in our calculation methods.
- We aim for appropriate transparency to enable users to have confidence in the integrity of our report.

1.2 External assurance

The following data sets have been subject to external limited assurance under ISAE (UK) 3000 and ISAE 3410 by KPMG LLP (“KPMG”) for the year ended 31 March 2025:

- Scope 1 CO₂e emissions (thousand tonnes)
- Scope 2 CO₂e Location-based emissions (thousand tonnes)
- Scope 2 CO₂e Market-based emissions (thousand tonnes)
- Scope 3 CO₂e Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions (thousand tonnes)
- Scope 3 CO₂e Category 2: Capital goods emissions (thousand tonnes)
- Scope 3 CO₂e Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2) emissions (thousand tonnes)
- Scope 3 CO₂e Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions (thousand tonnes)

KPMG’s limited assurance engagement is in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 ‘Assurance engagements on greenhouse gas statements’ and ISAE (UK) 3000, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.



1.3 Reporting scope and boundaries

Carbon emissions data is gathered within each of the Experian Group regions: North America, Brazil, Latin America, UK and Ireland, EMEA, and Asia Pacific, and consolidated and reported for the Experian Group as a whole, using an operational control approach. This is defined as operations where we have control over how energy is being used. We do not report carbon emissions on a legal entity basis.

Where we have a controlling stake in an acquired business but not the whole entity, we include data for the whole entity.

Acquired businesses are included in our portfolio from the point that Experian takes operational control of the business. This means that:

- emissions for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and energy-related activities (not included within Scope 1 or Scope 2), either actual data, estimates or a combination of both, is included from the date of acquisition.
- for Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services, category 2: Capital goods, category 6: Business travel, and category 8: Upstream leased assets, estimates of emissions are based on data from our financial and operating systems and are included from the date the acquired business is fully integrated and within operational control, which is typically 1-3 months post-acquisition date.
- for Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations and category 7: Employee commuting, estimates of emissions use employee headcount figures at the end of the reporting period, therefore businesses acquired during the reporting period will be included in the emissions calculations for the full reporting year.

Disposed businesses are included within carbon emissions reporting until the point that Experian relinquishes operational control.

1.4 Restatement policy

To consistently track metrics and progress against targets over time, where possible, we will restate metrics and/or baseline years when there is a significant change resulting from:

- Structural changes in the reported organisation, such as mergers, acquisitions and divestments,
- Changes in calculation methodologies, improvements in data accuracy, or discovery of errors, or
- Changes in the operational or organisational boundaries of GHG inventory (eg changes in the categories or activities in the scope 3 inventory or how emissions are consolidated).
- Final month estimates are not in-line with actual March data, when available.

A significant change is defined as one which causes a change in the metric of 5% or more. In certain circumstances, a change in a single metric may be assessed in relation to the total aggregated metric. For example, a change in an individual GHG emissions category may be assessed as a % of Experian's total GHG emissions to determine whether it is material.



2. Carbon emissions

Carbon emissions are the amount of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO₂e) emitted during the reporting period as a result of operational activities undertaken by the business. For our calculations we use the total CO₂e emission conversion factor, which includes other greenhouse gas emissions expressed in terms of CO₂ and based on their relative global warming potential (GWP).

We have adopted best practices and well-established external frameworks and guidelines. 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)" published by the World Resources Institute and WBCSD. We report all the emission sources required under "The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013".

We acknowledge that the greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions quantification process is subject to scientific uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge about the measurement of GHGs; and estimation (or measurement) uncertainty resulting from the measurement and calculation processes used to quantify emissions within the bounds of existing scientific knowledge.

2.1 Scope 1 emissions

Our Scope 1 emissions are made up of gas used for heating and cooking, diesel used in back-up power generators, fuel consumption by company cars, and fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases at sites where we are responsible for the maintenance and management of air conditioning systems. We collect data in a central system for gas and diesel used in generators (where applicable). Where possible, data is obtained from supplier invoices at a site level on a monthly basis. Where this is not possible, we estimate gas consumption (if applicable) by applying a scaling calculation (please see section 2.4).

Emissions from cars owned and leased by Experian are calculated using mileage data and the type of fuel used (petrol, diesel, hybrid, or electric). Where mileage data is not available, the data is estimated based on the average mileage per car where data has been obtained, to ensure emissions have been calculated for all cars which have been reported under the Group insurance policy. The estimated mileage is uploaded at year-end for those locations that have company owned or leased vehicles but are not able to report actual mileage throughout the year using the latest Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, UK, (DESNZ) Petrol emissions conversion factor. We apply the DESNZ emissions factors to our Scope 1 energy consumption to calculate our Scope 1 emissions. Although we recognise there is some variation in the emissions associated with different fuel types in different countries due to the specific local composition of the fuel, the 2024 DESNZ factors have been applied to consumption in all countries globally for the current reporting period.

In March 2025, we conducted an annual review of refrigerant gases across the sites where we have responsibility for the maintenance and management of the air conditioning systems. Data collected is the



type of refrigerant and the amount that has been used to refill the relevant air conditioning units, which is typically in the form of supplier invoices. The latest DESNZ emission factors are applied to the refrigerants that have been used during the year to calculate GHG emissions. For the year ended 31st March 2025, the emissions from refrigerants exceeds our materiality threshold of 5% of scope 1 and have therefore been included within our scope 1 emissions.

2.2 Scope 2 emissions

Our Scope 2 is made up of the electricity we consume in our offices and data centres, and district heating. We collect data in a central system for electricity consumption and district heating (where applicable) at a site level on a monthly basis from supplier invoices. We aim to collate electricity data from at least 80% of the Group (as defined by offices' total floor area). Where it is not possible to obtain actual usage data, we apply a scaling calculation to estimate consumption data (see section 2.4 below).

We report both "location-based" emissions and "market-based" emissions under our Scope 2 reporting.

Location based emissions are calculated using the latest International Energy Agency "IEA" emissions factors available and applied to energy consumption at a country level as per the IEA guidance. The IEA Emissions Factors 2024 (updated September 2024) have been applied to our Scope 2 energy consumption for the current reporting period.

Market-based emissions reflect the emissions from the energy we have chosen to purchase and therefore consider the positive impact of using renewable energy on carbon emissions. Market-based emissions have been calculated in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. In the first instance an emission factor supplied by the electricity supplier and derived from contractual instruments is used. Examples of contractual instruments are Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC), and Renewable Guarantees of Origin (REGO). Where this factor is not available, a residual mix factor per country is applied. Residual mix factors are obtained from RE-DISS (Reliable disclosure systems for Europe). Finally, where neither a supplier nor residual mix factor is available, IEA factors are used, following the methodology described above for location-based emissions.

For district heating, consistent with our approach for calculating emissions from all Scope 1 and 2 sources other than purchased electricity, we have applied the 2024 DESNZ emission factor for our current reporting period. This includes an adjustment for assumed energy losses.

2.3. Scope 1 and 2 exclusions

Where we are tenants, energy consumption in shared common areas and facilities that come under landlord control are generally excluded, except in the facilities in which we are the only tenants. In instances where we commence or exit leases, we account for the emissions during operational occupation. Where an office is sub-leased, the procurement of energy and management of the facility sits outside of our control and is therefore excluded.



In prior years we have excluded fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases, on the basis these emissions do not exceed 5% of our total Scope 1. During our annual review of fugitive emissions, in March 2025 (see 2.1 above), we have found these to exceed 5% of our total Scope 1. We are therefore including these emissions for our year ended 31st March 2025 and will not be excluding them from future reporting. No restatements have been made in respect of prior years as the emissions from refrigerants in these years remain immaterial.

2.4 Scope 1 and 2 scaling calculations

Where it is not possible to obtain actual usage data for Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions for offices, for example where we have not received an invoice from the supplier before the end of the reporting period, we include estimated usage within the data we report. We apply a “scaling calculation”, whereby an average intensity factor is calculated for each region based on floor area and applied to the floor area of sites where actual data is not available. Certain adjustments are made when calculating the scaling factor, to exclude:

- Land and property owned by Experian but leased to third parties (i.e., not occupied by Experian).
- Unoccupied sites no longer in use.
- Data centres (as these are high energy consumers and not representative of our general office usage).
- Energy consumed in shared common areas of buildings which we do not own and/or control the building.

2.5 Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3 emissions are those that occur in our value chain. These emissions are not within our direct control. The GHG Reporting Protocol¹ breaks down Scope 3 emissions into 15 categories. In 2019 we performed an in-depth analysis of our Scope 3 emissions to calculate our baseline carbon footprint. This analysis remains valid, as there have been no significant changes in our business operations since 2019 that would affect our Scope 3 inventory. As part of this process, we assessed all 15 categories to determine which are relevant to our business. The relevant categories are as follows:

GHG Category	Description
1. Purchased goods and services	Extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by Experian, not otherwise included in Categories 2 – 8
2. Capital goods	Extraction, production, and transportation of purchased or acquired capital goods



3. Fuel-and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	Extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased, not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2
5. Waste generated in operations	Disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations
6. Business travel	Transportation of employees for business related activities (in vehicles which we do not own or control). For Experian this includes air travel, rail travel, grey fleet, taxis, and emissions from hotel stays ¹
7. Employee commuting	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites, and emissions related to employees working remotely from home
8. Upstream leased assets	Operation of assets leased but not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2
15. Investments	Operation of investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance)

Certain categories of Scope 3 emissions reporting rely on estimations based on secondary sources of data. The process is approximate and provides an illustration of where the most significant carbon emissions in our value chain appear. This enables us to engage with our supply chain partners to reduce our carbon footprint and measure progress towards our targets. Our Scope 3 calculations evolve over time, becoming more accurate as the quality of external data available improves. Our calculation methods for each relevant category are described below.

Categories 1, 2, and 8: Purchased goods and services, Capital goods, and Upstream leased assets
 Since FY23, in accordance with the GHG reporting protocol, we employ a hybrid calculation, which uses supplier specific data (primary data), supplementing with industry-average data (secondary data) where primary data is not available. This methodology provides what we consider to be a more accurate view of our supply chain related emissions, than using purely secondary-based methodology as we have done in the past (see below).

Where possible, we collect product and service level emissions specific to the goods and services we purchase. FY25 is the first year we've requested this data and have focussed on our cloud service providers and third-party datacentre co-locations, as these are some of our largest suppliers. We work with these suppliers to understand their methodologies and validate their approaches to calculating our product and service level emissions. Once we are comfortable that they have been calculated in line with the GHG protocol and can be supported, we use the data for our carbon emissions reporting. Where product and service level emissions data is not available, we invite our key suppliers (selected based upon spend and

¹ <https://ghgprotocol.org/standards/scope-3-standard>



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. We apply a hierarchy approach with regards to the data we use to calculate the emission intensity ratios, as follows:

1. Supplier's Scope 1, Scope 2 market-based, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions. We prioritise market-based Scope 2 emissions over location-based emissions to take into account efforts our suppliers are making to purchase renewable electricity.
2. Supplier's Scope 1, Scope 2 location-based, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions.
3. Supplier's Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions, with an industry average intensity ratio to estimate Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions. Industry average intensity ratios are used to estimate Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions where we cannot place reliance on suppliers' Scope 3 (upstream only) data but have reliable Scope 1 and Scope 2 data.
4. Supplier's Scope 1 and Scope 2 location-based emissions, with an industry average intensity ratio to estimate Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions.
5. Industry average intensity ratios for Scope 1, Scope 2 location-based, and Scope 3 (upstream only) emissions.

We perform various data quality checks on supplier data to categorise suppliers into the above hierarchy. Such checks include comparing supplier emissions to industry averages, understanding the level of external assurance the supplier has obtained on their data, and ascertaining whether suppliers have set Science Based Targets to reduce their emissions.

Where industry average intensity ratios are used, these are provided by CDP, using the 75th percentile median for the supplier's relevant industry. Medians are considered more stable, reliable, and representative than means, with the 75th percentile being less likely to fluctuate as sample sizes used to calculate the medians grow year on year.

We covered 82% of our relevant spend for the year ended 31st March 2025 using this hybrid methodology. For the remaining 18% of our relevant spend, we calculated an average intensity ratio using the data from the 82% covered by the hybrid methodology and applied this ratio to our remaining spend to estimate emissions across the remainder of our supply chain.

We operate an electronic purchasing system to record the value that we spend with each supplier in each reporting period. We identify spend which relates to purchased goods and services, upstream leased assets, and capital goods by reference to our financial reporting systems.

We continuously review and seek to improve our calculation methodology, and we will restate previous years, in line with our restatement policy (see section 1.4 above). The following methodology changes have been made since 2019 which have resulted in restatements:

- An Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) model was used for the years ended 31st March 2019 to 31st March 2022. This was a purely secondary data-based methodology approach, using



a third-party model developed by Quantis and the GHG Protocol which generated industry carbon intensity values (kgCO₂e per \$ revenue), which we applied to our spend with our largest suppliers and extrapolated the calculation across our smaller suppliers. For the year ended 31st March 2023 we applied the hybrid calculation model described above and restated our emissions for this reporting period.

- During the year ended 31st March 2025 we extended the spend used in the calculation to include all spend during the reporting period, regardless of when it had been invoiced and have restated the 2024 emissions on the same basis. For the years ended 31st March 2023 and prior, the spend used in the calculation only includes spend that was both paid and invoiced in the reporting period.

Categories 1, 2, and 8: Purchased goods and services, Capital goods, and Upstream leased assets exclusions

Spend which is not relevant to categories 1, 2, and 8 is excluded. Such spend predominantly relates to intercompany, employee, and tax payments. Spend which is accounted for elsewhere in our GHG reporting has also been excluded (for example utility and travel suppliers).

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

Activity data is collected, maintained, and reported using Experian's sustainability software system. Following DESNZ 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) DESNZ 2024 Emission Factors for WTT of fuels have been applied. For calculating (2) DESNZ 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 DESNZ methodology of calculating these emission factors using country specific IEA electricity factors. These formulas can be found on pages 113-114 of their June 2024 Methodology Paper for Conversion Factors. To calculate (3) IEA 2024 T&D Emission Factors were used and applied to all our sites, using the relevant country specific emission factor.

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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 2024 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).



Category 6: Business Travel

Air Travel

We are using a new approach to calculating our air travel emissions in FY25. Emissions from air travel are calculated in line with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) CO2 Standard. Every business flight taken by an Experian employee is broken down into its individual flight leg and categorised by haulage type and seat class. Our third-party travel provider applies the IATA methodology to each flight taken to calculate emissions on a per flight basis, which is then aggregated to produce our global emissions from air travel. This approach relies on primary data from airlines, such as fuel burn and load factors. It considers various elements, including the type of aircraft, specific routes, cabin classes, and the airline's operational performance. Additionally, it accounts for emissions resulting from the aircraft's radiative forcing (RF).

Rail Travel and hotels

Data on rail travel and hotel stays by employees for work purposes is obtained from our third-party travel provider who manages rail travel and hotel bookings. DESNZ 2024 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. The Department for Environment, Food, & Rural Affairs' (DEFRA) carbon footprint conversion factors by SIC code, last updated in May 2024, have been applied.

Category 7: Employee Commuting

We have developed an enhanced calculation for FY25, that focuses on Experian employees' commuting patterns. Using data from HR, we have been able to calculate average commuting distances per country and per region for office-based employees. Where possible, using publicly available national statistics data on modes of transport used for commuting, we have calculated CO₂e emissions per mode of transport per FTE per day for North America, UK&I, and LATAM; using the Scope 3 DESNZ 2024 emission factors for each relevant mode of transport. In order to annualise these emissions, we have multiplied the daily CO₂e by 240 (assuming that each employee works 240 days per year – which is based off each employee having 4 weeks annual leave and weekends off).

In order to extrapolate the CO₂e emissions across the remaining regions, we have calculated an Experian specific emissions factor per office-based FTE from the calculated emissions for North America, UK&I, and LATAM. This is multiplied by the office-based FTE for the remaining regions (Brazil and EMAP), in order to calculate their CO₂e from employee commuting. Once we have the annual regional CO₂e emissions, we factor in our flexible working policy; by using the average office occupancy rates from regional facilities teams (this data is based off employee access cards), this allows us to estimate the emissions associated with employee commuting. Total emissions are then calculated by aggregating all regional emissions. 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 office access cards provided by regional facilities teams) and FTE figure. FTE per site is aggregated to the country-level and then using Ecometrica's 2023 Global Homeworker emission factors, we are able to estimate emissions from



employees working from home in each country we operate in. These are then aggregated to regional and global level.

Category 15: Investments

We have updated our calculation for Investments during the year ended 31st March 2025 and have restated emissions for the prior year for comparative purposes. We estimate our associate undertakings' Scope 1, 2, and upstream Scope 3 total emissions, using a hybrid approach. Where available, we use actual emissions data from our associate undertakings and allocate these based on Experian's shareholding percentage. Where this is not available, we use the spend-based approach: multiplying their annual revenue (US\$m) by the relevant CDP industry averages used in categories 1, 2, and 8. Once we have each associate undertakings' total emissions, these are multiplied by Experian's shareholding percentage to allocate our emissions.

Emissions from investments prior to the year ended 31st March 2023 have been calculated as part of the hybrid methodology described under categories 1, 2 and 8 above.

2.6 Estimations in relation to the final month of the reporting period

Due to the reporting timeline, the data for March is estimated each year as outlined below:

- Energy consumption: Electricity and gas consumption for March is estimated based on prior year actual values for the same month, or a scaling factor where these are not available. These estimations are included within our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 Fuel-and-Energy-related activities emissions.
- Travel data: company cars, air travel, rail travel and hotel data for March is estimated using an average of the eleven months prior. These estimations are included within our Scope 1 (company cars only) and Scope 3 Category 6: Business Travel emissions.

We update our internal reporting for actual data once it is available, however we will only restate our externally reported data if it is not in line with our estimations (see 1.4 Restatement policy above).

2.7 Our scope 3 target

In FY25, the Science Based targets initiative ("SBTi") approved our scope 3 target for 78% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream leased assets, to have science-based targets by FY29.

To calculate our progress towards this target, we use the same spend report we use to calculate carbon emissions for the scope 3 categories (see above). We perform a quarterly review of our supplier list against the publicly available SBTi database to ascertain the following:

- Suppliers who have approved targets
- Suppliers who are part of a parent organisation who have approved targets

In some cases, we also include suppliers who don't feature on the SBTi's approved target database. In such situations, our direct engagement with the supplier, or the supplier's CDP response, has confirmed



that they have science-based targets (“SBTs”). We include the supplier within the performance of our target once we are comfortable that we have documented external evidence to demonstrate that:

- the suppliers GHG target covers the required GHG boundary (as stipulated by the SBTi near-term target criteria or in the case of public sector organisations, forms part of Government National Determined Contributions),
- the suppliers GHG target fulfils the requirements of being aligned with global efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C, and
- if required (determined by GHG inventory), the scope 3 target at least demonstrates a well below 2-degree emission reduction trajectory.

To drive progress towards our target, we have been directly engaging with our suppliers, focussing our efforts on those who do not currently have science-based targets. One of the ways we measure engagement is to track the percentage of suppliers (by spend) who agree to include sustainability and target commitments within their contracts. We record details of these supplier commitments in our central database and use the same spend report we use to calculate carbon emissions and suppliers with SBTs (see above) to calculate how much spend is covered by suppliers with contractual commitments.